THE TIMES

No 61,049 WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 7 1981 Price twenty pence



The last parade: President Sadat on the reviewing stand with Vice-President Hosni Mubarak (left) and Mr Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister, just before troops burst out of the parade and fired the fatal shots.

Middle East turmoil after Sadat's assassination by own soldiers

By Peter Hopkirk

President Anwar Sadat, aged 62, of Egypt, the peasant's son who tried to bring peace to the Middle East, died at the hands of a group of his own soldiers during a military parade in Cairo yesterday.

His assassination threw the Middle East into turmoil and caused alarm in Israel and western capitals. But news of it was greeted with joy by his foes, PLO men in Beirut fired their weapons into the air in celebration.

The attack took place during the annual October 6 parade to celebrate the day, eight years ago, when Egyptian troops launched a successful surprise attack across the Suez Canal into Israeli-occupied Sinai.

Eye-witnesses say that a soldier clutching a hand-grenade leapt from a vehicle towing an artillery piece as it drew level with the reviewing stand where the President was sitting. He hurled it in the direction of the Egyptian leader, but it was seen to fall slightly short of its target.

At the same moment, five other blue-bereted soldiers jumped from the vehicle and began to spray the reviewing stand with bullets from their Kalashnikov rifles.

In addition to fatally wounding the President, they killed seven other senior Egyptian officials and guests, including at least one foreigner. The British ambassador, Sir Michael Weir, who was only 15 yards from the Egyptian leader, threw himself to the ground. Neither he nor the British military attaché, Colonel Peter Rosser, was hurt.

According to one senior western diplomat, "two or three" Egyptian generals seated close to Sadat appeared to be gravely wounded. Panic and confusion broke out as the presidential bodyguard returned fire. Shooting, according to one western eye-witness, continued for at least five minutes.

President Sadat was rushed to hospital by military helicopter. It is believed that he died while surgeons were operating to save his life. He was known to suffer from heart trouble.

His death was announced on state-run television some seven hours after the attack.

Last night the streets of Cairo, normally crowded with strollers, were almost deserted and strangely silent. Normal television broadcasts were suspended and texts from the Koran screened instead, and a one-year state of emergency was declared by Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, who is 53. Egyptians were told that a new leader would be chosen within 60 days, with Sofi Abu Taleb, Speaker of the People's Assembly, acting as caretaker President in the meantime.

Mr Mubarak gave assurances that Egypt would stand by the late President's policies, but last night there was concern in western capitals, particularly in Washington and Tel Aviv, about Cairo's future direction.

In Beirut, three different groups claimed responsibility for the attack. However, well-placed sources in the Egyptian Army, who requested anonymity, said that the attackers, led by a lieutenant, were six members of an artillery unit. Two of them had died—one speared by a lance—while the remaining four were being interrogated last night. The sources said that the men were members of a Muslim fundamentalist group.

An anonymous caller to news agency offices in Beirut, however, claimed that the assassins were "free officers" belonging to an organization headed by Lieutenant Saad al-Shazli, a former Egyptian chief of staff. In a broadcast on Libyan television yesterday he hailed the assassins as "patriots" but did not himself claim responsibility for the assassination.

A British relative of President Sadat's half-English wife Jihan said last night that he was planning to bring her to safety in England. He is Mr Stanley Middleton, aged 73, her uncle who lives in a bungalow in Bradwell, Derbyshire, and has twice visited the Sadat family in Cairo.

Radio Moscow said that the shooting was linked to the discontent of Egyptians with President Sadat's home and foreign policies.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, with whom Mr Sadat had worked out and signed the Camp David accords, said the peace process would go on. "I am sure that President Sadat would have wanted it so," he said, his voice breaking with emotion.

Cairo proclaims 40 days of mourning

One of the groups claiming responsibility for the assassination is an exiled Egyptian opposition group identifying itself as the "Rejection Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt". An anonymous telephone caller told the Beirut newspaper *Al Liwa* that the group's secret "Free Officers" branch within the Egyptian armed forces staged the attack.

A previously unknown group, styling itself the "Independent Egyptian Liberation Organization", also claimed responsibility. In a telephone call to news agencies in Beirut, the group said it would give details later.

Another group, the "Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners", which recently threatened to attack "world figures" said in a telephone call that the Egyptian Liberation Organization comprised "free Egyptians operating within the framework of the Front".

The Front has claimed responsibility for a string of bomb attacks against Palestinian targets in Lebanon in recent weeks. Yesterday's assassination was carried out "to affirm to the world that he (Mr Sadat) must keep his hands off Copts and Lebanese", the caller added.

In Cairo last night a 40-day period of mourning, during which flags will be flown at half-mast, was proclaimed.

The assassination of President Sadat is a multiple blow for the Reagan Administration's policy towards the Middle East (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington).

His death removes a leader in whom the Reagan and Carter Administrations had the utmost confidence and who was the central character in American plans to bring peace to the Middle East.

His death means that the Camp David process will, at best, be delayed, but, at worst, could now be blown off course.

It throws into question the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. It threatens to undermine American plans to establish a series of strategic relationships with pro-Western Middle Eastern countries (of which Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia are the most important) against Soviet interference.

It places an even larger question mark than ever over the Administration's plan to sell five Awacs surveillance aircraft and other associated defence equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Just how important President Sadat was to the United States was demonstrated by the fact that all three main television networks scrapped all their morning schedules and devoted their entire coverage to the assassination.

Near pandemonium reigned in the White House and on Capitol Hill as rumours and counter-rumours spread as to whether President Sadat was really dead. Because of the confusion, his death was formally announced on the Senate floor by Senator Howard Baker, the Senate Leader, before it had been formally confirmed by the White House.

As a mark of respect to the Egyptian leader, the House Foreign Affairs Committee postponed until tomorrow its vote on the controversial Awacs sale.

President Sadat had strongly supported the sale when he visited Washington last August. The House Committee was certain to vote overwhelmingly against it.

President Sadat's death is a personal loss for President Reagan as well as for other American leaders, notably President Carter with whom he negotiated the Camp David accord. During his visit to the United States in August he developed a relationship with President Reagan which was closer and warmer than the American President enjoys with almost any other foreign leader.

It was this relationship which was the lynchpin both of America's cordial bilateral relationship with Egypt and its overall policy towards the Middle East. President Sadat was seen both as a man of peace, who had taken enormous personal risks by entering direct negotiations with Israel, and as a man who had unequivocally allied himself with the United States and the West. He was a man who could be trusted—a quality which American policy makers believe is rarely found in the Middle East.

The Administration's policy of placing so much importance on one leader had, in fact, come in for a certain amount of criticism. It was pointed out that President Sadat had many enemies—those who were opposed to his *rapprochement* with Israel, Islamic fundamentalists and President Gaddafi of Libya to name but a few.

There was always, therefore, a chance that he would fall victim to an assassin's bullet. That has now happened and American policy looks dangerously like a theatrical production in which the lead actor has suddenly disappeared.

Initial reaction was divided as to how seriously President Sadat's death would affect the Camp David peace process. Much will depend on whether there is an orderly succession and who will be confirmed as the next Egyptian leader.

This is widely expected to be Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, who was also wounded during the shooting. Vice-President Mubarak is well known in Washington and was here just a week ago. He is considered to be a man in the same mould as President Sadat and there is confidence that he would keep Egypt on its present pro-Western course.

However, whoever succeeds President Sadat will initially have neither the authority nor the charisma of the dead leader. It is thought likely that the new president will be more cautious in his approach to the Camp David accord than President Sadat, at least until he has established himself firmly.

Pressure to curtail talks with Israel

Vice-President Mubarak is considered in Washington to be slightly less enthusiastic about the whole Camp David process than the dead President. He or any other Egyptian leader is also likely to come under growing Arab pressure to curtail talks with Israel unless Israel is prepared to deal directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)—which is most unlikely.

President Sadat had urged America to talk directly to the PLO during his recent American visit. But his advice was rejected.

There is less immediate concern in Washington about the impact of President Sadat's death than on American attempts to develop a strategic consensus in the Middle East.

The Egyptian armed forces, the power base both for President Sadat and any future leader, are considered to support firmly Egypt's close political and military ties with the United States, even if some officers have been dissatisfied with the level of American arms supplies to Egypt.

However, a future leader may not be prepared to be as blatantly pro-Western as President Sadat and may pay more heed to the opinions of his Arab neighbours.

ON OTHER PAGES



General Saad Eddin al-Shazli, a former Egyptian chief of staff said to be leader of the organization which claimed responsibility.

MPs see speech as clear challenge to leadership

Heath blast at Thatcher's 'dreary path' on recession

By George Clark, David Watts and Philip Webster

Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, yesterday made his fiercest attack so far on the Government's economic policy urging a complete reassessment and return to consensus politics and warning that "the only alternative is to drag on down the dreary path of ever-deepening recession".

In response, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who is in Melbourne, made last-minute additions to a lecture in answer to Mr Heath's talk of consensus.

Conservative MPs at Westminster were taking sides over what many of them see as a direct challenge to Mrs Thatcher's authority as leader, and as heralding an openly divided party conference in Blackpool next week.

Mr Heath chose a meeting of the Federation of Conservative Students in Manchester to warn Mrs Thatcher that businessmen, trade unionists and ordinary citizens had reached a point where they said that the price they were being asked to pay for monetarist policies was unacceptable.

"If more than three million unemployed are necessary to get inflation down to a level higher than it was two and a half years ago, how many more millions of unemployed will be required to bring it down—to what level—to a level which has never been revealed?", he asked.

In outlining his alternative, Mr Heath said Britain needed to join the European Monetary System, resume the powers of exchange control, reduce interest rates, spend on selective capital reinvestment, embark on a massive retraining programme, and eventual abolition of the national insurance surcharge.

With anger, he indirectly challenged Mrs Thatcher and her Treasury colleagues: "How dare those who run the biggest budget deficit in history reproach others with the heinous crime of printing money?" It was an obvious reference to attacks made on his administration when inflation got out of hand prior to the 1974 general election.

Although he did not once refer to Mrs Thatcher by name in his speech the implication was clear, especially when he called for a reassessment of policy and return to consensus.

"Some people are still reluctant to embark on this, either because they became hooked at an earlier stage on a simple policy of pure monetarism from which they cannot become unhooked, or because they gave *promises to make major increases* in defence expenditure, to continuously slash taxes and to produce a balanced budget, all the same time. Quite obviously that cannot be done," he said.

Consensus was created by a continuing process of consultation and discussion in which government demonstrates its determination to tackle the difficulties which cause tension within society, among them unemployment, inner city decay and racial discrimination.

Mrs Thatcher's long distance reaction was to describe herself as a politician of conviction rather than pragmatism. Delivering the 1981 Sir Robert Menzies lecture at Monash University, Melbourne, the Prime Minister riposted to Mr Heath's attack.

"For me pragmatism is not enough nor is the fashionable word consensus. When I asked one of my Commonwealth colleagues why he kept saying there was a consensus on a certain matter, another replied in a flash: 'Consensus is the word you use when you cannot get agreement'", she said.

"For me, consensus seems to be the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values and policies. So it is something in which no one believes and to which no one objects. It is the process of avoiding the very issues that have to be solved merely to get people to come to an agreement on the way ahead.

"What great causes have been fought and won under the banner of 'I stand for consensus'?" she asked.

Is nothing sacred?

HEATH ATTACKS MAGGIE

Calman

Money supply up 2% in September, page 21

To Mrs Thatcher's claim that there was no alternative to her policies, Mr Heath insisted: "There is another way. It will require a dramatic change in policies and it will involve the whole of Europe if it is to be successful, but it is an alternative which I believe the Conservative Party ought to follow."

He said the main objective of the new policy must be to break away from the killing treadmill of spiralling interest rates. In his advanced text, he referred to "the massive Trojan horse conveying United States monetary conditions into our own markets" with the result that there were wild fluctuations in the value of the pound, but he made no reference to it in his speech.

Britain needed to join the European Monetary System with a view to stabilizing the European currencies and to work with our partners in the European Community "to put a ring fence around its money and capital markets", thus enabling European currencies to disengage from the aberrations in the rest of the world.

"Britain should resume the use of our powers of exchange control as part of an EEC exchange control system applying to third countries", Mr Heath said. "That would be the first stage enabling us to break the vicious circle of spiralling interest rates and cut the chains that bind us." It would prevent the present vast flow of funds out of Europe, caused by the high American interest rates.

The United States itself had a joint long-term interest in carrying out such an operation jointly with the Community in case the dollar again collapsed. "It would be best if we could act in unison," said Mr Heath. "But if we cannot do it together in Europe, we must do it alone."

By the effects on the cost of servicing government debt, by the increase in government revenue, consequent upon increased economic activity, and by lightening the burden on industry and small businesses, the scene would be set for increased investment, reduced corporate taxation and more jobs.

It would improve corporate finance and profits, an essential precondition of economic recovery, and the process should be assisted by the reduction and final abolition of the national insurance surcharge, which was a tax on employment and production.

The nation also needed a massive training and retraining programme not just to take young people off the streets but to provide a sound basis for the expansion of industry and services in the future.

"No one will ever convince the exponents of the doctrine of monetarism that it is now inadequate", Mr Heath said. The answer will always be that it has not been tried hard enough or long enough, or that interest rates did not go high enough, or that government spending was not slashed enough, or that it should have been slashed more quickly to produce the desired results. But the man in the street was asking a series of questions and was not getting satisfactory answers. Mr Heath's implication was that the Conservatives must lose the election if fresh answers were not given.

At the beginning of his speech Mr Heath admitted that perhaps he and others had remained silent for far too long in order that the dire consequences of the present dogmatic policies could be more widely recognized. They had hoped that there would be a more pragmatic approach. But that was not to be.

At Westminster, support for the Government came from Sir William Clark, chairman of the backbench finance committee and MP for Croydon, South. "The Government is right in pursuing its hard policy in that it is determined to cut down the overspending that successive governments have indulged in," he said.

Referring to Mr Heath's comments that Britain should break free with other EEC countries from the rise in interest rates led by the United States, Sir William said: "We cannot isolate ourselves from the rest of the world, particularly America, if we are overspending at the rate of over £20,000 a minute."

Partial text, page 6
Leading article, page 17

Williams set to fight at Crosby

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Bradford

Mrs Shirley Williams brought the Social Democrats cheering to their feet at their conference yesterday when she declared that she would be willing, if invited, to fight the by-election in the solidly Conservative seat of Crosby.

But she came near to saying that she had no chance of winning. "We in this party have to scale unscalable heights," she said. "We have to take impossible risks".

The Conservative majority in Crosby at the last general election was 19,272. The seat fell vacant last Thursday on the death of the member, Sir Graham Page.

On Monday Mrs Williams told her three co-leaders of the SDP, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, that she wanted to have a go and they gave her their blessing. But they had no notion that she planned to declare herself so soon.

In fact Mrs Williams had little choice. Her reluctance to fight the Warrington by-election in July disappointed her friends and made her look less a potential leader than Mr Roy Jenkins, who was bold enough to try.

Now she has a chance to recover the points she lost to Mr Jenkins by coming a good second, as he did.

Last night, Mr Anthony Hill, adopted only last week as prospective Liberal candidate, said he was ready to stand down.

Another Labour MP defects

□ Mr David Ginsburg, the moderate Labour MP for Dewsbury, last night became the 18th Labour member to join the Social Democrats.

He said he would be happy to contest the seat for the SDP at the general election.

SDP conference, page 8

Miners say 9% is not enough

The miners are again on course to become pace-setters in the campaign by powerful unions against the Government's 5 per cent limit for public service workers. Coal board negotiators indicated that £120m was available, estimated to produce 8 or 9 per cent, but miners' leaders say more must be offered to avoid a winter confrontation. It is clear that more money will be produced and union leaders confidently expect to break the double-figure barrier. Their claim if met in full could herald the appearance of the top-flight face worker earning £10,000 a year Page 7

Israeli missile boat refloated

An Israeli missile boat which ran aground on the Saudi Arabian coast was refloated 62 hours later after Tel Aviv had warned the Saudis not to interfere. Troops on both sides of the Gulf of Aqaba were strengthened, but there was no confrontation Page 4

Money supply fear confirmed

Poor money supply figures for September confirmed suspicions that a failure to meet financial targets was the reason that the Bank of England has not intervened to prevent higher interest rates. In the four weeks to September 16, sterling M3, the broad measure of the money supply, is estimated to have risen by about 2 per cent. But there are hopes that the higher interest rates will help to adjust the position Page 21

US criticized at summit

The Commonwealth Heads of Government, nearing the end of their eight-day meeting in Melbourne, called for concerted efforts to break down world trade barriers and to develop new sources of energy and food. The United States was the subject of extensive criticism from Commonwealth island communities for its failure to move faster to conclude the Law of the Sea conference Page 4

Kuwait oil bid

The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, owned by the Kuwaiti Government, has made an agreed bid of $2,500m (£1,350m) for Sante Fe International Corporation, which owns part of the North Sea Thistle field Page 21

De Lorean to sue for libel

Neither the Prime Minister nor anyone else had ordered an investigation into the affairs of the De Lorean car company in Northern Ireland, Sir Ian Percival, QC, the Solicitor General, said. Mr John De Lorean instructed lawyers to start libel proceedings against those involved in "vicious slandering". Back page

Nuclear rebels

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, is to bring his Government's nuclear rebels into line by turning the decision of the debate on energy into a vote of confidence. The opposition wants to censure the Government on the budget deficit Page 4

Blanket protest end in sight

There are hopes that the blanket protest at the Maze prison, Belfast, may end after the reforms announced by the Government. Republican prisoners were studying the proposals, but there has already been cautious praise from Roman Catholic politicians and a protest from Protestants. Mr James Prior, giving details of the reforms, allayed fears that a flood of prisoners would be released simultaneously by the restoration of remission Back page

Anti-party bias of Solidarity

Elections to the national coordinating commission of Solidarity, the Polish free trade union, are showing a strong bias against communist party members. There have also been some surprising defeats of the union's own well-known activists and victories for hitherto unknown personalities representing conflicting currents. There is also a trend against people directly identified with the dissolved dissident group KOR Page 4

The Times

We apologize to readers for the omission of the first leading article and Financial Editor's page from some copies of yesterday's first edition. This was due to technical difficulties

Part Two of "The plight of Britain's youth" is held out of today's paper, owing to pressure on space

Overseas News pages precede Home News pages in today's paper

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1918-1938
Peasant to officer
In February 1938 the peasant's son from the Nile Delta was commissioned as a second-lieutenant after graduating from the Royal Egyptian Military Academy. He had been born—on Christmas Day—19 years earlier in the small village of Mit Abdul-Kum, receiving his early education at a nearby Coptic school.



1939-1969: Plotter to Vice-President
As a young officer he had got to know another subaltern, Gamal Abdel Nasser (seen with him here at prayer—left—in the holy city of Mecca), whom he described later as a "serious-minded youth who did not share his fellows' interest in jesting". In 1939 Sadat founded a secret society of army officers called the Free Officers Organization, sworn to eject the British from Egypt by armed revolution. Later, in 1942, Nasser took over its leadership. That same year Sadat was arrested and jailed by the British for his contacts with German spies in Cairo. In 1944 he escaped from prison and became a fugitive. Eight years later—on July 22, 1952—he, Nasser, General Neguib and others successfully overthrew King Farouk. In 1960, Sadat became Head of the Egyptian Parliament, and in 1969 Vice-President to Nasser.



1949.
Marriage—and happiness
In 1949 he married for the second time. His bride was Jihan, a half-English girl living in Egypt, by whom he was to have three daughters and a son. Jihan, herself a sophisticated, Western-oriented woman, is credited with being responsible for *his elegant dress and* appearance, including his British-tailored suits. He had three daughters by his first wife, all of whom married army officers.



1970: Man of Prayer
On September 28, 1970 President Nasser died of a sudden heart attack. Three weeks' later Sadat, a devout Muslim, was sworn in as Egypt's third President after nationwide elections. This picture, showing the late President at prayer at his home, was taken by his official photographer, Farouk Ibrahim.

The path to tragedy

How a peaceful day erupted in a fatal burst of gunfire

By our Foreign Staff

Anwar Sadat often surprised his enemies with his political skills and the world with the boldness of his gestures. But yesterday the elements of surprise and boldness lay with his enemies.

Dressed in full military uniform, President Sadat went to the Medinet Nasr stadium in a *Cairo suburb for the sixth* of October military parade.

He saluted waiting army units then mounted a podium for the march past. The vice-president Muhammed Hosni Mubarak and the Defence Minister General Abu Ghazala sat on either side.

As six Egyptian Air Force fighters twisted overhead in an aerobatics display, President Sadat's enemies got him in their *gunsights as he stood on the* reviewing stand during a military parade marking the eighth anniversary of Egyptian troops crossing the Suez Canal into Sinai in the 1973 war with Israel.

On the parade ground at the Medinet Nasr stadium in northern Cairo just yards from the president a long convoy of sand-coloured lorries towing artillery weapons trundled by, four abreast. It was 12.40 pm.

"A lorry stopped in front of the official reviewing stand, apparently with engine trouble. It finally restarted, then stopped again", Bjorn Kristvik, the Norwegian Ambassador to Egypt, said. He was on the reviewing stand with many of the Cairo diplomatic community.

"An officer then got out of the lorry and threw a grenade or two in the direction of the Egyptian president. *Soldiers* in the rear of the truck then fired at the stand and the presidential guard immediately returned fire."

In five seconds everything was panic, as platform dignitaries dived for cover.

Mr James Tully, the Irish Defence Minister, tried to edge back off the platform but Mr Sadat's slumped body prevented him. "I kept moving back but *couldn't move because* Mr Sadat's body was behind me. I didn't see him being hit but I saw blood on his face."

Confusion and panic broke out among the thousands of spectators near the reviewing stand, with people fleeing in all directions, in and among the armoured vehicles. Many *people were knocked down* and some were reported crushed under the wheels of 30-ton anti-aircraft missile transporters. The parade ended in chaos with screaming ambulances trying to get through the stampeding crowds to the injured.

Troops with automatic rifles and drawn bayonets tried to *shepherd the hysterical crowd* but in the disorder at the stadium, which can hold 100,000, soldiers with the safety catches off their guns trampled on wreaths which Mr Sadat had placed less than two hours earlier.

As the gunfight died down General Abu Ghazala, blood *trickling from his left temple,* stood up in the President's dais and began issuing orders. A few feet from the fallen Mr Sadat, Mr Tully picked a piece of sharpnel the size of a 10p piece from his mouth as soldiers acting on General Ghazala's orders hauled away some of the attackers. One was dragged off to a lorry where he was beaten.

Mr Sadat, who was reported hit in the shoulder and arm, was lifted out of the area in a helicopter along with the Vice-President and the Defence Minister.

They were taken to the Maadi Armed Forces Hospital, south of Cairo, where Mr Sadat underwent emergency surgery. The hospital, where the Shah of Iran died in July, 1980, was cordoned off by truckloads of security men and scores of *vehicles from* the Republican Guard.

Elsewhere in the city, security *forces immediately* surrounded the radio and television building along the Nile Corniche *to guard against* any further anti-Government actions. Several embassies were also cordoned off by security forces and anti-riot police deployed, but there were no troop movements.

Mr Sadat was sitting on the reviewing stand beside Vice-President Hosni Mubarak and Muhammad Abedel-Halim, the *Egyptian Defence Minister*, when the first two grenades exploded and the armed group jumped out of its vehicle and charged the reviewing stand.

More grenades exploded as the politicians and diplomats threw themselves to the floor. The heaviest fire from the attackers' Kalashnikov submachine guns appeared to hit the seats behind the presidential dais where blood stains soon covered the carpet.

Two soldiers fell in the gunfire, but in the confusion it *was* unclear whether they were also involved in the attack. Several others fled towards a hill near by chased by other troops, while below the reiewing stand guards waving pistols and machine guns scuffled with some of the attackers and occasional shots went off in the scramble.

Mr Alfred Atherton, the American Amvbassador, who was standing ner Mr Sadat, *saw six people in* Egyptian military uniforms—a major, a lieutenant and four soldiers from an artillery unit involved in the assassination attempt.

Cairo radio and television broadcasts of the parade stopped with the attack, though on radio, 45 seconds of gunfire were heard along with screaming voices

At 6.25 pm (17.25 BST) radio and television began broadcasting verses from the Koran, apparently aimed at preparing the public for an announcement *of Sadat's death, which* occurred about 2.15 pm (13.15 BST), about two hours after he was hit.

A prelude of plot and purges

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Oct 6

Since President Sadat made his historic journey to Jerusalem in 1977, there has been no shortage of opponents in Egypt and elsewhere in the Arab world who would dearly have liked to have seen him dead. In recent months, the growing intensity of opposition *to his rule led some critics to* liken his position to that of the Shah in the dying days of Iran's Peacock throne.

Among leading government figures in the United States, Israel and many European countries, the assassination of the Egyptian President has been the recurrent nightmare *dominating much thinking* about the Middle East.

It was generally accepted that inside Egypt there was no obvious successor with the stature or the determination to carry on successfully with the Camp David peace movement.

International concern about the stability of the President's 11-year regime intensified early last month when he launched a draconian purge of religious and political critics. *Some 1,600* Egyptians have been detained. The clamp-down was regarded as more severe than that imposed after food riots in January, 1977.

Although senior Western diplomats in Cairo voiced concern at the rapid growth of Islamic fundamentalism in Egypt there was a genuine feeling at the time that the President had become over-sensitive to criticism and may have over-reacted.

Observers at one Western embassy warned their govern*ment that the main danger of a* purge could be the uniting of disparate opposition elements and a possible driving of critics into more militant, underground opposition.

"Without a proper safety-valve, there is a frightening possibility that opponents of a president may turn to the gun or the bomb", a diplomat said last month.

At the time of the purge—which was quickly followed by a mass expulsion of Russian diplomats and technicians who had allegedly been involved in subversion—the Egyptian press printed a number of well-orchestrated stories about the uncovering of Soviet-inspired plots against the President.

In a number of long speeches broadcast live on television, President Sadat lumped together right and left-wing *politicians and accused them of* attempting to whip up discontent between Egyptian Christians and Muslim fundamentalists.

He repeatedly outlined the broad details of a comprehensive conspiracy to overthrow him, which most Western observers said could not be proved.

The common factor which united internal and external opponents to the President was the peace treaty with Israel which he had done so much to bring about.

Although there were no signs in Egypt of mass disapproval, elements of the treaty were under constant attack from the left-wing and Muslim right-wingers. Islamic speakers were particularly incensed that any *agreement should have been* signed which left the Muslim holy places of East Jerusalem under Israeli control.

Among the disparate Camp David critics who were jailed at the early stages of the purge were the journalist Mr Muhammed Heikal and the blind preacher, Shaikh Kishk. *Although the clamp-down was* followed by sporadic rioting after Friday prayers, heavy security prevented widespread street violence.

Opposition among Egyptian intellectuals (including a number of professional associations who refused to have any contact with Israeli counterparts) was matched by a growing isolation in the Arab world. President Sadat repeatedly accused radical Arab leaders, such as Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, of secretly financing opposition to his regime.

President Sadat's failure to secure concessions from Israel over the key issue of Palestinian autonomy ensured that Egypt's prospects were poor for a return to the Arab fold. In Israel, much political credit was given Mr Sadat for his determination in the face of Arab criticism.

Last month, foreign observers, mystified by the extent to which the President appeared to be prepared to tarnish his world image by the purge, speculated that a secret plot might have been uncovered in the 300,000-strong Army. There was also speculation that Muslim right-wingers may have in*filtrated the Army and plotted* an uprising against the President.

Western intelligence circles in Cairo rejected the speculation: Their investigation showed the President had kept a check on the loyalty of the armed forces, swiftly removing officers suspected of opposing him or the peace with Israel.

The assessment of overall loyalty in the Army was the main reason why Western governments did not display more concern last month about Egyptian instability.

The purge of critics as varied as the Coptic Pope, Shenouda III and Mr Muhammad Helmi *Murad, leader of the tiny* Socialist Labour Party, reflected the breadth of opposition to President Sadat at *home*. There was little indication that it had depth. Among the mass of Egypt's 40 million people the President remained a popular father-figure, whose rule was systematically assisted by large subsidies on *all* basic commodities.

Although Western observers had doubts about last month's referendum, which produced a 99.45 vote supporting the crack*down, none doubted that it* reflected general opinion in the country.



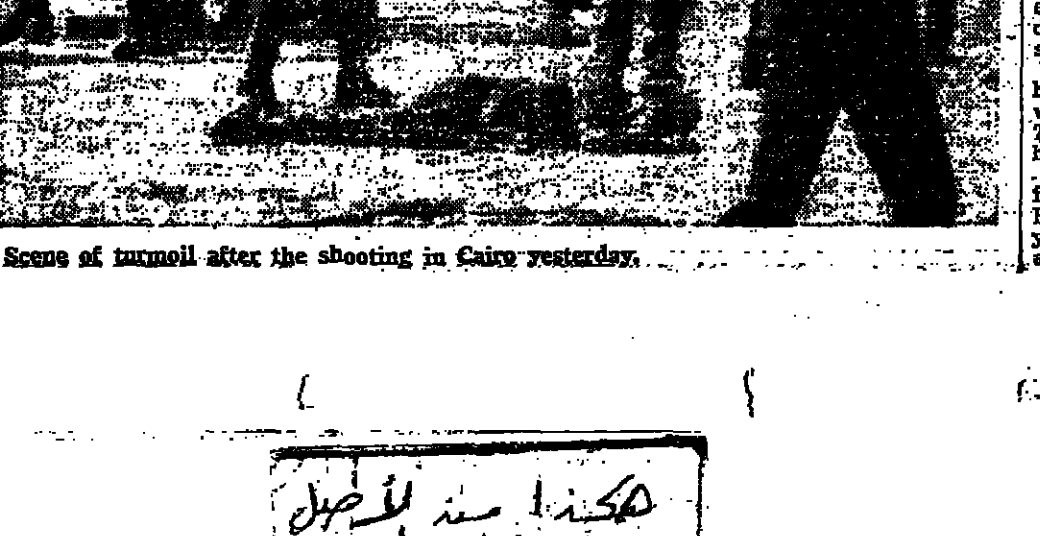
In 1971 President Sadat visited Moscow where he was met by Mr Kosygin (centre) and Mr Brezhnev.



It is 1973: President Sadat and President Gaddafi agree to merge Egypt and Libya into one state.



A quiet word: President Sadat and Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the PLO, confer in friendlier days.



Scene of turmoil after the shooting in Cairo yesterday.

The path to peace

Sinai handover is first new test of Camp David

By Richard Owen

"After four wars during thirty years, despite intensive humane efforts, the Middle East *—which is thee cradle of* civilization and th birthplace of three great religions—does not yet enjoy the blessings of peace".

Whatever direction is now taken by new leaders in Cairo, the drive towards peace examplified by the opening sentences of Camp David seems likely to survive the death of the agreement's main architect.

Although President Sadat's *rapprochement* with Israel in November 1977 was partly prompted by his need to demonstrate a foreign policy success at a time when he was facing domestic discontent, there can be no boubt that his weariness of perpetual conflict with the Israelis was genuine, and was shared by a majority of Egyptians.

It is often forgotten that the ten months which passed between President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David summit in September 1978 were fraught with difficulty, and it required both vision and determination to produce the peace treaty which was finally signed in Washington on 29 March 1979.

The most important and per*haps the most enduring aspect* of this achievement was that it formally acknowledged for the first time the legitimacy of the state of Israel. The significance for Israelis of the readiness of a powerful Arab country to recognize their right to exist can scarcely be over-estimated.

Arab critics of Camp David oppose the treaty precisely on the grounds that it legitimises the presence in the Middle East *of an alien body occupying land* which belongs by right to Palestinian Arabs. For most Israelis, however, and for many Egyptians, the over-riding factor has been relief at being able to begin dismantling long standing barriers of suspicion and fear.

As a bilateral treaty between Egypt and Israel, Camp David was an initial success, not least on the emotional and psychological level. The sight of an *Isaeli Embassy flag in a Cairo* street or of Egyptian tourists in Jerusalem was an electrifying breakthrough.

Two years on, the excitement has died down, and initial expectations have not been altogether fulfilled. Trade between Israel and Egypt has failed to develop, partly due to the differing nature of the *two* economies, and partly due to natural Egyptian wariness of arrangements under which *Israel might provide* skill and technology, with Egypt providing mainly labour.

Moreover the Israeli-Egyptian relationship has until now been exemplified by—and to some extent has even depended on—the personal relationship between President Sadat and Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to whom the *Egyptian* leader consistently referred as "my good friend Menachem". It must now be questionable to what extent the new leadership in Cairo under Mr Mubarak, the vice-president, will be able to establish a rapport of this kind, and even to what extent it will wish to do so.

But to *what extent* can Camp David survive as a framework for a comprehensive peace in the region. It has not yet fulfilled the hope of the preamble that "the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace" and that the area might become "a model for co-existence *and* co-operation among nations".

The original "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" envisaged moves toward a "resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects", with negotiations involving not only Israel and Egypt but also Jordan and "representatives of Palestinian people". Jordan however has from the start displayed no inclination to join *in, and indeed resents* its inclusion in a document to which it was not a party.

Equally there is no prospect of an agreement on who is entitled to represent the Palestinian people, nor on how they should be chosen. The only organized body claiming to represent the Palestinians, the *Palestine Liberation Organization*, remains unacceptable to the Israelis and the Americans, and possibly—though President Sadat's views were ambiguous on this point—to the Egyptians as well.

The PLO has not in any case shown any willingness to take part in a process which it regards as a *betrayal of the* Palestinian cause, an attitude shared by a number of more radical Arab governments.

plots against the President.

The "Palestinian autonomy" envisaged by Camp David on the West Bank and Gaza Strip after a transitional period "not exceeding five years has theretinian "*self-governing* authority fore never taken on the semblance of life. Egypt and Israel have been unable to agree on the form the proposed Palestinian "self-governing authority" might take, with Egypt insiting on an elected body with full legislative, judicial and executive functions, while Israel prefers a much less vaunted institution with essentially municipal powers.

Israeli stubborness and inflexibility on this question has more than anything thrown doubt on the validity of Camp *David as a framework for a* wider peace. The systematic expansion by the Begin Government of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, in defiance of the spirit of not the letter of Camp David, caused President Sadat grave embarrassment, as did repeated repressive actions by the Israeli military authorities in the occupied territories.

The passing of a law by the Knesset making Jerusalem the "*united and indivisible capital*" of Israel was a further blow, since although the status of *Jerusalem as such was not* discussed in Camp David it is necessarily bound up with the *fate of the Palestinians on the* West Bank.

President Sadat's death comes just as the autonomy talks were about to be revived, for the first time since they were broken off in May 1980. Some *hope of movement had arisen* following proposals by the new Israeli Defence Minister, Ariel Sharon, for a primarily civilian administration on the West Bank, with the military authorities there adopting a low profile.

Under the Sharon plan, Palestinian Arabs willing to cooperate with the Israelis would occupy senior positions in a new administrative net*work, in which* "*village councils*" would play a key role. The fact that this scheme was greeted with alarm by more radical Palestinian leaders—one of whom described it as a "Camp David plot"—suggests that it might be the basis for renewed movement toward autonomy.

On the other hand, the uncertainty following the assassination of President Sadat may *well put this in doubt* for the time being. It may even put in doubt the transfer by Israel to Egypt of the remaining portion of the Sinai Peninsula, due to take place in April 1982, a move which is already threatened by the opposition of Jewish settlers in North-Eastern Sinai.

The ability of the Begin Government and the new leadership in Cairo to maintain the timetable for the Sinai *handover will be a test of their* willingness at least to keep the Camp David process alive, if not to fufil its original hopes.

Turn

Four violent plots that failed

Grim calendar of deaths

President Sadat had been the target of several plots since coming to power in 1970.

On October 12, 1972, according to a Lebanese newspaper, shots were fired near the Al Hussein Mosque in a modern Cairo suburb in an attempt to overthrow the Government. The Egyptian Government denied the incident had occurred.

In April, 1980, an aircraft flying Mr Sadat to the United States was diverted from a stopover in Portugal following rumours that Libyan commandos were waiting there. The aircraft landed instead in Britain. This incident, too, was denied by the Egyptian Government. On April 30, this year, the Cairo press reported the arrest at Cairo airport of a Palestinian from Gaza, carrying explosives he supposedly was to detonate during a Sadat speech on May 1.

In August, after Mr Sadat had cancelled a visit to Austria without official explanation, *Time magazine* suggested there had been an assassination plot.

But today's shooting is the first public attempt to kill an Egyptian President since a young tinsmith fired five shots at Colonel Nasser as he was addressing a rally in Alexandria in 1954. The shots missed.

Some 40 heads of state and government have died in that way since the Second World War and dozens have survived attempts on their lives.

This year, President Zia ur-Rahman of Bangladesh was shot dead in May, numerous leaders of Iran have met violent deaths and both President Reagan and *the Pope* have been wounded in assassination attempts.

The Middle East has in recent years seen *dozens* of assassinations of monarchs, political figures and guerrilla *leaders. President* Sadat's predecessor, President Nasser, survived an attempt on his life in Alexandria in 1954.

Dec 28, 1948: Mahmoud Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, assassinated in Cairo.

Jan 30, 1948: Mahatma Gandhi *shot dead* in Delhi.

July 20, 1951: King Abdullah of Jordan assassinated.

July 14, 1958: King Faisal of Iraq, Crown Prince Abdul Illah and Nuri es-Said, the Prime Minister, killed in Baghdad.

Sept 26, 1959: Mr Solomon Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, killed.

Nov 22, 1963: President Kennedy shot dead in Dallas, Texas.

Sept 6, 1966: Hendrik Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, stabbed to death in Cape Town.

April 4, 1968: The Rev Martin *Luther King*, the American civil rights leader, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, shot dead in *Memphis*, Tennessee.

June 5, 1968: Senator Robert Kennedy, brother of President Kennedy, shot dead in Los Angeles.

Dec 20, 1973: Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the Spanish Prime Minister, killed by a bomb in Madrid.

March 25: King Faisal of Saudi Arabia shot dead by his nephew.

Aug 27, 1980: Earl Mountbatten of Burma killed by a bomb in his boat during a fishing trip in Ireland.

May 30, 1981: President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh shot *dead* during an abortive coup attempt.

Aug 29, 1981: President *Muhammad Ali* Rajai of Iran, and Mohammed Jarad-Bahonar, the Prime Minister, killed by a bomb in Tehran.—Reuter.





On May 27, 1971, Sadat signed a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, despite his jailing of a pro-Soviet group in the Government. Then dramatically on July 18, 1972, he expels 17,000 Soviet advisers from Egypt. It was the prelude to the Yom Kipper war of October 1973, Sadat—seen above at the Suez front—launched a new war with Israel that resulted in the recovery of part of the Sinai. For peace Sadat turned not to his former allies the Soviet but the United States. On September 1, 1975, he signed his second United Stataes-sponsored agreement with Israel on the disengagement of the armed forces in the Israeli-occupied peninsula. On March 15, 1976, he abrogated the Egyptian-Soviet friendship treaty which he had signed five years before.

In October 1976—Sadat became the first Egyptian president to visit the United States, where he meets Carter. In July 1977—he launched a two-week border war against neighbouring Libya, having declared his intention to fight Soviet penetration in Africa. The world was stunned by his famous gesture of November 19-21, 1977—when he visited Israeli-occupied Jerusalem and announced he would agree to normal relations with Israel within the framework of an overall Arab-Israeli peace settlement. In September 1978 (above)—he negotiated with President Carter at the United States presidential retreat at Camp David, Maryland, and with Premier Begin of Israel. They signed the Camp David agreement, a blueprint for peace in the Middle East. The move evoked the opposition of almost the entire Arab world and resulted in the Arab boycott of Egypt.

Anguish in Israel, hard-line Arabs jubilant

By Our Foreign Staff

The assassination of President Sadat prompted an immediate wave of political and personal anguish throughout Israel today as Jews from every level of society tried to assess its effect on the future of the still-fragile Camp David peace process.

While Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, summoned senior ministers for an emergency meeting at his Jerusalem home, many ordinary Israeli citizens were expressing grief *and deep concern about the* implications for peace. Groups could be seen in the streets huddled anxiously around transistor radios.

The extent of the personal sadness and obvious stress caused to Israelis by the brutal murder was evidence of the significance of his personal role in bringing about and maintaining peace.

Mr Menachen Begin: Israel's Prime Minister followed the Cairo drama from his residence, listening to frequent news closely and was expected to make an official statement later.

Mr Moshe Dayan, Israeli former Defence Minister (speaking before he knew of the death): "The first news did not surprise me. It has to be taken into account that Sadat has problems and was appearing on a public podium. I don't expect any different external policies from Egypt."

Mr Yosef Burg, Israel's Interior Minister and chief negotiator on Palestinian autonomy: "It proves that those who hate peace still exist."

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli former Prime Minister: "The incident put the continuation of the peace process under question."

Opponents of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula, set for April, 1982, said the shooting was grounds for freezing the pull-back.

Extereme right-wing Israelis opposed to Camp David were quick to seize on the incident as ammunition for their pres sure on the government to refuse the return of the remain- one-third of the Sinai. But their arguments were sharply rebutted by an Israeli mniiister.

The campaign to delay Sinai withdrawal has been gaining considerable support in recent months. Tonight there appeared no doubt that it will now receive a new boost as the organizers play on widespread Israeli fears about Egyptian policy after April 1982—the target set for the hand back.

The Government has failed to decide how to deal with illegal squatters who recently moved back into the Sinai to forestall the handover. Diplomatic observers have noted that although the protesters represent only a minority, fears for the future were widespread even before today's attack.

One Israeli who called immediately for a delay in the withdrawal was Professor Yuval Neeman, the nuclear scientist who heads the right-wing Tehiya party which has three Knesset members all bitterly opposed to Camp David.

Dr Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State: "He leaves a void that is not easy to describe because it is not easy to imagine the alternative. Sadat almost single-handedly moved his country from reliance on the Soviet Union to friendship with the United States. Alone among the Arab leaders *he was willing to face the pro*spect of peace with Israel and took the trip to Jerusalem.

"The essence of Sadat in my acquaintance with him was his courage in going to the heart of a problem and to ignore the minor calculations with which most statesmen occupy themselves. Therefore it is hard to imagine anyone else playing that role.

"So for us now we are losing a major force for moderation in the Middle East . . . It will require a new look at our Middle East policy and a greater sense of urgency than was the case when we could rely on some local leadership.

"It is not trivial for our national security, to put it mildly. There is no doubt that it will affect our security, Israel's perception of its security, the Saudis' perception of their security."

Dr Kissinger thought it extremely probable the Libyans were involved. "They get intelligence reports from the Soviets. We must assume a plot. This cannot be the isolated act of individuals".

Mr James Carter, former United States President: "Mr Sadat had planned to step down as President in a year, he said. "He talked to me about (it) . . . He had chosen Vice-President Mubarak as his successor" Mr Carter said. Mr Sadah had also spoken of the need for the Camp David accords to survive him.

Mr Gerald Ford: Mr Carter's White House predecessor said "Mr Sadat's strong leadership had been essential to the peace process".

Mr Cyrus Vance, Mr Carter's former Secretary of State: "Obviously this is going to strike another blow at the peace process in the Middle East. But there are others in the (Egyptian) Government who are committed to the peace process and I believe . . . it is possible for it to go forward".

Moscow Radio: "Analysts feel the assassination is connected with the discontent of Egyptians with Sadat's foreign and domestic policies, especially the peace treaty with the Israeli aggressor and military cooperation with the United States".

The Archbishop of Canterbury: "I am deeply distressed at the assassination of President Anwar Sadat. He was more than a brave man; history will uphold him as a martyr for peace. My prayers are with his family and the people of Egypt at this very *sad time*".

Dr David Owen: "President Sadat took a major step forward in an attempt to achieve reconciliation between Arab and Jew and between Israel and the Arab states."

Mr and Mrs Stanley Middleton, British relatives of Mrs Sadat: "All he wanted was peace in the Middle East. The news has shocked us both."

The attack only served to stregthen Israel's resolve to stand up to the current upheavals in the Middle East.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Italian Prime Minister: Expressed profound shock at the horrible and irresponsible act. An eminent statesman had been struck down, and he expressed his Government's solidarity with the Egyptian nation.

President Mitterrand, in a telegram to Mr Mzubarak: "He was one of those men who with exceptional courage and intelligence know how to force destiny. The world loses through him one of its best men. All *those who condemn violence,* always cowardly and despicable, are outraged by this act."

Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General: The shooting was "dastardly" and to be condemned "in the strongest possible terms".

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Spanish Prime Minister: The attack worsened the volatile situation in the Middle East. "Uncertaintly and apprehension are added to the moral condemnation any attack reserves".

M Giscard d'Estaing: "He will remain in history as an example of courage, dignity and loyalty, and also as one of the too few men of peace."

Mr Yasser Arafat, PLO leader: "This operation carried out by the great people of Egypt, through its courageous armed forces has proven that the Palestinian cause lives in the soul of this people who could not forgive the one who gave up Jerusalem. Have I not said that the night of Egypt will not be long and that the flood when it comes will take away all the agents and traitors".

Palestinian tnd Lebanese leftist militiamen in Beirut fired shots of joy and Syrians danced in the streets of Damascus chanting "the traitor is dead."

Mr Salah Khalaf, PLO security chief: the PLO would "shake the hand of he who pulled the trigger. We declare to the world that the yellow betting slips have fallen with the onset of spring to put an end to the policy of capitulation today Sadat, tomorrow (Sudanese President) Nimeiry."

Iranian State Radio hailed the assassination as the death of a traitor and mercenrary. "At traitor and mercentary. At the peak of the Islamic movement in Egyt, while French-built Mirage fighters were manoeuvring in the sky to intimidate the muslim peopele of Egypt, anti-tank units of the Egyptian army shot Sadat.

"Anwar Sadat, the mercenary dictator of Egypt . . joined his old friend Muhammad Reza Shah."

Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian Foreign Minister: "I am a muslim. He is a muslim. . . . Even if we do not have the same appreciation of the (Middle East) problem, we pray for him".

Jordan: Official sources who declined to be identified said: "This was expected as a result of President Sadat's separate treaty with Israel in 1979."

Tripoli radio: "Every tyrant has an end. Sadat has fallen with all his shame, giving way to a dawn of freedom on Egypt."

Turmoil hits world markets

By Our Business Staff

The assassination of President Sadat poses at least some question marks over the future security of Middle East oil supplies, despite the present worldwide glut which is intensifying the pressures on Opec producers to agree a new unified price regime.

The Suez Canal represents a vital link between the West's main refining centres and the principal producers in the Gulf. Closure of the Canal in 1967 led to the growth in size of oil tankers when oil companies were forced to reroute their vessels south round the Cape of Good Hope.

The Canal was reopened in June 1976 and since then the volume of traffic has increased steadily with 130 tankers travelling south through the waterway last month with a total tonnage of almost 18 million tons deadweight. *During* September 73 laden tankers sailed northward through the Canal with an aggregate tonnage of 4.2 million tons deadweight.

After the widening and deepening undertaken over the past few years, the Canal is able to accommodate tankers of up to 130,000 tons deadweight laden and 300,000 tonnes southward-bound unladen.

An important supplement to the oil shipped through the Canal is the Sumed pipeline running from the Red Sea to Sidi Kebir on the Mediterranean through which about 70 million tonnes of oil is channelled every year.

Although the future security of the Canal must now await political developments in Egypt, oil companies do not expect to see any dramatic rush for tanker capacity. Because of the worldwide oil surplus, an estimated 70m-80m tons of tanker capacity is lying idle and any surge in demand precipitated *by political changes* is likely to absorb only an estimated 20m tons of that surplus.

On the gas oil market in Rotterdam there was no immediate reaction to the shooting, while in Britain, shares in United Kingdom oil companies firmed although some leading oil issues finished below their best. BP was quoted at 302p in late dealings, after 304p, up from 294p the previous night. Shell Transport and Trading stood at 358p, after 360p, up from 344p.

☐ United Kingdom export trade with Egypt has climbed rapidly during the latter years of the Sadat regime, rising 82 per cent in the past four years with last year showing a jump of nearly a third over 1979 (Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, writes).

This made Britain Egypt's fourth largest single supplier especially of telecommunications equipment, construction and earth moving machinery, scientific instruments and cigarettes.

A wide range of deals completed over the last few months are expected to result in a further trade increase this year.

Britons involved in business and in individual projects in Egypt, including many professional consultants, make up one of the largest expatriate British communities in the Middle East. Tourism from Britain to Egypt has also been growing, especially in the past year.

A number of package holiday companies have been announcing expanded programmes in Egypt this winter and next year.

United Kingdom exports to Egypt last year of £346.7m were nearly matched by Egyptian imports into Britain of £336.6m of which the largest portion was accounted for b petroleum products. There are still some imports from Egypt of cotton and other agricultural products.

The next in what has recently been a regular round of ministerial trade visits between Britain and Egypt is the projected visit to Cairo on November 6 by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, who is due to have five days of talks with a team of British businessmen also involved.

Only last week, British Gas won a consultancy contract for the installation of natural gas distribution networks in Cairo and Alexandria. The contract was worth £1.25m but the project could place British engineering companies in the running for some £400m of consequential contracts once work actually starts. William Press has already won a £50m turnkey contract for a gas distribution network in another part of Cairo in which British Gas were the consultants.

Earlier this year, the British Wastewater consortium won initial contracts worth £150m in the greater Cairo sewerage and water treatment system whose contract value could eventually go to around £1,500m. In British Wastewater are Ames Crosta Babcock (a unit of Babcock Contractors), Midland Bank Group, GEC Electrical Projects (part of General Electric Company), Edmund Nuttall and Balfour Beatty Construction (part of BICC group).

Preliminary work on the *wastewater project was planned* to start later this year.

Since the Sadat "open door" policy aimed to develop a dynamic private sector in Egypt the number of joint ventures with British companies has been increasing. Various manufacturing sectors have been involved but there have been other ventures including the launch on the Egyptian market this year of Schweppes' soft drinks, produced in Egypt under a franchise agreement.

Negotiations began this year for Egypt's possible purchase of two nuclear power stations from Britain.

Although most of the growing tourist trade from the United Kingdom to Egypt is concentrated in the winter months, with first flights due out early next month, there are a limited number of British tourists already in Egypt on tours arranged during the late summer period.

Thomas Cook Holidays last night was attempting to contact its Cairo office for reports on about 50 British tourists now in Egypt on three different tours. Some are in Cairo, others on a Cairo-Luxor tour and more on a Nile cruise.

A spokesman said last night: "So far we have not been able to get through to Cairo because of communications problems. It may not now be possible to get a status report until tomorrow morning."

Cook's will also be asking its representatives in Cairo for an assessment of the situation to decide whether to go ahead with tours due to start this weekend. Around 20 British tourists are due to fly to Egypt on Saturday.

Although Cook's is one of the biggest operators in the Egypt tourist trade there are a number of other smaller, specialist operators also involved. But the big upsurge *in the* tourist flow comes next month, with Cook's due to start a series of weekly departures from November 7 and Thomson Holidays planning two tours—one based on Cairo, the other a Nile cruise—with weekly departures from November 4.

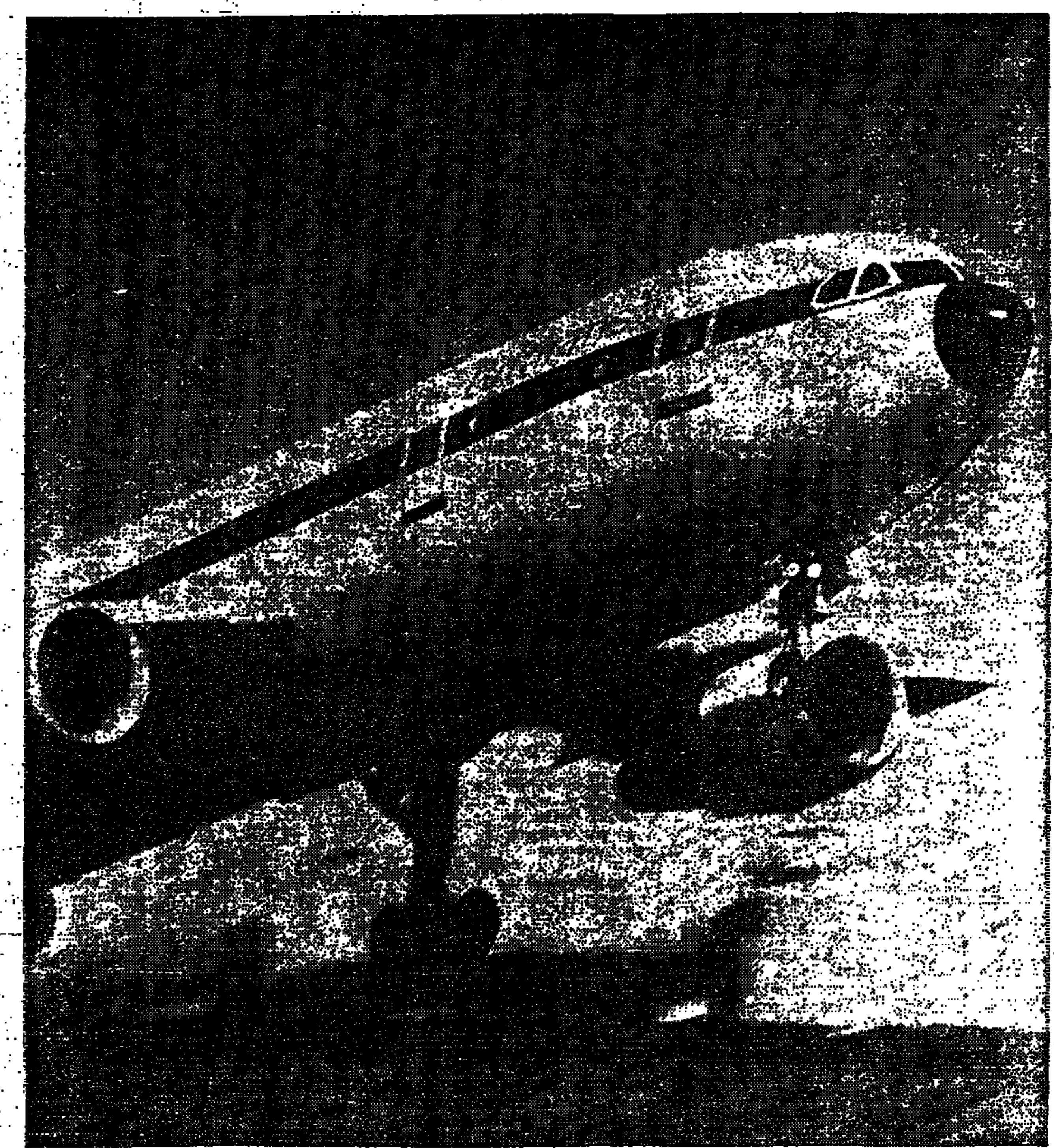
☐ News of President Sadat's death caused chaos in the international financial market, as share prices tumbled and investors scrambled to switch their funds into the dollar and *gold, the traditional safe havens* at times of world upheaval (Frances Williams writes).

First reports of the shooting led to hectic wave of buying of dollars and gold. Prices subsequently fell back in nervous markets as conflicting reports of the President's condition came and went. But confirmation of his death sent the foreign exchange and bullion markets into a frenzy, with the dollar and gold prices soaring in the space of a few minutes. *Foreign* exchange dealers described the reaction as one of pure panic. One London bullion dealer said the New York market had "gone bananas".

Prices later *subsided* somewhat. Gold finished trading in London at $450 an ounce, up $7.25 from Monday, after reaching $458.50 on news of Sadat's death. The dollar, which touched DM 2.29 in response to the news, closed at DM 2.25, up 2.40 pfennigs on the day.

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US criticized in Melbourne over law of sea delay

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 6

The leaders of the Commonwealth today put the final touches on their communique and called for concerted efforts to break down trade barriers and develop energy and sources of food.

But the final stages of drafting were not without last-minute snags. Grenada and the Seychelles delayed and succeeded in watering down those parts referring to Poland, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

The United States came in for extensive criticism from Commonwealth islands and island communities on which much of today's debate centred, for its failure to move faster to conclude the *Law of the Sea conference.*

The islands are particularly concerned because Washington's delaying tactics are preventing them from exploiting the mineral deposits on the sea beds around them.

Mr Ezekiel Alebua, the Foreign Minister of the Solomon Islands said it was difficult not to see it as the act of a superpower selfishly defending its interests against the mutual interests of other countries.

It is expected that tomorrow's final communiqué will contain a strong call for the resumption of the Law of the Sea negotiations because marine resources, particularly *fisheries and minerals, are the* key to the economic viability of a large number of the Commonwealth's developing countries.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave up her right to address *the meeting on economic* matters today saying that it was more important to have the views of the smaller countries heard. In notes prepared for her address, Mrs Thatcher emphasized Britain's opposition to protectionism, supported an energy affiliate of the World Bank and looked forward to results from the coming North-South summit at Cancun Mexico, which would benefit all countries, not some at the expense of others.

Canada and Australia announced schemes to help in the development of agriculture and the sea bed as sources of food.

Saudis let Israel retrieve missile boat

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 6

The Israeli Government confirmed today that one of its *missile boats ran aground on* the Saudi Arabian coast early on September 24 and was retrieved 62 hours later without interference from Saudi armed forces.

Saudi and Israeli troops in the area straddling the 11-mile wide Gulf of Aqaba was strengthened but there was no confrontation. Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, told the Saudis through the United States embassies in Tel Aviv and Riyadh that the vessel had accidentally struck a sandbank.

Accredited Israeli military correspondents received details of the incident from Mr Sharon but were not permitted to publish them. A reporter who attended the briefing said today the Saudis had requested that their response should be kept confidential so as not to embarass them in the Arab world.

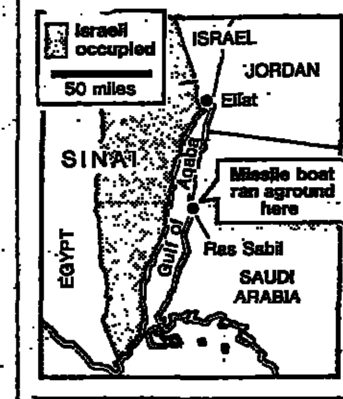
The chief censor said today the ban had been solely on security grounds and that the *reason was "obvious".*

The ban was lifted after the story broke last night in the United States. The Israel media accused American officials of leaking the report as part of a campaign to depict the Saudis as reasonable during the *current dispute* over the proposed sale of American Awacs radar aircraft to Riyadh.

The missile boat had been on its way to Eilat, the Israeli port at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from Haifa. It had passed through the Suez Canal *and the Straits of Tiran and* was halfway up the gulf of Aqaba in the darkness when it lost direction and speed.

The accident was provisionally attributed to malfunctioning of the electricity system which affected the radar and *directional finding equipment.*

Gabriel missile launchers and other heavy equipment were unloaded to lighten the vessel. Coral reefs complicated the rescue operation but tugboats and naval craft towed the ship to deeper waters and then to Eilat.





Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide of Idi Amin, the former Ugandan leader, being escorted to Kampala High Court on Monday, for what was to have been the start of his trial for murder. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

Solidarity shows anti-party bias

From Dessa Trevisan and Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 6

Elections to the national coordinating commission of Solidarity, the independent trade union, are showing a strong bias against members *and former members of the* Polish Communist Party.

Nothing is ever simple and clear-cut in present-day Poland and this is why no hard and fast conclusions can be drawn from the results. There have been some surprising defeats of *well-known activists, and* victories of hitherto unknown personalities representing conflicting currents.

The bias against past and present members of the party contrasts with the fact that some of them have enjoyed complete trust in their regions. A conspicuous figure who failed to be elected is Mr Ryszard Sewicki from the mining area of Silesia. The only party member still in the running after the second ballot was Mr Bogdan Lis, the leading Solidarity activist from Gdansk.

Another trend has been that against people acting as experts and advisers to the union, the most notable defeats being those of Professor Bronislaw Geremek and Mr Ryszard Bugaj. Both are moderates who have exerted a strong influence, especially in drafting the union's programme.

A third current is that against people directly identified with the dissident KOR group. Thus Mr Boguslaw Sonik, who read the resolution *on the dissolution of KOR was* not elected. But three KOR activists, Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, Mr Henryk Wujec and Mr Karol Modzelewski were chosen.

Like the Communist party congress in July, Solidarity's first national congress, now in *the eleventh day of its second* stage, has done little to answer the immense problems facing Poland. With no clear agenda, and with days of debating time lost through the delegates' intense preoccupation with the sudden announcement last Saturday of steep increases in cigarette prices, the congress has lost any semblance of coherence.

The Government's timing is regarded here as a provocation and an attempt to sidetrack the real issues. But it has hardened the tone of the congress and given new arguments to the radicals.

At the same time, the insistence on an exhaustive examination of detailed points, and healthy suspicion of manipulation, have revealed a level of democratic awareness striking in a society where for more than 30 years the only political model has been the Communist system.

They have shown political sense in reelecting Mr Lech Walesa as the union's chair*man, despite the dominant* radical mood of the congress. But having done so they have curbed his powers and the authorities, who were hoping that his election meant the reinforcing of the centre, may now find themselves negotiat*ing with a tougher partner.*

Mr Walesa's hold on Solidarity is no longer what it was before the congress. The militants have been laying at his door the disappointment of the rank and file over the compromise agreements reached with the *Government.*

Given his personal popularity in the country, his leadership remains indispensable, but the congress, which is now setting up a new executive, has set limits to his authority.

Official anxiety over the way the congress is developing is reflected in the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* today. It says that the Solidarity leadership failed to draw the necessary lessons from the first stage of the congress. This was therefore giving rise to disquiet and "*sincere* concern for the future development of political relations in the country".

Thailand policy on Vietnam

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Oct 6

Opposition is growing among politicians and the army in Thailand to the Government's policy of confrontation with Vietnam over Cambodia.

The critics complain that it is time for Thailand to show a readiness to compromise in its dealings with the Hanoi Government.

Views of General Kriangsak Chomanan, a former Prime Minister, are typical of the new thinking. "All parties involved in the Cambodian problem, the Western world, the Communist world, the Third World, should come together to talk", he says. "A negotiated settlement is possible. Confrontation is wrong and increases distrust".

The General pressed this idea at a recent parliamentary by-election which he won with an overwhelming majority.

Many influential Thais hold the view that their Government is obstinate in refusing direct talks with Vietnam and by insisting that negotiations on Cambodia must take the form of an international conference involving 20 or more governments.

Mr Bhichai Rattakul, a *former* Foreign Minister favours a small conference of the three Indo-Chinese states and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean). That is what Vietnam wants too.

"The threat to Thailand will die out when Vietnam pulls its troops out of Cambodia," says Mr Bhichai. "I believe Vietnam will do that if Thailand stops helping the Khmer Rouge and other anti-Vietnamese resistance groups."

These views are shared by some senior army officers, including many of those involved in last April's abortive coup against the Thai Government. It was clear then that a new approach to Vietnam had a great deal of public support.

A *recent Bangkok seminar* attended by Thai academics and a senior official of the Hanoi Government, urged the Thai Government to rethink its Cambodian policy.

The conference condemned "the futility of the free world's military-orientated approach" to the Cambodian problem as well as the Wshington-Peking strategy of grinding Vietnam down with relentlesseconomic and political pressure.

Policy reappraisals elsewhere in Asean and in Japan have influenced Thai thinking. Suspicions about China's long-term intentions are being voiced throughout South-East Asia. Reports that Peking is urging Thailand to permit Cambodian resistance groups to establish a military headquarters on Thai territory cause particular alarm.

Bangkok: Vietnam today accused the United States of spraying more than 100,000 tonnes of toxic chemicals on southern Vietnam during the Indo-China war.

The Vietnam News Agency monitored here, said the chemicals stripped more than two million hectares of forest.—AP.

IN BRIEF

Dutch aircraft crashes: 17 die

Amsterdam.—All 17 people on board a Dutch aircraft were *killed whenit crashed* south of Rotterdam yesterday.

A spokesman from KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said the cause of the crash was not yet known, but eyewitnesses said the aircraft exploded in mid-air after being struck by lightning.

More air traffic men needed

Washington. — The Federal Aviation Authority has asked for another 400 *military* air controllers to help replace members of the Professional Air Traffic Control Organization who were dismissed two months ago for taking part in an illegal strike.

This request would bring to 1,200 the total number of controllers seconded to the FAA from the armed services. Nearly 12,000 out of a total of 17,000 controllers were sacked.

Cleaned out

Johannesburg.—A thief took $21.4m (12m) in negotiable securities from the back of a messenger's motor cycle. The cleaning shop on his way to the bank.

Police kill 10

Delhi.—All 10 members of a gang responsible for more than 50 killings were shot dead in gun battles with police in the north-eastern Indian state of Bihar.

Manager defects

Klagenfurt.—The trainer of the Romanian national boxing team, Mr Karol Menczel, aged 40 has applied for political asylum in Austria.

Satellites up

Vandtnberg Air Force Base, California—A Delta rocket carried two satellites into orbit for tests of chemicals in the atmosphere and radio waves in space.

Money bag

Bologna.—A man found a bag with 35m lire, (about £18,000) on the roof of a house on Sunday and turned it over to police.

Cholera deaths

Johannesburg.—Four people have died and 200 are in hospital in a cholera epidemic in the black South African homelanl of Bophuthatswana.

Prisoners escape

Vincent Corrigan, aged 24, who was serving a nine-month sentence for attempted robbery and Andrew Thorpe, aged 21, serving 12 months for burglary, escaped from Northeye Prison, East Sussex, yesterday by cutting through a perimiter fence while gardening.

Raiders smash eggs

Intruders smashed 20,000 eggs when they broke into a packing station at Taunton yesterday. They tramped over trays of eggs and also threw them at walls, ceilings and machinery.

Rumours fuel doubts on Fraser leadership

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Oct 6

Despite attention focusing on the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting here there is still trouble within the Australian Liberal Party over the leadership. Such has been the growth of rumours that Mr John Howard, the Treasurer yesterday declared his complete support for Mr Malcolm Fraser as Prime Minister.

There are two main reasons for speculation that Mr Fraser might lose the leadership: his health continues to be the subject of considerable debate, and Mr Andrew Peacock, the former Foreign Minister, seems to be quietly planning a campaign but is perhaps waiting for the right *moment.* MR Peacock resigned last April saying that he could no longer work with Mr Fraser.

Mr Fraser's health has become a serious matter because not only has he been forced to take time off recently, but he simply does not look well. It has become a popular exercise for newspapers to publish pictures of him six years ago when he became Prime Minister alongside more recent pictures. He *has aged considerably.*

The irony is that at a time when Mr Fraser is striding across some of his finest moments on the international stage he looks unwell, and his grasp on the leadership has never been so shaky.

It is a further irony that he has won two elections with record majorities and the third extremely comfortably, making him the most successful election winner in Australian history. Yet there is now talk of him losing office.

One of the reasons for this is that Mr Fraser has never been a popular figure within the Liberal Party and has made many enemies. But most of his colleagues recognize his remarkable ability to win elections handsomely, and doubt that anyone else can do so with the possible exception of Mr Peacock.

Mr Fraser has suffered twice from pneumonia since he became Prime Minister and had to take three weeks off just before the Commonwealth meeting because of an infection.

Meanwhile, Mr Peacock is still busy making speeches around the country and affecting surprise when asked if he intends to stand for the leadership.

Mr Howard found it necessary to add to his support for Mr Fraser a specific denial of a suggestion that he would join Mr Peacock in a leadership challenge.

PLEDGE OF ELECTIONS IN GRENADA

From Our Own Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 6

Grenada may *have* its *first* elections since the revolution next year, according to Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, who told a press conference that elections scheduled for 1982 would be held after public approval of a new constitution. The Prime Minister said, he could not give an exact date for the polls but that "certain processes have been set in motion".

Mr Bishop said that the problems of the Caribbean countries could be seen with a greater degree of clarity since the victory of President Reagan, and an unprecedented convergence of right-wing opinion in the United States.

It *was* not *only poor* countries in the Third World which were threatened by the right-wing coalition, but allies of the United States in Europe. He cited what he called attempts by the United States to dictate which minis*ters must join the french* Cabinet.

The depth of United States' hostility could be judged by the fact that in military manoeuvres last August American forces had staged a simulated invasion of Grenada by flying forces from California to an island off Puerto Rico.

Further, the Admiral in command of the exercise had indicated that the target country was a small Caribbean island with an army of about 2,000 the American estimate of the size of his island's armed forces.

KEKKONEN SICK LEAVE EXTENDED

Helsinki, Oct 6. — President Urho Kekkonen's medical leave was extended today until November 10. (Our Corre*spondent writes*).

His sick leave, which began on September 11, was due to end on October 10. It is clear that President Kekkonen, who is 81, is permantently unable to resume his duties. He suffers from *brain disorders.*

The extension was also needed to give political parties more time to prepare for presidential elections and to avoid a poll in the middle of the Christmas season.

Protest in Mecca is stopped

Bahrain, Oct 6 — A group of Iranian pilgrims tried to demonstrate at the Muslim holy city of Mecca on Sunday but were prevented from doing so by Saudi police, the Saudi Arabians Interior Ministry said in a statement last night.

The statement published by the official Saudi press agency, denied a Tehran radio report of the same day which said that a million pilgrims held a rally in Mecca on *Sunday despite police* attempts to stop them.

The Saudi statement dismissed the Tehran report as baseless and said a group of unruly Iranian pilgrims tried to demonstrate but security forces used deterrent measures to prevent them.

"Unfortunately, the aim of these small numbers of pilgrims was not to perform the pilgrimage but to try in all ways to propagate slogans and propaganda that ran contrary to the meaning of the pilgrimage", the Saudi statement said.

It added that measures had been taken "To stop any encroachment by any violator against the security of this country and the pilgrims."

Apart from the conduct of some Iranians "who do not abide by instructions and try to violate them in different ways," there had been no disturbances so far despite the presence of huge numbers of pilgrims.

About 880,000 people, including about 75,000 Iranians, had arrived from outside Saudi Arabia by yesterday for the annual *Haj* (pilgrimage) which begins tomorrow.

Tehran radio, today quoted Hojatoleslam Abdolmajid Moadikhah, the Iranian Minister of Islamic Guidance, as saying in a message from Saudi Arabia: "It is regrettable that leaders of some Islamic countries consider slogans against America and Israel as being contrary to pilgrimage ceremonies and have prevented publication of a message of Imam Khomeini.

"How long can we bear the shame of Jerusaleum occupation?"

He added that the pilgrimage to Mecca was not separate from politics and that during the ceremonies Muslims should step up their struggle. — Reuter.

CHINA VETO HITS INDIA

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Oct 6

A delegation of a parliamentary forum for family planing, scheduled to leave for China later this month, may have to abandon its journey because of Peking's objection to the inclusion in the delegation of the Speaker of Arfunachal Pradesh, the erstwhile North-East Frontier bordering on China.

In October, 1962, India and China went to war in a dispute over portions of the territory. Since then their relations have been far from friendly.

China is reported to have asked Judia not to include the Speaker in the delegation, but Judia has so far stood firm on this point, arguing that Arunachal Pradesh is part of it.

The family planning forum's delegation has 23 members, *mostly from both Houses of* Parliament. They are to study Chinese methods of family planning.

Talks begin on Africa ocean pact

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 6

A group of international experts begin consultations here this week to prepare for an environmental treaty covering Eastern Africa and the eastern Indian Ocean area.

It is hoped that by 1983 a plan will be adopted for this area on lines similar to those concluded for Gulf, the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Guinea and other areas.

Dr Stjepan Keckes, the Director of the United Nations environment programme's *regional seas* programme, who is accompanying the seven-man mission, said the team would visit all the states in the area, from Somalia to Madagascar and Mozambique. A meeting of representatives of all these countries would be called and proposals for anti-pollution and other measures would be drawn up.

Dr Keckes said soil carried by some African rivers was polluting the ocean and there are places where untreated sewage is discharged into the sea. Oil pollution from passing tankers is not the most serious issue here, he said, but it will be taken into account.

Norway's future Cabinet get to know each other

From John Ausland, Oslo, Oct 6

The group of people who will soon govern Norway met together for the first time today.

Since the Labour Government headed by Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland will continue to govern until October 12, the meeting of Mr Kaare Willoch and his future cabinet was mainly an opportunity for those who did not know each other to get acquainted.

Mr Willoch's task of forming a government has been complicated as he could draw only on his own Conservative Party. His efforts to form a coalition government with the Christian Peoples Party and the Centre Party (farmers') failed.

Had the Norwegian system not permitted him to go outside the Storting (Parliament) in his search for ministers, he would have found difficulty in forming a government.

The post of Finance Minister will be held by Mr Rolf Presthus, aged 45, a lawyer and deputy chairman of the finance committee in the last Parliament.

The Foreign Minister will be Mr Svenn Stray, aged 59, who held this post for a brief time in 1970 and 1971. There has been some criticism of this appointment, on the grounds that Mr Stray's previous performance was lacklustre.

The appointment of Mr Vidkunn Hveding, aged 60, as Oil and Energy Minister, created a mild sensation. Mr Hveding was director of the Norwegian water power and electricity board until 1975, when he resigned in protest against the Labour Government's energy policy.

The appointment of Mr Anders Sjaastad, aged 38, as Defence Minister, is the real surprise. After narrowly failing to be elected on September 14, he has been catapulted into the Cabinet.

Danes battle for jobs

From Christopher Follet, Copenhagen, Oct 6

Mr Anker Jorgensen, the Danish Prime Minister, opening a new session of the Folketing (parliament) today outlined a programme of legislation, dominated by measures to combat unemployment, now approaching a record post-war figure of 9 per cent.

Emphasizing the need for investments in new jobs, particularly for youth, Mr Jorgensen said that his Social Democratic minority Government was still looking at the introduction of a scheme to generate cheap capital for industry and agriculture

Disagreement between the Government and its three centrist support parties over a plan to levy a 40 per cent tax on the interest earned by pension funds and insurance companies has led to a certain amount of speculation about elections being called this autumn, two years before the Government's four-year term expires.

While expressing concern about Denmark's record state deficit of 40,000m Kroner (£3,000m), Mr Jorgensen, bolstered by predictions of a recovery for the Danish economy next year, did not introduce fresh economic measures or taxation increases.

Other legislation announced included increases in state taxation of revenues accrued by companies from Denmark's North Sea oil and gas fields.

Two Namibias proposed for blacks and whites

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Oct 6

A leading white politician in Namibia today called for the territory to be divided into two separate constitutional entities, one run by whites and the other by blacks, which could be linked later in a confederation.

The proposal was made by Mr Kosie Pretorius, the leader of the National Party, which enjoys the support of the majority of Namibia's 112,000 (mainly Afrikaner) whites, who account for only 11.3 per cent of the territory's total population.

Mr Pretorius offered his scheme as a viable national alternative to the proposals currently being worked out by the Western powers for an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia, which he maintained, could lead to chaos.

"We are opposed in principle to the election of a one-man, one-vote government on the basis of universal franchise", he declared, adding that United Nations Resolution 435, which provides for such elections, had already been so modified that it could no longer be considered a basis for Namibia's independence.

Under Mr Pretorius's scheme, the core of the black constitutional unit would be the lands in the northern part of Namibia occupied by the Ovambo, who account for 46.7 per cent of the total population, while its white counterpart would be located in the southern part of the country, where most white-owned land is concentrated.

Elections would then be conducted among each of the other black and Coloured ethnic groups to determine which of the two constitutional units *they wished to join.* This was the only way, Mr Pretorius contended, to avoid being forced into a black-white confrontation —in Namibia.

Quite apart from the unlikelihood of such a set-up being acceptable to the population groups, it would be totally unsalable to world opinion under the terms of Resolution 435.

It illustrates, however, the sort of pressures the Government will be under from right-wing white nationalists, who are already talking of a sell-out of white interests in Namibia.

The Government knows that any settlement providing for Namibia's independence on terms acceptable to the world community must be highly likely to lead to the establishment of a goverament run by the currently exiled South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), which enjoys the overwhelming support of the dominant Ovambo. This is anathema to white nationalists.

Mauroy puts left-wing nuclear rebels to test

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 6

The ambitious nuclear programmem of the Giscardian regime has caused an immense amount of controversy within the Socialist Government.

In an effort to make rebels toe the line on the Government's energy programmme M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, will make its adoption a matter of confidence at the end of the two-day debate on the subject.

This means that the Government's programme will be carried without a vote unless it is defeated by a motion of censure.

The procedure allows the Socialist deputies to vent their ecological and environmental objections while bowing to the inevitable.

It also enables M Mauroy, without damage to his programme, to keep the promise he made when he took office, that the Socialist Government would not resort to what it regards as the detestable practices of its predecessors, and was respectful of parliamentary opinion.

The Giscardian opposition has, however, called on the Assembly to censure the Government, not on its nuclear programmme, but on the 1982 budget deficit, increased taxation and nationalizations.

It is bound to be lost, but is part of the harassing tactics it is determined to keep up against the increasing socialization of French society.

When the debate opened, the ecological rearguard in the Socialist Party could derive only cold comfort from the latest opinion poll on the subject, carried out by the Sofres and published today in *Le Figaro.*

Mr Mauroy: Honouring an election promise.

The poll says 62 per cent of the 1,000 people polled are in favour of additionel nuclear power stations; but 61 per cent consider priority should be given to solar energy; and 33 per cent to nuclear energy.

This explains, however, why the Government, much to the indignation of the ecologists, has shied from the great national debate it promised to hold on the subject when it took office.

This procedure, like that of *a referendum,* would have laid bare the divisions of the left on the issue, and given undue prominence to the opposition of the Socialist rank and file to the prosecution of the previous Government's nuclear programme.

Korchnoi insults Karpov

Merano, Italy, Oct 6.—When the émigré Grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi forced his compatriot, Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, to concede a draw in the third game of their world chess championship he not only broke their agreement never to speak directly to each other, he also used the most derogatory Soviet *form of* address: "Citizen".

It occurred in the thirty-ninth move when Korchnoi's opponent, playing black, suddenly addressed him in Russian, saying: "I propose a draw".

Since the two politically estranged players had arranged that no words should pass between them except through the umpire, Karpov's remark took Korchnoi by surprise.

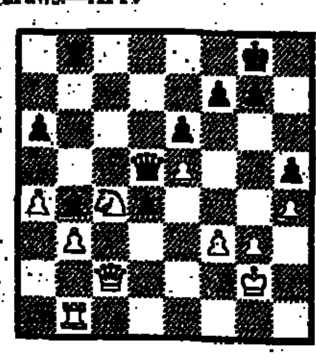
Korchnoi turned pale, got to his feet, and began striding up and down the platform. Finally he went up to Karpov and said stonily: "Citizen, you should speak to the umpire."

The term "citizen" in Soviet Russian usage is a form of address employed only with those who have forfeited the right to be addressed as "comrade"—defendants in court, convicted prisoners, and so on. Its use, therefore, amounted to an open insult.

Apparently it was also a firm rejection of what might have been taken as a move by Karpov to break the ice between them—a state of bitter hostility dating from their stormy world championship in the Philippines in 1978 when Karpov won 6—5 after 21 draws.—AFP.

Third game
White Korchnoi. Black Karpov.
Queen's Gambit declined

1	P-QB4	P-K3
2	Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3	P-Q4	B-K2
4	Kt-B3	Kt-KB3
5	B-Kt5	P-KR3
6	B-R4	0-0
7	P-K3	P-QKt3
8	R-B1	B-Kt2
9	B-K2	PxP
10	BxP	QKt-Q2
11	0-0	P-B4
12	Q-K2	P-R3
13	P-QR4	Kt-K5
14	KtxKt	BxKt
15	B-Kt3	Q-B1
16	PxP	PxP
17	Kt-Q2	B-B3
18	P-Kt3	R-Q1
19	B-Q3	Q-Kt2
20	P-B3	Kt-B3
21	KR-Q1	Kt-Q4
22	P-K4	Kt-Kt5
23	B-Kt1	B-K1
24	P-K5	Kt-B3
25	B-KB2	Kt-Q5
26	BxKt	RxB
27	B-K4	B-QB3
28	BxB	QxB
29	Kt-B4	QR-Q1
30	RxR	PxR
31	Q-Q3	B-Kt5
32	P-Kt3	R-R1
33	K-Kt2	B-B6
34	R-Kt1	Q-Q4
35	P-R4	P-KR4
36	K-B2	B-Kt5
37	K-Kt2	B-K2
38	R-Q1	Q-Kt2
39	R-QKt1	Q-Q4
40	R-Kt2	B-Kt5
41	R-Kt1	drawn



RESTRAINTS ON NEWS CHALLENGED

From Our Own Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 6

Restraint on the freedom to report news is the great danger facing journalists worldwide, Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief of the Press Association, said today.

"The attack is insidious and slow and is often justified by what are superficially very worthy motives. Our vigilance must be continuous, our suspicion constant and our opposition to incursions resolute", he told the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Press Union here.

Making a plea for straight news reporting by newspapers *and news agencies he said that* to add comment and interpretation to news stories to make them complete was not only a dangerous delusion that it strengthened the story but it weakened the journalist's credibility.

You have only one life to insure. How should you choose the right company to insure it?

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London Life Association Ltd
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Complete rethink of Tory economic policy demanded by Heath

Mr Edward Heath yesterday warned the Prime Minister that businessmen, trade unionists and ordinary citizens had reached a point when they said that the price they were being asked to pay for monetarist policies was unacceptable. He called for dramatic changes in the Government's economic policy which he said was dogmatic and taking Britain into deeper depression.

The following is the circulated partial text of Mr Edward Heath's speech to the Federation of Conservative Students in Manchester, parts of which were not delivered:

It is imperative in our present economic circumstances, both national and international, that we should make a completely fresh assessment of Conservative economic policy. This is necessary not only in the interests of our country, about which we must all be deeply concerned, but also in the interests of the Conservative Party for which some of us have worked throughout our political lives. Many of us have remained almost silent for a long time on these matters, perhaps for far too long, in order that the dire consequences of the present dogmatic policies could be more widely recognized. We were hoping that they would bring about a more pragmatic approach to economic affairs, greater flexibility in handling and a wider use of all the available techniques of economic management. Together these would have produced a better balance in the economy as well as in our society.

Recent events, however, have shown that this is not to be. The reversal of the downward trend in interest rates, the

> ‘Britain is now locked in a vicious circle of spiralling interest rates. We are bound to the killing treadmill of their consequences. It is this vicious circle we must break’

subsequent four points rise with the prospect of yet more to come, the still further increase in unemployment and the numbers of liquidations which are bound to follow, the rise in mortgage rates together with the hardship and personal bankruptcies associated with them, all indicate that the situation is getting worse, not better, and that the policy has become more dogmatic not less so. In the political sphere, the Government reshuffle only confirms what is economically obvious. A fresh assessment can no longer be delayed. The time has come to speak out.

Britain is now locked in a vicious circle of spiralling interest rates. We are bound to the killing treadmill of their consequences. It is this vicious circle we must break.

The net result of completing the vicious circle is that prices have increased, the rate of inflation has gone up, the money supply has increased, unemployment has gone up, the rate of bankruptcies has increased, the industrial base has been further eroded, the Government's borrowing requirement has increased and as a result there is more pressure to raise interest rates yet again, to be followed inevitably by the same vicious circle. It is this which must be broken.

The Government has made one attempt at doing so. It has proved unsuccessful because of the competitive race internationally for higher interest rates. It is from this that we must disengage ourselves. It will require drastic action which I will later outline.

This country's economy has now been governed by monetarist policies not just for two-and-a-half years of Conservative government, but for five years, in fact ever since the Labour government was forced to call in the International Monetary Fund. Surely that is sufficient time in which to judge the merits or demerits of attempting to run a complicated, sophisticated economy purely by monetary means. The present Government has tried to manage the economy solely by the use of interest rates combined with attempts to limit government expenditure.

A further attempt is about to be made to run the economy in this way, although contrary to these dogmas the Government has now been forced to intervene in the exchange market and to formulate an incomes policy for the public sector.

The consequences are a loss of confidence in general and timidity in salesmanship in particular. Both are bound to damage our long-term export prospects. The recent severe fall in the level of Sterling will, it is calculated, add some 3 per cent to our rate of inflation through the higher cost of our imports of food and raw materials.

Can anyone now doubt the need to make a complete reassessment of British and European policy?

Yet many commentators and politicians are reluctant to embark on this, either because they became hooked at an earlier stage on a simple policy of so-called pure monetarism, from which they cannot release themselves, or because they gave foolish promises to make major increases in defence expenditure, continuously slash taxes and produce a balanced budget all at the same time. Others cry that the only alternative is unrestrained socialism.

All these groups have been influenced by their ignorance of the history of the last 50 years and by their acceptance of the pernicious myths spread about the 25 years from 1950 to 1975. These were assiduously spread by those naively believing that there is a simple formula that will somehow defeat inflation, create jobs and restore expansion. They do so in ignorance of the fact that inflation in the middle 1970s was begun by the massive and rapid increase in world commodity prices, which for Britain amounted to nearly 200 per cent, and by the 400 per cent increase in oil prices imposed by Opec in the autumn of 1973. None of the doctrinaire monetarists has ever attempted to explain how inflation caused by a rise in external commodity prices on this scale can be dealt with purely by internal monetary policies. Nor do they explain how a further increase in Opec prices at a time of world economic expansion will be dealt with by these means alone.

When we look at the world economic situation we find it equally alarming. The present American Administration is endeavouring to run its own economy on a similar monetarist basis. It is doing so regardless of its impact on Europe or on the rest of the world. Its high interest rates are leading a competitive race which is ruinous not only to Britain and to the rest of Europe but also to so many of the developing countries. The Administration's attempt to reduce its enormous budget deficits can only succeed, if at all, over a long period of time. For how many years therefore is this policy going to be continued and for how many more years must Europe suffer. It cannot be other than long drawn out. There was a time when the United States could drag Europe out of a recession. The reverse now seems to be the case. Washington is indifferent to the fact that it is dragging Europe deeper and deeper into the mire.

The need to detach ourselves from the American-led pressure for ever higher interest rates is combined with a need to re-establish the stability of our currency. It can do us no good to see it rush up once again to a much over-valued position nor to see it come crashing down to the point where it is undervalued and inflationary.

We are not alone in this. The same applies to the other members of the European Community. They do not need interest rates at the American level for their national economies. Indeed their economies have been damaged by them already as well as by the inflationary impact of the increased cost of their oil imports brought about by the high level of the over-rated dollar. They need just as much to increase the stability of their currencies inside the European Monetary System. At the moment Britain is a cause of instability because, while we are not a member of the European Monetary System,



Mr Heath: Break these chains

the pound is in the European Currency Unit which is disturbed by these wide variations in Sterling. The interests of Britain and the other members of the European Community are thus in line, to obtain lower interest rates and to achieve stability in their currencies.

The members of the Community must now be prepared to act as one in order that inside the Community they can adjust and coordinate their interest rates without having to elevate them to the American levels, and can stabilize their currencies with the use of the adjustment mechanisms which make the EMS far more flexible than any of its predecessors. The resources available to the Community should enable them to achieve this.

Europe will have to put a ring fence round its money and capital markets to enable it to disengage itself more effectively from aberrations in the rest of the world. It will require speedy action and firm leadership within the Community. We in Britain should resume the use of our powers of exchange control as part of a Community exchange control system vis-a-vis third countries. This could be used in either direction, to prevent hot money pouring in and pushing up our currency to an undesirable level as happened 18 months ago, or to prevent capital flowing out to centres of higher interest rates and thus reducing our currency to the level where it is undervalued.

It is yet another myth to say that Bank of England exchange controls were ineffective. After 1931, they were well organized and highly efficient and we have much experience to give to the Community in setting up a system of coordinated intervention by the central-bank vis-a-vis the dollar and the yen. The EMF would not intervene in non-community currencies. Instead the Community exchange rate intervention would be carried out by the member states in Community currencies.

The Community should also link Euro-currency markets to Community controls, for example by establishing reserve requirements. The Euro-currency markets are an ever-increasing and substantial factor in the disposition of the world's money, providing easy substitutes to nationally controlled money. This in itself can defeat the objectives of any government's policy. In Europe the shifting balances are a massive Trojan horse conveying United States monetary conditions into our own markets. The United States itself has a long-term interest in carrying out such an operation jointly with the Community in case the dollar again collapses. It would be best if this were done in unison. If we cannot do it together Europe must do it alone. That is what the European Community is all about. If the Community cannot reach agreement on this we ourselves must use our well tried and oft proven system on our own.

The measures I have outlined

> ‘Can anyone now doubt the need to make a complete reassessment of British and European policy? Yet many commentators and politicians are reluctant to embark on this’

would involve major, indeed, dramatic changes in policy. This would bring about basic changes in the position both of ourselves and of the rest of Europe. To the fearful I would say that the only alternative is to drag on down the dreary path of ever deepening recession. The reduction in interest rates could be the first stage of turning the vicious circle into a virtuous one. By the effects on the cost of servicing government debt, by the increase in government revenue consequent upon increased economic activity, and by lightening the burden on industry and small businesses, the scene could be set for increased investment, reduced corporate taxation and more jobs.

The effect of reduced interest rates would clearly be to improve corporate finance and profits. This is an essential precondition of economic recovery. This process could be assisted by the reduction and final abolition of the National Insurance Surcharge (NIS).

The surcharge is a tax on employment and on production. Its reduction and abolition would have the advantage of reducing the costs of goods produced for export without reducing the price of imported goods. It would therefore also assist manufacturers producing for the home market. While the surcharge is expected to raise £3.8bn this financial year, much of which is paid by the public sector, its abolition would not cost as much as that. It would be in part offset by the reduction in payments of unemployment benefit and by the revenues from increased economic activity.

It is not enough, however, just to make it easier for firms to invest. While abolition of the NIS will encourage exports and produce a shift towards home-produced goods, further measures will be needed to provide sustainable demand at home and overseas.

As far as British industry is concerned, there is a substantial and continuing reluctance to become involved with new investment and with research and development until an available market is clearly seen. This is one of the lessons of the past 35 years which we have to learn. It is not enough, therefore, just to provide a more efficient "supply side" of the economy, the demand side also has an important part to play. This can be assisted by a government by means of selective capital investment, the need for which is all too plainly obvious, some of it for productive purposes, some for the improvement of social conditions and the environment.

International demand, in particular for capital goods, can come from the developing world, either from Opec countries with surpluses or from investment by the international institutions supplied with funds by the surplus holding countries. It is here that the British Government should be giving wholehearted support to the proposals being discussed at the Cancun Summit. It is a shortsighted measure to deter overseas students from coming to this country when they would otherwise be trained on British equipment and become ambassadors for it in their own countries.

Similarly it is shortsighted to limit the provision of expertise to the developing world when so much of it could be later reflected in orders for British equipment. Britain cannot possibly pull herself out of this recession on her own. She needs the trade which comes from an effective demand in the developing world.

On every occasion since the war when Britain has been staging a recovery three major problems have emerged. First, the demand for raw materials for our industrial processes has resulted in an increase in our imports, which has brought about a deficit on our balance of payments before the manufactured products, especially capital goods, could be exported. This has led to a weakness in Sterling. For the first time since the war, however, our position is stronger because of the effect of North Sea oil on our balance of payments. It can be made stronger still by membership of the EMS and the joint resources which support it.

Secondly, because of the overvalued level of our currency we have been prone to overlarge imports of consumer goods. This position should be improved with our currency in the EMS at a satisfactory level.

But neither of these problems have been as deep-seated as the third, namely the shortage of skilled manpower with which to carry through our industrial recovery.

The moral is clear. What this nation requires is a massive training and retraining programme, not just in order to alleviate the impact of unemployment on young people but to provide a sound basis for the expansion of industry and services in the future. At present we lack both an effective system and the resources such as those possessed by our major industrial competitors. It is essential that the Government should advance speedily in this respect over a broad front . . .

Progress in these policies can only be brought about if a considerable degree of consensus exists within our country. I have heard some doubt expressed as to what consensus means. Lest this doubt continue let me endeavour to describe it. Consensus means deliberately setting out to achieve the widest common measure of agreement about our national policies, in this particular case about our economic activities, in the pursuit of a better standard of living for our people and a happier and more prosperous country. If there be any doubt about the desirability of working towards such a consensus let us recognize that every successful industrialized country in the modern world has been working on such a basis. Japan has probably achieved the highest position in this respect, Germany closely follows and among the smaller countries, Austria is foremost. Sweden, despite changes of government, adheres to its consensus in financial and industrial affairs. France's success over the last 30 years has been based on a commonly accepted programme which has enabled it to overtake the United Kingdom and to advance swiftly on Germany . . .

> ‘How dare those who run the biggest budget deficit in history reproach others with the heinous crime of printing money?’

Consensus is not created by signed agreements or solemn undertaking. It is created by a continuing process of consultation and discussion in which government demonstrates its determination to tackle the problems which cause tension within society among them unemployment, inner city decay, racial discrimination.

No one will ever convince the exponents of the singular doctrine of monetarism that it is now inadequate. The answer will always be that it has not been tried hard enough or long enough or that interest rates not go high enough or that government spending was not cut savagely enough or that the action should have been taken more quickly to produce the desired economic results or more slowly to avoid the undesirable political and social reactions. These may long remain matters for academic discussion.

What the businessman and trade unionist, the ordinary citizen and his family are now rapidly realizing is that if such a policy requires to be perpetuated for an even longer period and even more stringent measures such as are proposed at the moment are needed then the price which as individuals and as a community they are being asked to pay is too high to be acceptable.

And if the Government is determined to squeeze inflation out of the system why does it deliberately increase it by an increase in indirect taxation and other means? And if as a result of high interest rates, increased taxation and high Sterling rates, production falls dramatically, how can any increase in the money supply be justified?

And how dare those who run the biggest budget deficit in history reproach others with the heinous crime of "printing money?" And if more than three million unemployed are necessary to get inflation down to a level higher than it was two-and-a-half years ago, how many more millions of unemployed will be required to bring it down—to what level?—to a level which has never been revealed?

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Mission control, Guildford: Students monitoring the launch yesterday and, below, an artist's impression of the spacecraft (Photograph by Keith Waldegrave).

Lift-off for Guildford satellite

Britain's first do-it-yourself satellite was launched into space yesterday riding piggy-back on an American rocket. The blast-off was at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launch gantry in Valdenberg, California.

The satellite, called UOSAT, is under the control of Surrey University's department of electronic and electrical engineering.

Late last night the university said the controllers were able to switch on the satellite's data transmitting beacon and switched it off to conserve batteries as it got out of range. On its second orbit the beacon was again switched on but no signals were received.

From a control room at the university's engineering department in Guildford the students monitored the launching of their "home made" module, the first to be produced by a university, and the result of three and a half years' work.

Dr Martin Sweeting, the satellite's project leader, said after the launch: "So far, so good. But this is only the first part. It is in orbit, but not in a stable orbit.

"After separation we have to switch it on and make sure it is behaving correctly. We have slightly less than 12 minutes to make sure it is not heating up too much or getting too cold. If it is then we must change its attitude in space."

Later a spokesman confirmed that the satellite had responded to commands and the radio beacons which transmit information had been switched on.

The satellite is believed to be the first to contain a voice synthesizer, with a vocabulary of 150 words. Schools and colleges will be able to pick up its messages. The data can be displayed on a domestic television screen, with the help of a receiver kit costing £150.

If the camera was pointed at Britain, they could see all of England south of Newcastle, or northern England and Scotland.

Surrey University scientists are hoping that experiments on board will provide information about the behaviour of radio waves through the earth's ionosphere.

The scientists built the spacecraft with help from amateur satellite organizations and the Radio Society of Great Britain. It costs only £100,000, compared with the normal price of more than £1m.

If all goes well UOSAT will orbit the earth every 95 minutes, at a height of 330 miles.

The satellite could stay up for five years, but the students were brought down to earth more quickly yesterday. They must find £15,000 not paid for by donations from British companies to cover the cost of the project.

Dead couple 'tortured and knifed'

An elderly couple were sadistically tortured and knifed to death by robbers who ransacked their home, a jury at the Central Criminal Court were told yesterday.

Mr Joseph Herbert, aged 68, and his wife Catherine, aged 74, took an hour to die after two young raiders inflicted horrifying injuries, Mr Michael Worsley, for the prosecution, said. "They had been tortured, tied up and finally killed by knife wounds."

James Anderson, aged 25, of north Woolwich, south London, and Michael Jamieson, aged 23, of no fixed address, both deny murdering and conspiring to rob the Herberts at their home in New Barn Road, Plaistow, east London, between August 27 and September 5 last year.

Mr Worsley said the couple's ordeal probably lasted four hours. A watch worn by Mr Herbert had been stamped upon at 2.15am and a clock damaged at their home had stopped at 6.32am.

The couple's budgerigar had been killed in an upstairs bedroom and was lying in the corner when their bodies were found nearly a week after their death.

Mr Worsley suggested that "sadism coupled with a desire to find out whether they had any more money hidden away in the house" had prompted the killers.

Both Mr and Mrs Herbert had suffered knife wounds consistent with torture, in addition to the cuts which caused their death. Mr Herbert's injuries included cuts to the shoulder, hip, knee and thigh, and a wound above the left elbow "caused while his hands were tied behind his back".

Both defendants had been interviewed extensively, he said. Mr Anderson is alleged to have admitted to the police that he was among three men who had gone to the Herbert's house that night, to steal.

The trial continues today.

RIOT GEAR WARNING TO POLICE

The Police Federation gave a warning yesterday that it would sue police chiefs who sent their men into riots unprotected when equipment was available.

Mr Peter Tanner, the federation secretary for England and Wales, said 43 chief constables were deciding what equipment their forces needed to handle riots. One, whom he would not name, had elected to stick to the traditional uniform with dustbin lids for protection.

He would be sued for neglect if just one federation member was injured in a public disorder situation, Mr Tanner told a joint meeting of the federation's United Kingdom committees in Aberdeen.

Mr James Jardine, federation chairman for England and Wales, told the meeting that young and senior policemen should be trained to deal with riots.

Boys aged 8 to 16 held in prison-like conditions

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

A report that boys aged between 11 and 16 were held in prison-like conditions in rooms that were overcrowded, ill ventilated and with little or no furniture at an assessment centre in Glasgow was substantially confirmed yesterday.

The Scotsman reported on conditions at Larchgrove assessment centre in Edinburgh Road, Glasgow. Boys, it claimed, were put into a "cell" in solitary confinement if they went against the centre's rules. Larchgrove holds 70 boys, aged between 11 and 16, though children as young as eight are sometimes held. There are 70 staff.

Councillor Albert Long, chairman of Strathclyde Regional Council's social work committee, admitted yesterday that initial investigations showed that most of the allegations were true.

Councillor Charles Gray, deputy leader of the council, promised at a press conference: "There will be no whitewash whatsoever in our investigation, and remedies will be implemented as quickly as possible."

Mr Long said that recommendations about improvements at Larchgrove, made in 1973, might not have been followed up by the regional council.

In 1973, the centre was controlled by Glasgow Corporation, and the regional council became responsible in 1975 when local government was reorganized.

The revelations about Larchgrove were made by Mr Gerry McKeown, who was a former acting principal teacher there. He was transferred to Robertson assessment centre for girls last year. Mr McKeown was interviewed yesterday by senior regional council officials.

In his account of the conditions at Larchgrove he said that boys were often kept at the centre for longer than the intended 21-day assessment period.

After visiting-time, boys could expect to be strip-searched to ensure that nothing had been smuggled in.

Disruptive children up to the age of 16 are sent to Larchgrove by children's panels, social workers, education authorities and parents. In some cases, "disruptive" means glue sniffing, truancy or the inability to cope with the poor domestic background.

Mothercare wins case

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham, Oct 6

A Mothercare assistant who lost her job at the company's shop in Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, in January lost her claim of unfair dismissal yesterday.

Mrs Amanda Adams, aged 22, of Redditch, told an industrial tribunal in Birmingham she got into a muddle doing Christmas shopping with her Access card and her bank account. Three cheques, together worth £75 were cashed, with permission, through the till of the shop where she worked. The manager of the Redditch branch of the National Westminster Bank refused to honour them and she was dismissed.

Mr Gerald Foster, the tribunal's chairman said there was no dishonesty but the tribunal could not say that Mothercare had acted unreasonably

MP in fight for Nigerian

By Lucy Hodges

A Nigerian with a long history of mental illness was arrested at a psychiatric aftercare hostel last month and is in Ashford remand centre awaiting deportation.

The case of Mr Jonas Ejim, which has been taken up by Mr John Silkin, Labour MP for Deptford, has caused concern because under the Immigration Act, 1971, patients receiving treatment for mental illness should be removed only where proper arrangements have been made in the receiving country.

Mr John Plummer, of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said no arrangements for Mr Ejim had been made in Nigeria.

Mr Ejim came to Britain in 1971 as a student. Two months later he became seriously mentally ill and has been in and out of mental hospitals ever since.

Court ruling eases committal doubts

By Our Legal Correspondent

Doubts over the legal validity of thousands of committals by magistrates to the crown court have been partially resolved by a judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court yesterday.

The three judges, including Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, decided that even though magistrates had made their committals under the wrong Act of Parliament, the error could be disregarded and the proceedings were not a nullity.

Confusion had arisen over defendants who had been charged before July 6 this year but committed after that date. Many magistrates around the country committed them to the crown court under the Magistrates Court Act, 1980, which had just come into force, instead of under the previous Act which was in force at the time they were charged.

The divisional court yesterday was dealing with the case of a youth aged 16, who admitted burglary, was committed for sentence to the crown court and eventually sentenced to borstal training.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused, but the divisional court certified it a point of law of general public importance. The youth would now have to ask the House of Lords Appeals Committee for leave to appeal to that court.

There remains, however, one element of uncertainty. According to a senior official of the Director of Public Prosecutions department the court's judgment might apply only to cases where a defendant had been committed for sentence, and not where he had been committed for trial.

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Science report

Reservoirs as heat sources for houses

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The big underground natural reservoirs, 50 to 300 feet below ground, which supply most of Britain's drinking water could also yield and important supplementary source of energy for heating homes, greenhouses, offices and factories.

The idea is being tested by a group of the Institute of Geological Sciences at a research site in Cambridgeshire, and it promises an advance in the technology of heat pumps.

Heat pumps are often referred to as refrigerators working in reverse because their purpose is to extract the energy from a large source of low grade heat and concentrate it into a higher grade of heat supply. For instance, a heat pump can extract energy from the air outside a building and concentrate it for use inside the building for space heating or as preheating of the hot water system.

But the process of converting a low grade source of energy into a higher grade does itself use some source of power for the pumping system needed to complete the operation. Temperature enhancement, as it called, is obtained with a low boiling point substance that alternately undergoes compression and expansion, with attendant changes of temperature.

The type of low boiling point agents are substances commonly used in refrigerators, like the fluid Freon, which circulates through the heat exchange coils. In the use for heat pumps, the liquid refrigerant evaporates in the outside coil on absorbing heat from the surrounding air. Once in its gaseous form, an electrically driven compressor pumps the gas to an inside coil where it gives up its energy.

Ideally, the heat pump extracts up to three units of energy from the low grade source for each unit absorbed in making the system work. Their other attraction is that in using air as a primary heat source the device has a universally available "free" energy source. However there are big disadvantages in efficiency and capital costs in relying on air. One of them concerns the fluctuation in atmospheric conditions.

Underground water sources, on the other hand, provide an almost constant temperature level.

Shallow groundwater is cheap to obtain at temperatures, not seasonally dependent, between 11°C and 13°C. The quantities needed for the average-sized house are quite modest in water supply terms; a heat output equivalent to 10 kilowatts (10 single bar electric fires) can be obtained from about 280 gallons on hour.

In the experiments by the institute, the groundwater is used in a water-to-air heat pump providing warm air at about 30°C for experimental glasshouses. The technical details of the work are contained in the publication Water, the journal of the National Water Council.

INDECENCY ADMITTED BY SOLDIER

From Our Correspondent
Colchester

Signalman Malcolm McMichael, aged 22, was yesterday sentenced to be discharged from the Army with disgrace and ordered to serve 112 days' detention after admitting three charges of disgraceful conduct of an indecent kind with other soldiers.

A second soldier, Private Peter Biggs, also aged 22, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, was found guilty of disgraceful conduct after denying indecency with Signalman McMichael. He was ordered to serve 84 days' detention. Both sentences are subject to confirmation.

The court martial at Colchester, Essex, heard that Signalman McMichael, after attempting for months to hide his homosexuality, had confessed his problems to the Army's special investigation branch. At one stage he had tried to kill himself.

His solicitor, Mr David James, said that Signalman McMichael committed three "minor" indecent acts at a time when he was under the influence of drink, depressed and trying to come to terms with his homosexuality.

After the hearing gay rights campaigners protested at the sentence on Signalman McMichael.

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Scargill calls coal boards 9% offer an insult

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The miners were yesterday set on course to win a double-figure pay increase this year and again become pace setters for the other powerful public sector unions against the background of the Government's decision to restrict pay rises for public service workers to less than 5 per cent.

National Coal Board negotiators indicated that £120m was available for pay increases, a figure variously represented as equivalent to an 8 or 9 per cent offer to the 220,000 miners.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers told the board that more money must be produced to avoid a winter confrontation.

Mr Joseph Gormley, NUM president, adopted a conciliatory stance but made clear that the momentum of negotiations must increase to meet the new November 1 settlement date.

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, who is contesting the election for the union presidency, said the offer was "contemptuous and an insult".

He believed the Government was directing the board in the pay discussions and estimated that the money available would increase basic rates by £6.45 a week for all miners, a rise of just under 8 per cent.

Based on coal board figures, the increase would amount to about 9 per cent of the basic wage bill, but it was clear after yesterday's meeting that more money would be produced and union leaders confidently expect to break the psychologically important double-figure barrier.

Meanwhile, leaders of unions representing four million public service workers met yesterday at the TUC to plan a coordinated campaign of opposition to the Government's 4 per cent limit for workers in town halls, the health service and schools.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, chairman of the TUC public services committee, said after the meeting that the unions would press for shorter working time and pay increases in line with the cost of living.

Negotiators representing a million local authority manual workers draw up their pay claim, and Mr Drain said: "There is no way that they will plough a lone furrow this year."

The coal board's response yesterday was in reply to a claim by the miners for a 24 per cent increase, which encompassed a £100-a-week minimum rate for the industry, the introduction of a salary structure, a shorter working week and extra holidays.

If met in full, the claim could herald the appearance of top-flight face workers earning £10,000 a year, including incentive bonus.

Coal board negotiators made clear to the NUM that the industry was going through a difficult period. Pithead stocks totalling 21 million tonnes were "well above a desirable level".

Demand for energy continued to fall, the board said, but it hoped to achieve its sales target for this year of 121 million tonnes, an increase of more than three million over last year.

Mr James Cowan, coal board member for industrial relations, said the £120 wage bill increase would be "consistent with our objectives to keep mineworkers at the head of the earnings league on the one hand and to safeguard the future of the industry on the other".

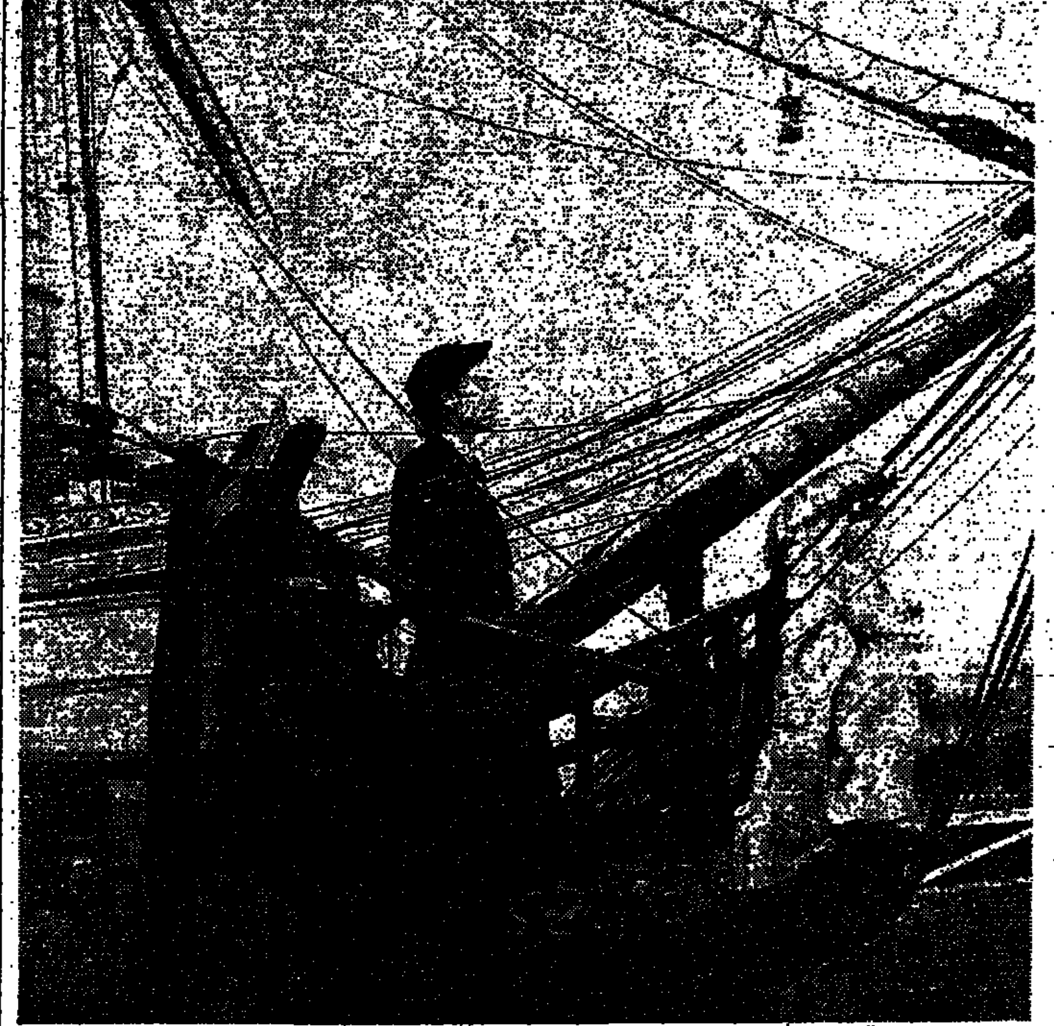
Mr Cowan asked whether the board's initial position would be its final stance, replied: "I have never known pay negotiations to begin with a final offer".

Talks between the two sides are to be held on October 19, when the coal board will translate the lump sum into a firm offer.

The board made clear yesterday that it was considering a coal price increase this winter which would, however, be below the inflation rate.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation is to seek an urgent meeting with Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, to protest at the decision that there will be no national pay increase for the industry's 93,000 manual workers next year.

Mr MacGregor has said that increases must be negotiated at local plants on the basis of productivity.





Beaton's record of war revived

Miss Felicity Potter, pictured by Sir Cecil Beaton in 1940 when, as a second officer in the Women's Royal Naval Service, she took him on a tour of the Portsmouth naval base, and (right) at her home near Truro, Cornwall, yesterday. Miss Potter, who was appointed MBE for her wartime services, is now aged 65 and retired from a career at the bar. She was traced through military records by the organizers of a Beaton exhibition which opens to the public at the Imperial War Museum tomorrow. The exhibition, which runs until October 10 next year, features 250 of the 10,000 photographs taken by Sir Cecil for the Ministry of Information in the last war.

The exhibition, which Sir Cecil considered "an inspiration" in its early stages, will be officially opened by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, today.

NUJ offers amnesty to 700 strike rebels

The National Union of Journalists is to open its doors to 700 former members expelled for defying an order to strike three years ago. It will also refund fines totalling £4,000 to another 100 members who refused to join the strike.

The amnesty comes after the announcement yesterday that the union had decided to abandon its lengthy legal battle with a group of journalists from Birmingham and Coventry who claimed that the union's strike order during a pay dispute involving provincial newspapers in 1978 was illegal.

The journalists argued that union rules obliged the NUJ to ballot members if more than half were to be affected by a strike.

The union countered that since only 8,000 of its 23,000 members had been told to strike, the majority would not be affected. Its view was upheld by the High Court, but reversed by the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords.

Mr Kenneth Ashton, general secretary of the NUJ, said yesterday that the union had little to gain from prolonging the court dispute. "It could cause problems for us in the future. Now is the time to say, 'all this happened more than two years ago.' We are anxious as a union to represent journalists, especially in the face of mounting redundancies."

An agreed statement said both sides recognized that prolongation of the action would be detrimental to the interests of the union.

☐ Journalists were urged yesterday "to get their hands on the levers of power" in the newspaper industry before the National Graphical Association monopolized new technology (Arthur Osman writes from York).

At their annual conference the Institute of Journalists deplored proposals for a merger of the NUJ and the NGA, as a step endangering editorial freedom.

Mr Christopher Underwood of the BBC, immediate past president of the institute, said: "The journalists have been the poor relations for far too long. With the new technology we have the opportunity of going to the front."

Mr William Sholto, of the *Financial Times*, said: "I think the NGA contains enough bright chaps in its ranks to perceive that the marriage between the two organizations would be an unmitigated disaster for the printers."

NUJ members might consider whether an alliance with the old technology would assure them a prosperous future as against going forward via production with new technology, he said.

Mr Simon Hardman-Mountford, of York, said: "The Institute has got to make its voice heard. It has got to see that journalists get their hands on the levers of power in the new technology.

Mr Harry Holt, of Birmingham, said any merger would mean the NUJ automatically supported input by the NGA.

Mr Underwood commented: "The NUJ is a near-bankrupt outfit. The NGA has some of the hooligans who have been raping and pillaging Fleet Street for far too long. The NGA is the union which yet again put *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* on the brink of disaster.

"Do not let us suppose they will not try and do it again. This crisis, if not at *The Times*, will occur again somewhere else." The printers had been "calling the shots" for many years and clearly the merger was in the interests of the NGA.

TUC urges equal pay changes

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC yesterday accused the Government of deliberately trying to reduce working opportunities for women and called for the amendment of the Equal Pay Act.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said in the letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher that government policies were affecting all working people but women workers most of all. The Act should be amended to provide for equal pay for work of equal value.

"Cuts in services upon which women particularly depend, such as nurseries, school meals and facilities for elderly people and other dependants, have a special detrimental effect on women workers. Moreover these cuts have been implemented at a time when women are facing severe employment difficulties", Mr Murray said.

Changes in maternity rights for working women introduced under last year's Employment Act had caused difficulties for women who would like to return to work after pregnancy.

In another letter to Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Department of Employment, Mr Murray said the TUC supported the view of the European Commission that the United Kingdom Equal Pay Act did not comply with Community law.

RUNAWAY ROLLER

Mr Bill Fraser, a learner driver, leapt on board a moving, driverless road roller yesterday and brought it to a halt. However, it was not before the runaway 10-ton roller had crashed into a supermarket, causing £500 of damage. The incident happened in Cudworth, near Barnsley.

Mr Fraser, aged 45, a welder, had looked out of his sitting-room window and seen the machine trundling across the road towards his house.

Job losses blamed on unions

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent

It was time trade unionists learnt from the experience of recent years what a tragic price in unemployment had been paid for the misuse of their power, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday.

While praising the constructive role played by the TUC in resolving the recent dispute at *The Times*, Mr Brittan added that over-powerful and irresponsible unions, many of whose leaders were politicians first and unionists second, had greatly harmed our economic performance. Their misuse of excessive industrial power, he told a North Dorset women's advisory committee lunch at Wimborne Minster, was the main avoidable acuse of high and rising unempolyment.

It was no accident that the growth of unionization and, above all, of the closed shop had been associated over the years with successively higher unemployment.

Mr Brittan saw some hopeful signs that sensible settlements were being accepted to secure jobs. The Government was looking at the response to its Green Paper on trade union immunities he said, to see what further measures were needed to create a better balance of power in industrial bargaining.

Support for government economic policies came from Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down, South. Speaking in Birmingham, he argued that in no circumstances should unemployment be combated by artificially and forcibly trying to recreate old forms and patterns of industrial production. Salvation would not be found by reversion.

Mr Powell pointed to the paradox of three million unemployed at a time when Britain's favourable balance of trade provided a surplus which allowed us to more than pay for everything we needed to buy from abroad.

Glue-sniff youth in murder trial

From Our Correspondent, Cardiff

Neville Waite killed his grandmother after a glue-sniffing session, the prosecution alleged at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

The schoolboy, aged 16, dumped her body in a bath after battering her with a poker, Mr John Prosser, QC, for the prosecution, said. He later broke down and told the police: "I killed Nanna. What's the matter with me? It must be the glue."

Mr Waite, of High Street, Kinfig Hill, Mid-Glamorgan, denies murder but admits the manslaughter of his grandmother, aged 76, last May on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

Mr Prosser told the jury that after brutally attacking Mrs Emma Waite as she sat in a rocking chir at her council flat in Ffordd-y-Goedwig, Kenfig Hill, Mr Waite dumped her body in a bath of boiling water. He had been disturbed at the flat by Mrs Waite as he searched through drawers for money to steal.

Mr Prosser said Mr Waite later told the police that his grandmother, a widow, had got cross and threatend to tell his parents. He told them: "I hit her over the head three of four times with a poker and she went unconscious. She didn't have a chance. She didn't see me coming. I remember walking into the bathroom and filling the bath with water. I was in a terrible state. I went back to my nan and pulled her feet first into the bathroom and tipped her into the bath."

Mr Prosser added that Mr Waite had been sniffing glue as a habit for more than a year before the killing. He alleged that he told the police: "I think this happened because of my problem with sniffing glue. It got out of hand with me, I just couldn't stop."

The trial continues today.

Mrs Emma Waite: "Body was dumped in bath".

IN BRIEF

Salt devours council vans

Corrosion costing thousands of pounds has affected more than 150 vehicles owned by Colchester Borough Council in Essex because they have been stored near stocks of road salt for 10 years. Many vans, lorries and dustcarts have had to be scrapped ahead of time.

The council is to move the salt and is considering buying a £10,000 vehicle washer. £205,000 has been set aside this year for new vehicles.

CID chief accused

The head of Cambridgeshire CID appeared before the Peterborough magistrates yesterday, accused of driving with excess alcohol and of reckless driving. Superintendent Richard Muirhead, aged 50, of Hollow Lane, Ramsey, pleaded not guilty. The hearing was adjourned until October 20.

Boy's fatal fall

Aaron McCurmin, aged three, fell to his death from the window of his parents' tenth-floor flat in Dagnell Street, Battersea, south London yesterday.

Bedroom death

The body of Mrs Margaret Simmonds, aged 64, of Fleming House, George Row, Southwark, south London, was found in a smoke-filled bedroom at her flat early yesterday.

Back on track

The railway station at the village of Wetheral, Cumbria, was reopened yesterday after 14 years because of new housing developments in the area and parish council pressure.

Fraud cast remand

Facing two charges of false accounting, Ian Strachan, aged 60, of Manor Road, Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey, secretary of the Kingston Building Society was yesterday remanded on bail by the magistrates at Kingston-upon-Thames until November 30.

Palace charge

Keith Wapsholt, aged 17, of Singapore Drive, Gillingham, Kent, who was arrested outside Buckingham Palace with an air rifle, was further remanded in custody until October 14 by the Bow Street magistrates yesterday, accused of possessing an offensive weapon.

Refinery man killed

Mr Michael Smith, aged 27, a pipe fitter, was killed yesterday when a fire broke out in a plant at the Esso oil refinery at Fawley, Southampton.

Heart transplant death

A man aged 50 from Preston, who had a heart transplant on Monday, died yesterday in Harefield Hospital, London.

Manx birch sentence quashed by court

From John Chartres, Castleton, Isle of Man

The Isle of Man Court of Appeal, yesterday quashed a birching sentence imposed on a youth aged 16.

They sent the case back to the juvenile court magistrates who last July had sentenced him to four strokes of the birch, and recommended a custodial sentence instead.

The Glasgow youth, who had admitted assaulting another youth aged 18, with a beer glass on a ferry from Ardrossan to Douglas in the Isle of Man, was refused bail and remanded in custody.

On Monday, the Court of Appeal refused to allow the youth to withdraw his appeal, despite a plea from his lawyer that he wanted to be birched.

Sufficient indications were given by the judges to make it probable that birching sentences will never again be imposed on the island.

The judgment, declared by Mr Benet Hytner, QC, a Judge of Appeal in the Isle of Man, of behalf of himself and the island's senior High Court judge, Deemster Arthur Luft, pointed out that a decision by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg had declared birching to be a degrading punishment.

A copy of that decision had been sent to all magistrates in the Isle of Man but it appeared that no guidance was given to magistrates nor had any steps been taken to change the existing legislation, nor were any such steps contemplated at present.

The magistrates' decision to order a birching sentence was therefore "perfectly lawful" but the general position was most unsatisfactory.

In ordernig that the sentence should be quashed and remitted to a juvenile magistrates' court again the appeal judges recommended that custodial sentences either to borstal or to another form of detention centre should be considered.

Mr Hymer said that he and his colleague were surprised to learn that the magistrates who imposed the birching sentence more than four years after the Strasbourg court's decision aparently sought advice only from their own clerk before taking such a step.

Evicted man gets appeal

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Tom Danby, who was evicted from his home at Elloughton, Humberside, by the former landlord last month, was given permission yesterday to have a full court hearing of the dispute.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, granted him leave to appeal out of time against an earlier court ruling ordering the enforcement of the contract which led to the eviction.

Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, representing Mr Danby, said that he had not got a house and had also had to pay legal costs which had left him £277 out of pocket. "The whole case is a disgrace, possibly a disgrace to the legal profession", he told the Court of Appeal in London.

Outlining the case, he said Mr Danby bought a cottage for £2,650 in 1965 from Mr Dick Langdale, a solicitor, in an agreement that gave the lawyer the option of buying it back at the same price during the following 21 years. Last month Mr Danby was ordered to leave the cottage, now valued at £30,000, when Mr Langdale exercised his option.

Mr Francis Barlow for the defence said Mr Danby had approached the solicitor because he knew the cottage was for sale and because he had no money. Mr Langdale introduced him to a building society and, feeling sorry for him, offered to do the conveyancing free. Mr Danby knew full well the basis on which the property was being purchased.

Outside the court Mr Langdale said: "My conscience is clear. I do not need it cleared in court. But naturally I would like this to end as soon as possible."

Grants to voluntary bodies increased by 12%

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Grants to voluntary bodies from social services authorities rose last year by an estimated 12 per cent in real terms over the previous year, the National Council for Voluntary Organisations was told at its annual meeting in London yesterday.

But Mrs Lynda Chalker, parliamentary under-secretary for social security, suggested that the shire counties were lagging behind other councils in helping the voluntary sector.

Mrs Chalker said that as a Merseyside MP she was well aware of the difficulties faced by inner cities, for which there were no immediate Identikit solutions. The answer depended partly on the help local authorities gave to voluntary organizations.

The overall increase in grants last year compared with an increase in all social services expenditure of between 1 and 2 per cent. With the inner cities in mind, Mrs Chalker said, she had checked current estimates for the inner London boroughs and metropolitan districts. Their grant expenditure had gone up respectively by about 20 per cent and 8 per cent in real terms, against the national average of 12 per cent.

Mrs Chalker also announced that a consultation paper would be issued soon suggesting how voluntary bodies might spend the extra £3.3m available to her department to develop voluntary action by the unemployed. She assured the meeting that the Government did not regard voluntary work as a substitute for paid employment.

GLC attacks Tory ban on rate leaflet issue

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council is to hold a series of public meetings in the next few months to explain the council's supplementary rate demand, which is now arriving through the letter box.

It is particularly concerned that several Conservative-controlled boroughs in Greater London have refused to send out the GLC's leaflet explaining the rate.

Dr Tony Hart, chairman of the GLC finance and general purposes committee, said yesterday that the need for a full explanation was made even more necessary because of outrageous behaviour by certain London boroughs.

He said five boroughs, Bromley, Wandsworth, Redbridge, Bexley, and Hammersmith and Fulham, had "bluntly refused to send out with rate demands a factual, impartial County Hall statement explaining the supplementary rate".

Dr Hart said the GLC wanted to make sure that every ratepayer understood that only half the supplementary rate was to pay for the 25 per cent bus and Tube fares cut, which began on Sunday.

"The remainder of the supplementary rate is to pay a Government 'fine' which has been imposed because we have dared to carry out a fares cut policy which a majority of Londoners approved six months ago."

☐ British cities will face renewed rioting next year and several more years of serious street violence unless the rise in unemployment is halted, Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the GLC predicted. yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

☐ The GLC yesterday agreed to proceed with the sale of 355 homes on three GLC estates, after a High Court ruling that they otherwise be breaking the law (a Correspondent writes).

The decision, by 23 votes to three come after a heated meeting of the Labour group on Monday night. It was opposed in a joint meeting of the housing and finance committees by three Labour left-wingers.

The three estates where sales will proceed are St Paul's Court, Hammersmith and Fulham (245 homes), Elgin Avenue, Westminster (62) and Kilner House, Lambeth (48).

CLOCK IS SOLD FOR £18,000

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

Eighteenth-century dilettantes like their bibelots exotic and ingenious; James Cox of Shoe Lane, London, catered to this taste, providing richly-ornamented automaton clocks, one of which was sold by Phillips yesterday for £18,000 (estimate £7,000 to £12,000) to Mallett's.

The arched agate, tortoiseshell and lapis lazuli case is painted with elegant company, mounted with swags of ormolu, and surmounted by an aventurine dome and ormolu swan. The dials are set among an automaton of court musicians, while a second automaton of Comedia del Arte figures dance around the dome.

The sale of clocks and watches totalled £64,235 with 12 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's printed book sale finished with a total of £131,536 and 9 per cent unsold. Attractive, especially topographical, illustrations lay behind the top prices; the 1798 first edition of a *Collection de Cinquante Vues du Rhin* by Janscha and Ziegler made £30,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). It comprises 50 hand-coloured engraved scenes.

Christie's print sale underlined the same trend: Richard Green paid £7,000 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) for the set of 26 lithographic plates by Thomas Shotter Boys entitled *London as it is*, published in 1842.

From yesterday's later editions

247 of Council's senior staff win early retirement

The controlling Labour group on Lambeth Borough Council, south London, has approved all 247 applications for early retirement from among the 400 senior staff eligible under the council's redundancy scheme, designed to save £3m.

Among those leaving will be the chief executive and five departmental heads, whose posts will be filled internally.

Left-wing choice

Mrs Mildred Gordon, aged 58, a left winger, has been chosen by St Pancras North Labour Party as their candidate in the Greater London Council by-election on October 29, caused by the resignation of Mrs Ann Sofer, who has joined the SDP.

Manager jailed

Jeff Marco, aged 36, banqueting manager of the Café Royal, London, who stole £132,400 over 18 months to pay gambling debts, was jailed for three years at Knightsbridge Crown Court. He pleaded guilty to thefts from his employers, Trusthouse Forte.

Bad weather lowers RHS show standards

By Our Horticultural Correspondent

Both the Royal Horticultural Society's New and Old Halls, Westminster, are full, accommodating as they do the RHS flower show in the New Hall and fruit and vegetable show in the Old. Held in conjunction with these two shows are the competitions of the Alpine Garden Society, British National Carnation Society and the Japan Society of London's Bonsai.

There are many different plants for gardeners to see and buy, including roses, coleus, bulbous flowering subjects, trees and shrubs, alpine plants, Iries, ferns, dahlias, chysanthemums, orchids, pot plants, bonsai, fuchsias, pelargoniums, pinks, dwarf and slow-growing conifers, and herbs.

Regrettably, the standard of many trade exhibits is not as high as might be expected, in some cases because of the high winds and heavy rains of the past few days. As a result, only one gold medal has been awarded and that is to the National Vegetable Society Southern Branch.

The Society has staged an excellent and informative collection of vegetables and herbs, which include onions, shallots, beans, carrots, peppers, potatoes, tomatoes, marrows, pumpkins, courgettes, leeks, cucumbers, Swiss chard, beetroot, cabbage, broccoli, celery, fennel and sweetcorn in a range of varieties. All have been most decoratively arranged by members of the society and the exhibit is attracting considerable interest.

Also in the Old Hall the Rayol Horticultural Society Garden, Wisley, has staged an interesting collection of main-crop potatoes undergoing trial. Awards of merit have been awarded to the pink varieties 'Marfona' and 'Fanfare' and the whites 'Viraks' and 'Romano'.

The RHS has also staged an impressive display of a large number of varieties of apples, with some pears, quinces and medlars across the whole of the centre of the Old Hall. All are clearly labelled with their origin, season, use and source of availability. This is a very useful exhibit for those who wish to identify these tree fruits growing in their own gardens.

Only four decorative plants received awards of merit from the committees. Those were: Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Rollissonii', a shrub with crimson autumn foliage, from Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee; Laeliocattleya 'Purato King Port Wine', ruby-purple orchid, from Mr E E Young, St Heller, Jersey; Polystichum acanthifolium and Gymnenium contigua, two ferns with green fronds, both from Mr B N Starling, Epping Upland, Essex.

The Fruit and Vegetable Show is unfortunately down on entries this year, with a number of classes with none, and in many instances the quality is not to the high standard expected.

Mr T Baxendale, of Chidham, Sussex, is the only consistent first prize winner in the section, tro fruits grown in the open, winning all the major classes. These were: a collection of six varieties of hardy fruits; a collection of 12 dishes of dessert apples, cooking apples and desert pears; six varieties of desert apples; six varieties of cooking apples, and six varieties of dessert pears.

In the two classes open to societies affiliated to the RHS, Pinner Horticultural Society won first prize, Challenge Cup and silver gilt Hogg Medal for their comprehensive collection of 18 dishes of apples and pears, five varieties of dessert apples, five of cooking apples and five of dessert pears. It exhibited a wide selection of varieties in excellent condition.

First prize and George Monro Memorial Cup for a display of vegetables was awarded to the Leyton Allotment Society for a comprehensive range of vegetables, including the more unusual kinds such as kohl rabi, Swiss chard, cardoons, salsify and 'Golden Sunrise' tomatoes, alongside the more common types currently in season.

Mr C B Kitchener, of Truro, won first prize for six varieties of potatoes with 'King Edward', 'Purple Sport King Edward', 'Catriona', 'Pentland Squire', 'Mauve King Edward' and 'Vanessa'; and Mr R Clapp, of Bromley, was awarded first prize for his collection of six culinary herbs.

The Alpine Garden Society's Autumn Competition is an excellent and well attended show, with plenty of good entries in each class. Major prize-winners include:— Mrs K N Dryden, of Sawbridgeworth, Farrer Medal for the best plant in show with a superb exhibit of Trachycarpa thymifolia; Mr and Mrs C C Norton, of Lightwater, Surrey, Harold Bishop Memorial Trophy for the highest aggregate of first prize points; and Mr S Bond, of Hartpury, Gloucestershire, Saunders Spoon for the best pan of cyclamen, with Cyclamen graecum.

In contrast the British National Carnation Society members staged some outstanding blooms. It is interesting to note the increasing interest in the American spray carnations, which are beginning to be grown in this country. They are ideal as cut flowers.

The shows are open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

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Nationality Bill keeps element of statelessness

House of Lords

Hundreds or even thousands of children born in Britain every year could remain stateless because of the Nationality Bill, Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, said when opening the report stage of the Bill in the House of Lords.

He moved what he called "an amendment of major principle" to Clause 1 dealing with the acquisition of British citizenship by birth or adoption. His amendment proposed that any child born in Britain would automatically gain British citizenship if it would otherwise be stateless.

He said it was an attempt to reduce the damage which would be done to human relations by the throwing overboard of the old principle of *jus soli*—the principle that British citizenship was conferred on every child born in this country.

Up to now the United Kingdom had had an honourable record. It was one of the first countries to ratify the United Nations convention on the reduction of statelessness. That honourable record would be abruptly ended if the Bill remained unchanged.

To be stateless nowadays was to have no right to live or work anywhere. Children born stateless within the United Kingdom would have no right to remain here permanently.

Elwyn-Jones speaking

We are not only considering the fate of children living as stateless persons in the United Kingdom, worrying though that is, but we are (he said) considering the fate of children born here stateless who could be sent away and could remain stateless and deprived of important rights for the greater part of their lives or possibly for all their lives.

A new born infant has done nothing to deserve the fate of statelessness being inflicted upon it. If we believe in human rights, there is no justification whatever for imposing this burden on children born within our jurisdiction. To do so, for the first time in our history, neither accords with the spirit and intention of the UN convention nor with our own national traditions.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said the amendment was going too far. If it was passed, a child born to non-British parents in the transit lounge at Heathrow because pregnancy developed during the air flight, would immediately be given British citizenship if the child otherwise would be stateless.



Lord Belstead: changes to Bill explained.

The amendment might even go further. For many purposes a British aircraft in flight or a British ship at sea was treated as part of the United Kingdom. It was not unknown—it was rather a horror story of the airlines—that women sometimes embarked on air journeys ignoring the accelerating effect on pregnancy of air travel with the result that cabin crew had to operate in difficult circumstances.

Lord Avebury (L) said it was wrong in principle that legislation should be passed through either House which increased the volume of statelessness in the world. He hoped the Government would accept the amendment.

The Bishop of Rochester (the Rt Rev Richard Say) said he welcomed the amendment. Many of them had had a continuing concern for children born on British soil who might be stateless unless the Bill was amended.

Lord Renton (C) said it was not always the desire of stateless people to get rid of their statelessness. There were, for example, refugees from Russia, particularly Ukrainians, who had preferred to reserve their position in the hope, perhaps forlorn, that one day they might be able to regain a Russian nationality they could accept.

The amendment would grant automatically absolute British citizenship not merely as of right but even when it had not been sought. It should be resisted.

Lord Shinwell (Lab) said it was purely a matter of logic. If the people of this country were asked whether a child born here should have the advantage of being described as a British citizen, he had not the least doubt they would almost unanimously support that.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said that under the Bill the vast majority of people in the country would for the first time be British citizens, an expression which technically it had not been possible to use before. He questioned the wisdom of granting this new British citizenship automatically to anyone who happened to be born here.

He conceded that the Government must face the problem of children born in Britain who did not qualify for citizenship. It was endeavouring to do that more generously and more effectively than many other countries.

Statelessness was a situation which the Government wished to avoid for any child. Hence the provisions for acquisition of British citizenship were more generous than those in most other European countries.

A child would be a British citizen if the father or mother was a British citizen or had simply settled in the UK. That provision alone provided an avenue for British citizenship which was not open in many other European countries.

A child born here stateless and with no claim to British citizenship would be entitled to citizenship if at the time of application he or she was between the ages of 10 and 22 and had been in Britain for five years—excluding any absences up to 15 months. Those requirements were easier to meet than those recommended in the UN convention which laid down a narrower age limit for application.

The effect of the amendment would be to confer citizenship on a stateless child automatically and immediately regardless of the status of the parents and of the family intentions about staying in the United Kingdom.

It is unwise to say that a stateless child born here should have citizenship conferred automatically and immediately (he went on) even if the child then is taken away from the United Kingdom and never returns.

The amendment was rejected by 126 votes to 99—Government majority, 27.

Citizenship for children of EEC staff

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, moved an amendment to Clause 1 which, he said, would ensure that if any adoption order made by a United Kingdom court ceased to have effect, it would not affect the claim of the subject of the adoption order for the right of British citizenship.

The amendment was agreed to.

He also moved another amendment which, he explained, in certain cases relaxed the 90 day rule as set out in Clause 1 for people born in the United Kingdom but were not British citizens and who were seeking registration as a British citizen.

The amendment was agreed to.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, Lord Advocate, moved an amendment to Clause 2 which deals with the acquisition of British citizenship by descent, extending its provisions to the children of British citizens working in EEC institutions situated outside the United Kingdom.

He said that throughout their earlier debates on descent repeated pleas had been made on behalf of those working in Europe, particularly in Community institutions. The Government had taken note of the strong feelings that Britain's links with the Community should be accorded more specific recognition in the Bill.

The amendment implemented one of the more strongly supported of the changes sought in the earlier stages of the Bill. It equated British citizens working in Community institutions with British citizens in Crown service or those designated as closely associated with Crown service.

The Government had concluded that service in a Community institution could rightly be set apart for special treatment in the way proposed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Concession for second generation

The Government was prepared to ensure that no one in the second generation born overseas was stateless, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, Lord Advocate, said when moving an amendment to Clause 3 which deals with acquisition of British citizenship of minors by registration.

He said the amendment provided a clear entitlement to registration for the child born overseas in the second generation. Applications for citizenship must be made within 12 months from date of birth although there was provision for extension of that period to six years if in the special circumstances of any particular case the Home Secretary thought fit.

The requirement that must be met for registration to be effected must be that one of the parents was a British citizen by descent at the time of the birth, or a person became a British citizen otherwise than by descent at commencement or would have done so but for his death. This provision gave an absolute entitlement in the second generation overseas.

The amendment was agreed to.

A woman in the lead makes history

The House of Lords met for the first time in its long history under the leadership of a woman—Lady Young—whose appointment as



Lady Young: new Leader of House.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Lords was among the ministerial changes announced during the summer recess.

Peers extended a warm welcome to her and also paid tribute to her predecessor, Lord Soames. Lord Peart, Leader of the Opposition peers, said all sides of the House had been proud to have Lord Soames as leader. They would always remember how with Lord Carrington he had succeeded in bringing about a settlement in Zimbabwe.

Lord Gladwyn (L), for the Liberal peers, said that if it was true that the departure of Lord Soames was in some way the result of certain differences of opinion, then it was possible, in view of his past record, that he was not necessarily in the wrong.

For the first time there was a woman Prime Minister in the House of Commons and a woman Leader of the House in the House of Lords. The former was noted for her firmness of purpose and inability to perceive of anything different to the policies she was pursuing. That might be all right in the Commons, but he thought the House of Lords did prefer alternatives.

They hoped Lady Young as their new leader would, like her predecessor, occasionally appreciate this feature of the House and represent it to the powers that be.

Lady Hylton-Foster (Ind), for the crossbench peers, Lord Aylestone (SDP) and the Bishop of Rochester, extended congratulations to Lady Young and joined in the tributes to Lord Soames.

Lady Young, a member of the House for 10 years, said she would do all she could to serve the House and to further its interests.







Hilarity, good humour and earnest concentration at the SDP conference. On the left, rosette-bedecked Thelma Brown. Centre, smiles and laughter from the audience. Right, Mrs Owen and Mrs Rodgers, wives of Dr David Owen and Mr Bill Rodgers in more serious vein.

Williams on unemployment

Lost generation of young jobless could live to haunt society for years

Reports from Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Tony Hodges, Amanda Haigh

The recession in Britain was so severe that the country was now near the point of no return, Mrs Shirley Williams warned in an opening speech of a debate on unemployment, which began the conference in Bradford.

A programme for a future SDP government would contain an incomes policy, action to stabilize the pound and bring down interest rates, investment in industries of the future and economic infrastructure, and vocational training of all school leavers.

The unemployment levels among the young were sounding "the alarm bells for a whole generation," she said. One in five teenagers nationally were out of work, one in two in some inner cities, and unemployment was now at its highest point in history, higher than the worst of the depression years.

"It is little use lecturing young people with no prospects of graduating to anything but the dole about the virtues of law and order," she said.

"The children born in the bulge years of the late 50s and early 60s, are the children who have been losers all along the line. They went to overcrowded schools, saw their chances of an apprenticeship or a college place savagely cut, and are now moving into a labour market which cannot offer them jobs. They are in danger of becoming a lost generation. We believe that this generation, much of which feels a profound resentment and a profound bitterness, could live to haunt this society for many years unless we find some way of giving them a second chance," she said.

"But more frightening even than the three million people without work is the relentless speed of Britain's economic decline, a decline that could become irreversible. We are getting very close to the point of no return. Unlike earlier recessions the economic and industrial foundations of this country are now crumbling."

If a recovery did come it would be choked by bottlenecks in supplies and weakened by skill shortages, and would depend on a large amount of imported plant and equipment which Britain could no longer supply.

Mrs Williams condemned the "disastrous and stiff necked" Government of being irresponsible towards the future. Conservative "wets" in the Cabinet had been banished to agriculture and Northern Ireland.

"There are only two men in the Tory party who seem to have anger in their heart and fire in their bellies to challenge this relentless downward trend. Mr Heath and Sir Ian Gilmour have found their voices and raised the alarm to their own party about the terrible thing for which it is responsible. Perhaps some day they will realize that that is what we saw six months ago when we founded this party. We founded it because we could no longer watch the steady destruction of our economy."

The Government has a "simple minded faith in the free market" and a "Hands off" attitude towards industry, but forced into the harsh world of reality had reluctantly poured money into dying industries.

"This rake's progress of the economy towards ruin" could not be achieved by the mock heroics of the Labour Party, who were determined to retreat into their British fortress and then pull up the drawbridge after them—a party determined to live in the past.

The economic policies agreed last week by the Labour Party Conference denied the existence of inflation, their trade policies denied the existence of Europe, and their defence policies denied the existence of the Soviet Union.

"I am reminded of Brecht's remark about East Germany: 'The play's all right, but we will have to change the audience.'", she said. The decision to remove Britain from the EEC without a referendum would leave the country isolated and retaliated against not just by the Community, but by the Commonwealth, who were against Britain leaving. It would almost certainly double the dole queue.

A future SDP-Liberal government could come to power with part of the industrial base washed away, severe inflation and massive unemployment. The Government would have to keep the pound as stable as possible and take action to bring down interest rates. Joining the European Monetary System could help to stabilize the pound.



Duncan O'Donnell—on brink of the abyss

There would be investment in new technologies and skills and a basic training for all school leavers. The present Youth Opportunities Programme was little more than a sticking plaster in the treatment of serious long term unemployment. The modernisation of housing, and the water and drainage systems would provide thousands of jobs and more energy-efficient processes could create a huge new market for goods and services. A new regime for small businesses — finance, advice, and help with accounts, tax, planning and bureaucracy — would be a central plank in the SDP's employment programme. Job-sharing, gradual retirement flexi-time, re-investment of redundancy pay in former employers' firms to set up co-operatives, and support the local enterprise trust, would be part of the scheme.

The programme could be financed by savings on unemployment benefits and massively high interest rates, by energy and raw material conservation, by support for small businesses, and by the European Social Fund. The cost of recovery was little more than the cost of misery.

The co-operation of the trade union movement in accepting new forms of training not compatible with former traditional attitudes towards apprenticeships was essential.

"Unemployment can be reduced. Jobs can be created. And, given the opportunity, we shall do it. We do not need either an all-providing state nor a 'don't give a damn' state. We need an enabling state that will help men and women to help themselves. The enabling state depends on the courage, dedication and determination in this party in alliance with colleagues in the Liberal Party."

Mr Fred Blakemore, Dudley, speaking in the debate which followed Shirley Williams's speech, said it was not enough to produce a Mark II Labour Party. What was needed was a new party of the centre capable of vibrant and imaginative qualities to bring about the changes the country so desperately wanted and deserved.

Mr Terry Smith, Hull, North, said solving the unemployment problem must be at the heart of SDP policy if the party was to win power at the next election. They had to be credible, humane and realistic, with the emphasis on humanity.

Mr Duncan O'Donnell, aged 16 from Rotherham, said democracy would be threatened by large numbers of unemployed disillusioned young people who felt they had been cheated and rejected by the democratic process and who would then turn to those who promised them a phoney utopia based on hatred and fear. "We are poised on the brink of the abyss."

Mr Matthew Oakshott, a member of the national steering committee and a former assistant to Mr Roy Jenkins, winding up the debate, said the message was clear. They had practical policies for getting the economy moving again without inflation roaring through the roof.

The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had doubled up again and again in their wild gamble in economic policy and they had lost every time. The clear message for Mrs Thatcher was "the game is up. You have gambled with our country's future and you have failed".

"You may think you can rely on Tony Benn to give you the election. You could not be more wrong. This time there is an alternative policy, a sensible and practical alternative to the extremes of left and right. We are going to build an unbeatable alliance of employed and unemployed, women and men, black and white, north and south. It must be and it will be an alliance of hope for our country."

Leadership election

One member, one vote is crucial

The SDP should not be embarrassed by difference of opinion about how the leader of the party in the parliament should be elected, Dr David Owen, one of the joint leaders of the party and MP for Plymouth, Devonport, said in a debate on the party constitution.

"I do not think there is any reason why we should be ashamed of this. If this party cannot hold differences of view in its midst and argue that out sensibly and rationally we will not be able to demonstrate to the rest of the country how we can have democratic debates."

Mr Robert Maclennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, who opened the debate with an outline of the party's draft constitution, said individuals would have the chance to participate in party policy decision making at all levels.

Policies to be put before the electorate should not be decided by the parliamentary leader alone—this would be a kind of paternalism wholly inappropriate to the latter part of the twentieth century. Nor should it be decided by hurried debate, caucuses, wheeling and dealing, and manipulation of block votes.

The burden of leadership of the SDP would be split between the parliamentary leader and the leader of the party outside Parliament, the president, who would not be just a symbol but a powerful figure presiding over party organization.

Mr David Marquand, representing the majority view on the steering committee, said the post of president of the party would not be a figurehead but one that required a heavyweight politician and he would be elected by one member one vote.

"The point that is in dispute and it is of course a crucially important point, is whether or not the majority of the steering committee were right to give the initial responsibility for electing the parliamentary leader to our MPs. I believe passionately that we were," he said.

If this were not followed, there was a danger MPs might one day have to accept as leader someone in whom they did not have confidence. In recent weeks they had seen what that danger had done to the Labour Party, he did not want to see the SDP going down the same road.

Mr Michael Thomas, MP for Newcastle East, said the SDP should keep the promises it had made at the outset. Until the proposal had been advanced in the steering committee he had never dreamt the party leader would be elected by anything other than one member one vote.

He might be unduly suspicious, he said but he could not believe the Council for Social Democracy would ever refuse to endorse the leader proposed by the MPs. "It would surely provoke a major crisis in the party if they ever did and drive a terrible wedge between the party in Parliament and in the country", he said.

Mr William Hill, Sheffield, favoured leaving the election of the leader to the parliamentary party because the ordinary members did not necessarily have an insight into the reality of the job and the qualities it called for.

The party had plenty of work to do without wasting time and energy in conflict over an unnecessary issue, he said.

Letters, page 17

Housing

Policy on city homes must be reformed

Mr Jim Daly, West London, a founder member of the national steering committee, speaking on the SDP's housing policy, described the late Mr Anthony Crosland as a great social democrat and said that he had identified Britain's housing policy as an area of terrifying social apartheid which was almost unequalled in the western world.

People were herded off into estates which created all kinds of problems as a result of an inhumane approach to municipal housing, Mr Daly said. The whole strategy needed to be reformed.

"I want to make it absolutely explicit that the central theme of our housing policy should be to meet the human desire expressed by 80 per cent of all people, to own their own home and to facilitate that and let them make the choice," he said.

The central issue in housing was simply that there were not enough houses and that there was no overall housing strategy. Housing policy today did not reflect social change and the different housing markets were not defined or recognized, he said.

Housing starts had fallen steadily under the existing administration, leading to bankruptcies in the building industry and to the human tragedy of people without homes.

Councils would do better not to build estates to their own specifications. They should be involved in buying housing from mixed developments so that the rented home was indistinguishable from one that had been bought.

The country should recognize that in existing council areas there was tremendous dissatisfaction, discontent and frustration which stemmed from appalling incompetence in housing management.

"That is why we should not set our face against selling council houses and think of a new system of collective management and the forming of cooperatives, particularly in tower blocks, governed by themselves and organizing their own management, their own maintenance and deciding their own priorities", Mr Daly said.

"Let us forget all ideological garbage and do what the people want. I am for selling homes", he said.

The finance, he said could come from investment from the resources of pension funds and insurance companies and from equity sharing.

Mr Daly said the party should consider financial backing for some small builders. One of the problems of the construction industry was the cashflow difficulty. The Social Democrats would offer a new deal in housing. More financial institutions beyond the banks and building societies should be persuaded to use their funds to finance the greatly increased building programme and arrangements should be made through the tax policies to assist this.

A lot of land had to be unlocked and bureaucratic restrictions removed so that building could take place. "We should even be prepared in some cases to give property away, to transfer it nominal prices to groups, cooperatives and individuals".

Mr Mick Bosanquet, an SDP councillor in Camden, and the author of the discussion paper, said the first priority in a new Housing Act for the SDP-Liberal government was to redistribute rights. They had to give tenants more rights, extend the tenants charter and provide a statutory right of reimbursement for improvements.

The SDP had to make housing investment one of the few priorities it was going to be able to make within the public expenditure area. They had to maintain support for owner occupiers but concentrate on the first time buyers.

Mr Richard Crawshaw, MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, winding up the debate, said that while unemployment destroyed the individual's self-respect, bad housing destroyed the fabric of family life. Anybody who had been an MP for Liverpool for 17 years and a councillor before that, as he had, would know the appalling conditions in which people lived in the inner cities. The results were broken homes and battered children.

Bad housing led to prejudice — white against black and white against white. When they talked of solving the housing problem they should think not just of building four walls, but of building communities. The tower blocks and the policies of moving people out of city centres had led to the destruction of communities, the break up of families and the breakdown of law and order.

State of the party

New defecting MP and another is waiting in the wings

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Social Democrats were delighted at the unexpected defection from Labour of Mr David Ginsburg, M.P. for Dewsbury, and confident last night that Mr Tom McNally, Labour MP for Stockport, South, and former political adviser to Mr James Callaghan, was on the point of joining their party.

Mr McNally's fellow MPs in the SDP were delighted at the prospect of two senior former officials of the Labour Party joining them within 24 hours.

Mr McNally, a specialist in foreign affairs, is a former head of the party's international committee, while Mr Ginsburg, who announced his defection

Tom McNally MP—going a blow to Labour

David Ginsburg MP—Labour defector no. 18

from Labour to the SDP yesterday, was head of the research department at Transport House before entering the Commons in 1959.

An announcement was made in the conference that Mr McNally, who on Monday told his local Labour Party that he would not seek re-election in the Labour interest, had been trying to reach friends in the Social Democratic Party by telephone. An announcement was expected early today, and there were rumours that Mr McNally might turn up in Bradford where he would be sure of a tumultuous welcome.

Mr Ginsburg surprised his new party. He had never been spoken of as a potential defector, and according to Mr William Rodgers, one of the joint leaders of the party, his name had not appeared on anyone's list. "This defection gives the lie to the story that last week's Labour Conference at Brighton has stopped the rot in the party," Mr Rodgers said.

As for Mr McNally, his defection is seen by Social Democrats as likely to prove a specially heavy blow to the morale of senior figures remaining in the Labour Party, notably Mr Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Roy Hattersley, all of whom had worked closely in government with Mr McNally and had held him in high regard.

Even close associates of Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, were openly amazed when they discovered on Sunday that Mr McNally was set to defect.

Between 1976 and 1979 Mr McNally, aged 38, was political adviser to Mr Callaghan, having earlier been his right hand man at the Foreign Office.

But his relationship with Labour's last Prime Minister proved more of a handicap than an aid when he decided he wanted to enter the House of Commons.

Despite his impeccable working class and Labour Party background, local activists in several constituencies blocked his candidature because of his close link with what they saw as the watered down socialism of the Callaghan era.

His quest to become a Labour MP was finally answered when he was selected as an election candidate in Stockport and went on to win the contest with a majority of 1,125 votes over his Conservative rival.

Although he has been a Labour MP for less than 30 months much of his earlier life was devoted to the Labour cause. He was assistant general secretary of the Fabian Society in 1966 before becoming a researcher for the party.

The news of Mr Ginsburg's defection, he is the eighteenth MP to join from Labour's ranks, was greeted with delight when it was announced at Bradford.

Mr Ginsburg, aged 60, has told his local party that his decision was reached after the Labour conference. However, last week he had confided to friends that he could not continue in the party, following the conference vote confirming withdrawal from the EEC without a referendum. In a letter to Mr John Day, party secretary, he said he had been increasingly concerned by the party's move to the left.

He had hoped that eventually moderate policies would prevail. Despite the re-election of Mr Healey as deputy leader and the national executive changes, he could derive no encouragement from the major policy decisions on the EEC, unilateral disarmament and the rejection of incomes policy.

"There can be no doubt that the Labour Party's current position on many issues is very different from that on which we fought the 1979 election. Here I am making no reproaches, simply stating facts. I believe a political party is entitled to change its political position as the Labour Party has done and is continuing to do, but in this event those of its members who do not agree with it have the right to reassess where they stand.

Croydon NW by-election

Candidates go to church

By John Witherow

The first public meeting of all three leading candidates in the Croydon North West by-election last night gave the audience the opportunity to measure the policies of the Liberal—SDP alliance against those of the Labour and Conservative parties.

Judging from the audience reaction, the policies expounded by Mr William Pitt, the Liberal Alliance candidate, met with a degree of sympathy from people who appeared sceptical of what one questioner called the platitudes of the Labour and Conservative candidates.

But Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative candidate, speaking at a meeting organized by the churches at a Norbury Baptist Hall, scored points by taking a solid Conservative line on questions concerning abortion, sex shops and Christian education in schools.

Mr Pitt put the alliance across as a reasonable alternative to the other parties by advocating multilateral disarmament and remaining in the Common Market, and yet condeming the Conservative Government for not doing enough about unemployment and failing to encourage investment.

The nuclear arms race also played a prominent part in the debate. Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate and a unilatteralist, said: "Britain should play a leading part in turning nations of the world away from a nuclear arms race".

Mr Pitt said: "We have to move multilaterally away from the edge of the precipice. We must de-escalate".

Concern over unemployment, however, despite claims that it is rising rapidly in Croydon, was not a major issue at the meeting. Questioners seemed more concerned with ethical or moral issues.

Earlier an element of farce entered the by-election proceedings with one candidate arriving at the town hall astride a donkey and with the local Labour Padty plagued by a confidence trickster.

Mr George Major, a diminutive plumber and pearly king who represents the Family Law Reform Party, posed with Louis the donkey before submitting his nomination and £150 deposit. His three supporters, one dressed in highland garb, told reporters that divorce was a serious problem in Croydon and they wanted fair treatment for children of separated parents. Mr Major was followed to the nomination office by Commander William Boaks, aged 76, who is reputed to have lost more deposits in parliamentary elections than any other candidate. If the 14 votes he got at the Warrington by-election are anything to go by, that record is not in jeopardy in Croydon.

Polling for the by-election, caused by the death of Mr Robert Taylor, the sitting Conservative, is on October 22.



MPs want fewer junior doctors, more consultants

By Nicholas Timmins

A radical revision of the hospital career structure, with far more consultants and far fewer junior doctors, leading to better and more cost-effective treatment with shorter waiting lists, was called for yesterday by the House of Commons Social Services Committee.

The present system, with about 11,500 consultants in England and Wales supported by a relatively large number of junior doctors (about 21,500), places patients at potential risk, the committee says.

Too much care is given by unsupervised and often overworked junior doctors. Many patients never see "their" consultant, while many juniors are on call for more than 90 hours a week and cannot possibly be providing the best service.

Standards of care are adversely affected, and the taxpayer is financing a service that is less efficient than it should be.

The answer, the committee argues, is to create more consultant posts, with fewer junior positions. Consultants would be appointed younger, would undertake more on-call emergency work and would share their work more. Junior doctors would work shorter hours, receiving better training and having improved career prospects.

Using Department of Health and Social Security figures, the committee argues that consultants work more efficiently, and there could be savings of tens of millions of pounds a year in shorter hospital stays, fewer outpatient visits, fewer X-ray and laboratory tests and a reduced load on general practice, as patients would be treated more quickly and waiting lists shortened.

The committee's report is the eighth time the hospital career structure has been examined in the past 25 years, but the committee is hopeful that its proposals, which it estimates would cost about £45m over 10 years, will finally produce some movement.

Introducing the report, Mrs Renee Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North east, the committee's chairman, said that in the past "solutions have been proposed and sometimes have been agreed, but they have never been implemented".

The report was given an enthusiastic reception by junior hospital doctors' leaders, who have been campaigning for such changes for years. Dr Michael Rees, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, said that despite some reservations the report was "fantastic".

The British Medical Association, reflecting more the consultants' view, was considerably more cautious. It accepted, in general, the emphasis on expanding the consultant grade, agreeing that that would inevitably mean some reduction in junior doctors' posts.

Its proposals, the committee argues, will make unnecessary the cut in the intake of medical students which some have been advocating because they fear the present career structure will lead to unemployment.

Fourth Report from the Social Services Committee (Stationery Office, £6.35).



Art restorers Andrew Durham (foreground) from Leicestershire, with Donald Forbes (centre) of Edinburgh and Kenneth Malcolm of the National Gallery, London, learning to use the gallery's restoration facilities (Photograph by Jonathan Player).

Landscape protection up to Lords

By Our Planning Reporter

A final attempt is likely to be made in the House of Lords next week to obtain greater protection for outstanding landscapes and wild life habitats.

Conservationists are hoping that a majority of peers will vote for restoration of the so-called Sandford amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, which would have allowed *the government grants* to be diverted from agricultural improvement to environmental protection if the two were in conflict.

During the Bill's passage through the House of Commons, however, the Government replaced the amendment with clauses which would give farmers the right to compensation if they are refused improvement grants, and would place the burden of compensation on those who object to such schemes.

University agrees to shed 400 staff

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Bristol University's senate has agreed that the university will have to shed 400 of its staff over the next three years, including about 150 academics, unless it can find other sources of income to make good accumulated cuts in grant of £10m by 1983/84.

The university estimates that 150 of the staff cuts will have to be made by compulsory redundancies. That includes some 80 academic staff. Academic staff contracts at Bristol include a provision for termination of employment by either side on three months' notice; it is uncertain whether academics will be protected by the normal tenure arrangements.

The total staff at Bristol, including part-timers, is about 3,500. The university is to have its grant cut by 16 per cent over the next three years, about average for all universities. It has been asked to cut its students by 400.

Several other universities have worked out how many staff they will have to shed over the next three years because of the cuts in their grants. All figures assume that the universities are not able to increase their income from other sources, though in fact many universities are looking closely at a wide variety of money-making schemes.

Among the hardest-hit universities, Keele expects to have to shed nearly a third of its staff, including 90 of its 300 academic staff. Aston expects to lose 450 of its total staff of 2,000, including 150 of its 600 academics. Stirling is talking of shedding 180 of its 1,100 employees, including 60 of its 260 academics.

Salford says it would have to shed 500 of its 1,500 staff, including 200 academics unless it can increase its income from other sources.

TV South aims at children

By Kenneth Gosling

TV South, one of the two independent television companies that begin broadcasting on January 1, is to have a "protected" hour at teatime for younger viewers.

Mr Michael Blakstad, director of programmes, said in London yesterday: "The decline of the children's audience towards the BBC has got to be stopped. Many of the *ITV companies now share our* view and we look forward to an improvement in the scheduling of children's programmes next year."

On four days a week, the hour will end at 5.15 with a 15-minute series about life in a pop radio station, with an omnibus edition at weekends.

Mr Blakstad said they intended to change the pattern of early evening scheduling in the expectation that by about 1984 the face of television would have altered.

Civil Service tries to end dispute over promotions

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service Department has taken an initiative which it hopes will persuade the Society of Civil and Public Servants to drop its plan to sabotage a new scheme designed to find young recruits for swift promotion to the upper ranks of the Whitehall hierarchy.

The society has criticized the procedure, due to start on January 1, because it requires executive officers in the middle grades of the Civil Service to compete with graduates drawn from universities and polytechnics in what the sociey regards as "an academically biased selection process".

At the end of last month the society distributed a circular to its members urging them to make the scheme "inoperable" by refusing to take part in the sequence of tests, interviews and exercises held by the Civil Service Selection Board.

After reading the society's circular, Mr Angus Fraser, deputy secretary in charge of the CSD's personnel management group, wrote to its general secretary, Mr Gerry Gillman, expressing disappointment at the society's action.

He points out that the aim is to find half of the 50 to 100 entrants to be drawn each year into the new scheme from those already serving in the executive grades represented by the society. Mr

As the society's annual conference rejected the new *scheme in May, the CSD has* decided to implement it over the union's objection by a process known as "administrative action". The new procedure, which will replace the administration trainee scheme introduced in 1971 in the wake of the Fulton report, envisages two streams of recruits who will be earmarked for rapid promotion.

Administration trainees will continue to be drawn from universities and polytechnics. After two to three years, they will move into the new grade of higher executive officer (development). Executive officers appearing before promotion boards for higher executive officer posts, will, if they shine, be invited to undertake the extended selection procedure operated by the Civil Service Selection Board. If they succeed, they too will enter the grade of HEO (D)

BL launches its Honda-based model today

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

BL's new Honda-based car, the Triumph Acclaim, goes on sale today. Despite the dispute at the Cowley plant which stopped production of the model last week, some 7,500 cars are with dealers as planned and the launch is not affected.

The Acclaim is the first car to be built in Britain in collaboration with a foreign manufacturer and is a vital step in the BL Cars recovery programme under which new models will appear every year until the mid-1980s.

The sequence began last year with the Metro and will continue in 1982 with the Ambassador, a revised version of the Princess. Other new cars under development are a medium hatchback and saloon, code-named the LM10 and LM11, and the XJ40 Jaguar.

BL expects the Acclaim to take 3 per cent of the British market, suggesting sales next year of between 40,000 and 45,000 units. The company does admit that half of those could be at the expense of its other models, such as the Allegro.

Under the agreement with Honda, BL will have exclusive rights to sell the car in the EEC and exports are due to start in the spring. Total production of the Acclaim will be around 60,000 units a year.

There are three versions of the car, distinguished by levels of trim and equipment: the HL at £4,688, HLS at £4,988 and CD at £5,575. All models have a radio, digital clock and laminated windscreen, and air conditioning is an option on the two dearer versions.

The Acclaim is being marketed as a sporting and well equipped small saloon in the tradition of the former Triumph Dolomite. It has an advanced mechanical specification, including front-wheel drive and all-independent suspension.

The engine is Honda's 1335cc all-alloy overhead camshaft unit and there is a choice of five-speed manual and three-speed automatic transmissions. Fuel consumption is claimed to be among the best of any car in the class, with an overall 40 miles to the gallon.

The Acclaim is based on the Ballade, a model launched by Honda in Japan a year ago. BL has retuned the suspension to give a softer ride and fitted thinner front seats to increase legroom in the back.

Apart from the engine, gearbox, suspension units and fascia, most of the Acclaim's components are made in Britain. The value of the car's British content is around 70 per cent and this proportion is *expected to increase.*

By buying a ready-made design from another manufacturer, BL has been able to get a new model into production more quickly, and at lower cost.

A £70m factory modernization has been carried out at Cowley.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

CAMBRIDGE

The following elections and awards have been made by the Cambridge colleges:

CHURCHILL COLLEGE

Honorary scholarships for 1981-82 (at the end of third and fourth years): Computer sci: I S May, C S Partridge, D J Taylor; eng: A J Bond, T R H Fish, J R Jeffrey, R J Jones, M D [illegible]



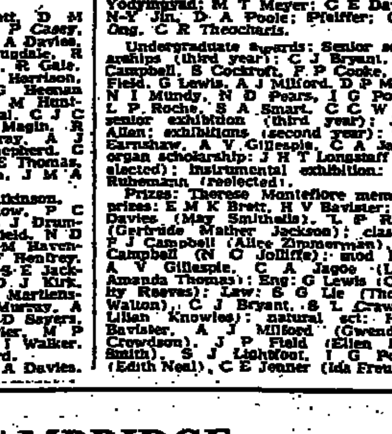


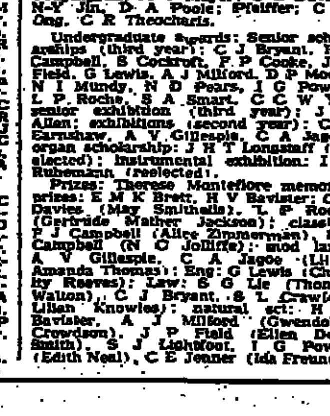
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

Postgraduate awards: Caldwell studentship (continued): P R W Mansfield; Donaldson studentship (continued): S J Plunkett; Smyth studentship (continued): N L Wilson; Caldwell studentship: M D Freeman (with foundation Scholarship).

Undergraduate Awards: Foundation scholarships: C D Bain, W J Womersley [illegible]











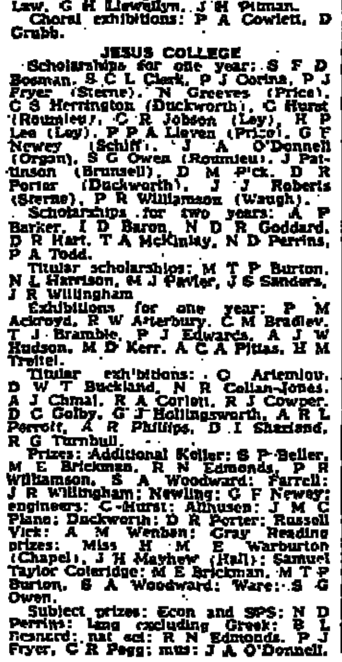
J Barlow, S H Bowditch, N D Ford, N F Harfrey, M J Lain, P T Lawton, A D Sayers.

Elections: S J P Bonnett, D M Brooks, N J Butterworth, A P Casey, A Cawley, S M Cumming, D A Davies, M L J Drummond, D J Dugdale, R [illegible]

Ethel Sargant: F M Gulland, C S Harcourt, C L Parsons, L Robinson, U Yodyingyud; M T Meyer; C E Davies, N-Y Jin, D A Poole; Pfeiffer: C W Ong, C R Theocharis.

Undergraduate awards: Senior scholarships (third year): [illegible]







ford, M J Hardwick, D R H Hartley, J M Charlton-Jones, A J Constable, J Edwards, G S J Faber, J Fairbairn, D P W Holwill, D G M Huggan, N F Kenny, D R May, N J Williams, S J Williamson.

Honorary senior exhibitions: M H [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE

Senior scholarships: Eng: G F Luff; Mathematics: B J Bayly, I F Banks, P Rizvi, P J Ruback, T M J Newley; nat sci: M J Darby, F D Murgatroyd, M Plummer, J D Turing; Eng: N P Walker; classics: J I Sherman. [illegible]

FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE; GIRTON COLLEGE; GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE; JESUS COLLEGE; LUCY CAVENDISH COLLEGIATE SOCIETY; MAGDALENE COLLEGE; NEW HALL; NEWNHAM COLLEGE; CLARE COLLEGE; DOWNING COLLEGE; EMMANUEL COLLEGE [illegible]

Law Report October 7 1981

Divisional Court

Sentence committal not vitiated by wrong citation

Regina v Folkestone and Hythe Juvenile Court Justices, Ex parte R (a juvenile)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered October 6]

An error in a memorandum of conviction — it stated by mistake that a committal for sentence was made under section 37 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, which came into effect on July 6 — did not vitiate a sentence of borstal training passed by the Crown Court to which a juvenile offender was committed.

The justices' jurisdiction to commit was given by section 28 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952, which was the applicable power under the transitional provisions in Schedule 8 to the 1980 Act, but the words including the wrong statute in the memorandum of conviction were held to be surplusage.

The Divisional Court rejected an application for an order of certiorari to quash an order of Folkestone and Hythe Juvenile Court Justices that the applicant be committed to the Crown Court for sentence under section 37.

Their Lordships certified under section 1 (2) of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 that the decision involved points of law of general public importance: "(1) whether in cases covered by transitional provisions of the 1980 Act proceedings in the magistrates' court are rendered null and void if the memorandum of finding of guilt entered in the register shows that the committal for sentence purports to be under section 37; and (2) if the proceedings are not null and void, whether the Crown Court had jurisdiction to deal with the offender on receipt of such a finding of guilt". Their Lordships, who refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords, granted legal aid to the applicant to petition for leave with two counsel.

Section 37 (1) provides: "Where *a person is convicted by a* magistrates' court of an offence punishable on summary conviction with imprisonment, then, if ... he is ... 15 ... years old and ... may be committed for a sentence of borstal training ... the court may commit him ... to the Crown Court for sentence ...".

Schedule 8 provides: "2(1) Where proceedings were commenced before [July 6, 1981] the old enactments continue to apply and nothing in this Act affects those enactments".

Mr John Hazan, QC and Mr Robert Cooney for the applicant; Mr Michael Hill, QC and Mr Allan Green for the prosecutor. The justices did not appear and were not represented.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the application was likely to affect a large number of cases up and down the country in which a similar error had occurred.

The applicant, who was 15 years of age, was chased and arrested for breaking and entering a store at Folkestone and was charged also with two other offences on June 30. He made his first appearance in court on July 1 and on July 6 he pleaded guilty to the three charges. On July 27 he was committed for sentence purportedly under section 37 and on August 17 the Crown Court sent him for borstal training.

Section 37 was in precisely similar terms to section 28 of the 1952 Act except for a transposition of words - a distinction without a difference.

Happily it had been conceded that the "proceedings were commenced" within paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 8. The minute of adjudication set out all details accurately but after the words "Committed in custody to the Crown Court for sentence of borstal training" added within parentheses was "M.C.A. 80 s37".

That was incorrect, and Mr Hazan submitted that the error vitiated the committal which thereby became a nullity and the applicant was entitled to succeed and to have held in his favour that the proceedings be quashed.

His Lordship considered *R v Kent Justices, Ex parte Machin* ([1952] 2 QB 355) and *Mack v Powell* ([1952] 1KB 164) and said that they could be distinguished.

Mr Hill submitted that if the justices had chosen in the minute of adjudication to have stated what they did state but without the words in brackets, that would have been a perfectly proper exercise of their powers and jurisdiction to which no possible exception could have been taken.

His Lordship said that the justices had the power, they acted properly, they had the jurisdiction to commit and it was unnecessary for them to state the statutory authority. The fact that they did so seemed to his Lordship to make no difference. The use of the words "M.C.A. 80 s 37" was unnecessary. They were surplus*age and could be disregarded.*

In *R v Huntingdon Justices, Ex parte Simpkin and Coombes* ((1959) 123 JP 166), in which a committal had been quashed, there had been an error in the statement and also material errors in the way in which the particulars had been set out. One asked what would have been the judgment in that case if the only error had been in referring to a statutory provision. His Lordship could not help feeling that the result would have been different and that that court would have come to the same conclusion as his Lordship, namely, that it was an error of surplusage which could be disregarded.

The applicant's committal had *been valid and the application* should be dismissed.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown agreed and Mr Justice McCullough delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Rootes & Alliott, Folkestone; DPP.

Corroboration unnecessary for dying declaration

Nembhard v The Queen

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Roskill and Sir Owen Woodhouse

[Reasons delivered October 6]

There is no common law rule of law or practice that a jury should be warned that evidence contained in a dying declaration must be corroborated.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave reasons for having on July 6, 1981 dismissed the appeal of Neville Nembhard from the dismissal by the Court of Appeal of Jamaica of his appeal against his conviction before Chief Justice Smith with a jury for the murder of a police officer.

Mr Peter J. Martin for the defendant; Mr Ian X. Forte, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, Jamaica and Mr F. Algernon Smith, Deputy DPP Jamaica, for the Crown.

SIR OWEN WOODHOUSE said that the deceased police officer had been shot. His assailant disappeared and there were no eye-witnesses. The deceased's wife arrived at the scene while the deceased was still alive. She said in evidence that he told her that he was dying and that the defendant had shot him. He died about four hours after the shooting.

The defendant was convicted of murder and his appeal to the Court of Appeal was dismissed. He appealed on the ground that at the trial the jury had not been warned that it was dangerous to rely on the words of a dying declaration in the absence of corroboration.

Dying declarations were admitted at a trial for murder or manslaughter as a striking exception to the rule against hearsay. It was thought that the sanction of the oath in the case of a living witness was at least balanced by the final conscience of a dying man. Nobody, it had been said, would wish to die with a lie on his lips. So it was considered quite unlikely that a deliberate untruth would be told, let alone a false accusation of homicide, by a man who believed that he was face to face with his own impending death.

There was the further consideration that it was important in the interests of justice that a person implicated in a killing should be obliged to meet in court the dying accusation of the victim: always provided that fair and proper precautions had been associated with the admission of the evidence and its subsequent assessment by the jury.

It would always be important for the jury to scrutinise carefully the necessarily hearsay evidence of what the deceased man was alleged to have said because it was the jury who had to decide on reliability and to do so without the opportunity of obtaining a direct impression of the victim's own reliability tested by cross-examination. It was against the background of those considerations that the issue arose of whether the need to exercise care required that the jury should be specifically directed that it would be dangerous to convict on the evidence of a dying declaration in the absence of corroboration.

It was clear to their Lordships that adequate and proper directions did not require nor depend upon the strairjacket of some precisely worded formula. A jury had to be sufficiently assisted in respect of questions of law and fact but responsibility for that could usually be sufficiently discharged by the application of fairness and common sense by the trial judge.

Their Lordships did not accept that the decision in *R v Turnbull* ([1977] QB 224) by analogy justified the definition of a new rule of law as to the need for corroboration in the area of dying declarations. The guidelines given in *Turnbull* were not intended as an elaborate specification to be adopted religiously on every occasion. If a summing-up was to be helpful it had to be tailored to fit the facts of the particular case and not taken ready made "off the peg".

Their Lordships would not lay down a new rule of practice or law as to a judge's discharge of his general duty to warn a jury to be careful in assessing the significance of a dying declaration. They also emphasized that the cases from the Court of Appeal of East Africa in which that court had stressed the need for corroboration of dying declarations were not relevant because they had been decided against the very different background of section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

On the facts of the present case the trial judge had made a fair and sensible summing-up which had been more than adequate

Solicitors: Philip Conway, Thomas & Co; Charles Russell & Co.

Implied authority

Mason and Another v Pearce

An application under section 81(2) of the Licensing Act 1964 to revoke a special hours certificate was valid when made by the chief officer of police in charge of the sub-division in which the premises were situated, notwithstanding that the Act and the Licensing (Special Hours Certificates) Rules 1962 (SI 1962 No 366) required such applications to be made by the Chief Constable Mr Justice Comyn held sitting as a Queen's Bench Divisional Court on October 2.

HIS LORDSHIP, in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated against the decision of the Bodmin and Trigg justices to revoke a special hours certificate, said that although legislation required any such application to be made by the Chief Constable of the police force, there were certain cases where a person nominated to act could do so by express or implied authority. This was a case where the proper inference was that the chief officer in charge of the subdivision had sufficient implied authority to act, given his knowledge of the area in his charge. Such a conclusion was based on administrative good sense and followed the case of *Nelms v Roe* ([1970] 1 WLR 4).

Correction

In *Robertson and Others v Turnbull (The Times October 6)* Mr Robert Clancy appeared for the pursuers in addition to counsel of the Scots Bar.

Football

Sheffield United's big night spoilt by thought of second leg

By Gerald Richmond

Sheffield U 1 Arsenal 0

Sheffield United have fallen on hard times but they gave their followers the glimpse of more prosperous days when they beat Arsenal at Bramall Lane last night in the League Cup second round first leg.

A goal by Hatton, in the fifty-eighth minute decided the game but the savour of a victory born of hard work and determination soon faded because there is a second match: at Highbury on October 27. Even so, given Arsenal's current reluctance to score, this cannot be regarded as a formality. Stapleton is keenly missed and Arsenal's better chances came from defenders and midfield players.

The decline of Sheffield United is sad. Only a little over five years ago, they were in the first division: now they are in the fourth with a stadium worthy of higher things. However bleak their recent history, United set about Arsenal spiritedly with Neville's pace and dribbling always likely to cause problems.

Charles, gathering momentum as he burst forward, was close with a firm shot and Arsenal were quite content to play most of the game in their own half. Nicholas, having already trodden on Richardson, was cautioned for fouling the same player.

Hatton should have scored when Neville sent a corner from Richardson skidding on but shot over from close range. There was, however, enough aggression from United to keep the crowd going but there was little end product from either team.

Arsenal's best early chance came from Sansom, whose neat centre found Hawley. The finish was indecisive and United found problems only when Arsenal had three corners in quick succession. Waugh caught the third of them and almost put Neville through with a finely conceived clearance.

Although Rix was absent because of injury, Davis worked hard as his deputy and was always prepared to play at his own pace. But he asked for too much time when Young put him away. Waugh robbed him and immediately transformed a miss at one end into a goal at the other with a huge clearance.

Hatton, now serving his eighth club, fastened on to the opportunity, drove his shot past Jennings and wheeled away with that unsmiling face which has been his trademark for so long. The absence of Young from the defence at this moment was important but he is encouraged to attack when possible, an indication of Arsenal's shortcomings.

Jennings had to whip the ball away from Neville in order to prevent a second goal which would have made the return even trickier for Arsenal. Although Rollins hit a post and Waugh saved well from Talbot, Arsenal could not find a way through an efficient defence built around Kenworthy.

SHEFFIELD UNITED: K Waugh; [illegible] S Houston, P Richardson, [illegible] A Kenworthy, R Neville, [illegible] P Garner, R Hatton, [illegible]

ARSENAL: P Jennings; J Devine, [illegible] K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, W Young, [illegible] Nicholas, [illegible] Davis. [illegible]

Referee: J Hunting (Leicester).

Barnsley head for the Swansea heights

By Nicholas Harling

Barnsley 2 Swansea 0

The handicap of being without four of the players who have contributed to their promising first division start proved too much for Swansea City at Oakwell last night when they conceded the first leg of a compelling League Cup second round tie to two Barnsley headed goals.

Whether those second-half efforts from Riley and Evans will be enough for the Yorkshiremen at Vetch Field three weeks hence remains to be seen, but on the first showing they were certainly by far the more impressive of two clubs who were disputing points in the fourth division not four years ago.

With four players missing from the side that had Liverpool on the run it was perhaps understandable that Swansea should start full of caution, but their second pass back to Davies within the opening minute was almost their undoing. Marustik, one of the men who had come in, almost sold short the goalkeeper, who had to race out to deny Riley an early shooting opportunity.

Swansea showed their more positive side when Leighton James brought Charles up for a header that Horn did well to keep out. Extricating themselves cleverly from a deep defensive position through a lovely move involving Curtis, James and Marustik, Swansea then had another chance only for Latchford, this time, to find Horn his equal.

On a pitch made slippery by a downpour before the match, Barnsley were not exactly displaying an inferiority complex, in spite of two successive league defeats. Glavin and Banks, surely two of the second division's outstanding midfield players, were prominent in their early attacks.

Barnsley were assisted as well by the trickery of Campbell, a black teenager, full of sprightly running in his first full senior game. He helped unsettle Swansea, as did Parker, who almost beat Davies from 35 yards and Riley, who then skimmed the crossbar. It was then Glavin's turn to test the goalkeeper before he missed inexcusably from a few yards out after McCarthy had headed the ball down to him.

On his first display for his new club Stanley did his utmost to bring a measure of composure to Swansea's harassed midfield.

If the writing was not already on the wall for Swansea, it certainly was when Banks drove a free kick past an upright on the resumption. Three minutes later Parker crossed perfectly from the right byline for the unmarked Riley to head Barnsley in front.

James had made little impression for the Welshmen, but he almost provided an immediate equaliser, Robinson accepting his pass to supply Latchford, who found himself crowded out by McCarthy and Joyce. But Barnsley, playing now with supreme confidence, none more so than Banks, swept back for McCarthy to bring Davis to another full length save.

Barnsley doubled their lead in the 73rd minute, with another headed goal, by Evans, following a free kick by Banks. Swansea's frustration showed in the cautions for Thompson and Marustik, but on this night it needed far more than their indiscretions to stem Barnsley's tide.

BARNSLEY: R Horn; J Joyce, P Chambers, R Glavin, I Banks, M McCarthy, I Evans, D Parker, D Riley, [illegible] Campbell. [illegible]

SWANSEA CITY: D Davies; [illegible] Marustik, [illegible] Charles, L James, [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] R Latchford, [illegible] Curtis, [illegible] Stanley, [illegible] Robinson.

Referee: A Banks (Manchester).

Golf

Rogers not up to tee in the Texas Scramble

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

The announcer proudly introduced "The Open champion" on the first tee at Wentworth yesterday. Bill Rogers modestly acknowledged the applause and promptly scooped his drive over the edge of the practice putting green, a distance of little more than 100 yards. He was even outdriven—the ultimate humiliation—by the Daily Mail man who formed part of his four-man Pro-Am team.

It mattered little, for, appropriately, they were taking part in a Texas Scramble, appropriately because Rogers is himself a Texan. This is a form of golf devised surely by somebody with a penchant more for croquet. According to this abomination, the professional selects the best of the five shots and all players take their next from that spot. Rogers had been fortunate to find a low handicap player in his team who offered him a wood shot from a long way down the middle of the fairway, but he still drew his second down the bank beside the green.

It was all part of the slap and tickle preamble that is essential to any modern golf tournament, in this case the match-play championship, sponsored by Suntory later this week. It was of no consequence, not to the professionals, anyway, because they were playing for a first prize of £500.

The farcical nature of it all was crystallized on the last hole where all four of Ballesteros's partners played their seconds from his drive, their thirds from the position of his chip shot, their putts from the spot where his chip pulled up 12ft short, and it was Ballesteros, the last of the five, who holed for a birdie. Among them the amateurs had played 16 meaningless strokes.

Rogers, who had missed his flight from the United States, had come straight from Heathrow to the tee and his gaffe was a suitable case for amusement rather than despair, shared by Crenshaw, his partner in a play-off in Texas two days earlier and now making his glass-eyed best of the practice putting green before having to tee off. When Crenshaw's turn came, Norman, now on the green, took mock shelter from another possible boomerang, but Crenshaw, by some mischance, made proper contact, jet-lag or no jet-lag. Indeed Crenshaw, helped or hampered as he might have been by the Daily Mail, won the £500.

Crenshaw's opponent on Thursday is Faldo, heartened by a 66 on the last day of the Spanish Open, the winner to meet Graham on Friday. Rogers has a bye and plays either Aoki or Player on Friday. Langer will meet either Barnes or Floyd, and in the top quarter, the hardest, Norman faces either Ballesteros or Irwin.

All this presupposes that the weather will relent, but heavy and persistent rain in the early evening yesterday studded the course with lakes.

Rugby Union

How Wallabies aim to improve record of their predecessors

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The fifth Wallabies rugby side to make a full tour of the British Isles flies into Heathrow early tomorrow morning. Their belief that they can improve on the record of their predecessors by winning all four internationals (W. M. McLean's team of 1947-48 won three of theirs but lost to Wales) is based on their 2—1 defeat of New Zealand in a home series in 1980, and two wins (17—15, 24—14) against the grand slam winners, France, in Australia last summer. Indeed, Australia have won three of their last four internationals against the All Blacks.

If New Zealand and France were below full strength, it is also true that Australian rugby has come a long way since they lost three internationals and drew with Ireland on their last full tour here in 1975-76, and then returned home to lose to Tonga.

A feature of the latest Wallaby team is the presence in it of the three aboriginal Ella brothers—Mark (stand-off), and the twins Glen (full back) and Gary (centre). They made a brilliant impression here when the Australian schools side carried all before them on a tour of England four seasons ago.

Mark, who played for the President's XV in Cardiff when the Welsh centenary reached its climax in April, has won senior caps against New Zealand and France. The present Wallaby centres, Michael Hawker and Michael O'Connor, and the prop, Tony D'Arcy, are three other players who have come through to the top from that schoolboys' tour. Chris Roche, a lock then but now chosen as a flanker, is another member of this party.

A further unusual feature about this team is that it includes John Hipwell at scrum half. He toured here 15 years ago with John Thornett's side as No. 2 to the great Ken Catchpole, and then captained their next side in the British Isles, in 1975/76. He won the first of his 33 caps against New Zealand in 1968 and his last two when recalled after a break of three years for the matches against France last July.

Tony Shaw (captain and flanker), Mark Loane and Greg Cornelsen (No. 8), John Meadows (prop), Chris Carberry (hooker) and Paul McLean (stand-off or full back) toured here under Hipwell six seasons ago. Shaw and Carberry visited England and Wales with the Wallabies in 1973.

Cornelsen should be remembered as the forward who earned himself an enduring place in the record books by scoring four tries in an international against New Zealand, in Auckland, in 1978.

McLean, with 121 points, is Australia's heaviest scorer in internationals. His cousin, Peter, has been chosen as one of the four locks who will do their best to provide good possession for a fast and exciting back division prompted by Roger Gould, a big, aggressive full back.

The Australians will be coached by Bob Templeton and managed by Sir Nicholas Shehadie, a former Lord Mayor of Sydney and a prop forward capped 30 times by his country. At the end of the 1957/58 tour of the British Isles, Shehadie was chosen by the Barbarians to play against his own country. Templeton prepared the Wallabies for their recent series against New Zealand and France, as well as the Australian team which toured England and Wales in 1973 and France in 1976.

The new tackle laws may be one thing working against the Wallabies. They will be playing for the first time under the new laws, which have not been introduced in the southern hemisphere yet.

☐ Ollie Campbell has declared himself unavailable until after Christmas and will miss the international match against Australia in Dublin on November 21. Ireland may play the Wallabies without their two goal-kickers.

Tony Ward will undergo an exploratory operation within the next few days to determine whether further surgery is necessary on the knee he injured playing soccer for Limerick against Southampton in the Uefa Cup.

Campbell, who switched from stand-off to centre last season to allow for the return of Ward, has been suffering from a foot infection and wants a complete rest from the game. He has played virtually non-stop since 1979; he toured Australia with Ireland that year and has twice been to South Africa, first with the British Lions and then with the Irish.

The chief candidate for the fly-half position against Australia is now Paul Dean, from St Mary's, who played in both tests against the Springboks this summer.

N Midlands new cap

North Midlands have taken advantage of the new rule allowing counties to choose from clubs in their areas as well as players qualified by birth or residence. They include five newcomers, all from Moseley, in the side for the match against Notts, Lincs and Derby today at Nottingham in the County championships sponsored by Thorn-EMI.

Two of them, Richard Akenhead and Steve Acaster, qualify under the innovation. The others to make their first county appearances are Dave Shorrock—a former Fylde and Lancashire centre who joined Moseley from Telford last week—Ian Metcalfe and Richard Tuckwood.

Guthrie Wilson and the Yorkshire-born David Woodrow, who has three Oxford blues, win their first county caps for the East Midlands against Leicestershire at Welford Road.

Cambridge University will be without Peter Lillington, a Scottish International Squad member, against St Mary's Hospital at Grange Road today.

Lillington, the only freshman to play in the 72—0 victory over Cambridge City on Saturday, has damaged knee ligaments and is expected to be out of action for at least three weeks. The England full back, Marcus Rose, who scored 32 points against the town, has shown no reaction to a previous injury and plays at fullback behind Huw Davies, the Cambridge captain and England stand-off.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: M Rose (Magdalene); T. O'Brien (Jesus), A McGahey (Fitzwilliam), R Boyd-Moss (Magdalene), R Tyler (Fitzwilliam); H Davies (Selwyn, Capt), J Cullen (Downing); A Beare (St Catharine's), [illegible] Baldock (Magdalene), J Kingston (Magdalene), P Horner (St Catharine's), T Robinson (St John's), D Walker (Downing), T Allchurch (Downing), J Mackin (St John's).

Beaten by his own man: Knight, the Portsmouth goalkeeper, fails to prevent Ellis's back pass from going in. Photograph by Tommy Hindley.

Portsmouth's historic entry may lead to their cup exit

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

QPR 5 Portsmouth 0

There must have been grave doubts about whether this League Cup second round tie would have been played on the old Loftus Road pitch. As it was, Queen's Park Rangers staged the first cup match to be held on synthetic turf in Britain after a day of ceaseless rain. Portsmouth, though, are likely to be haunted by the memory of the historic moment.

The surface, usually as quick as it is true, was rendered as treacherous as if the players were performing in slippers on a polished wooden floor. Three-point turns were as evident as dummies, sold here for two a penny. The most dramatic was that offered by Roeder. Unfortunately, he bought it himself and landed flat on his face.

Portsmouth, understandably, opened as cautiously as if they were stepping through a minefield. Yet, within seconds of opening out at the front, an error at the back let them down. Burridge's long kick after a quarter of an hour was helped on by Allen and as Micklewhite's cross came over, Ellis, caught on the turn, nudged the ball past his stranded goalkeeper.

Rangers then threatened to make the second leg in three weeks superfluous even before they later did so. Gregory went round Portsmouth's goalkeeper only to lose his footing near the byline. Micklewhite headed past an empty net. Knight saved three fierce shots from Stainrod and two from Allen.

Portsmouth, treading gingerly, stretched Burridge only once but even that sprung from a defensive error.

Rangers, currently halfway down the second division, did not take charge over their opponents, halfway down the third, until an hour had passed. Currie, by then controlling all with his voice if not his feet, twice prised Portsmouth open. Gregory missed the first opportunity but took the second as well as another given to him by Micklewhite.

The referee stepped in to penalise heavy challenges that at first had seemed the right of only those wearing number four on their shirt. Kamara was booked but Waddock escaped. Not so three of his colleagues—Fenwick, Allen and Hazell—in a performance that became a convincing triumph only in the last five minutes.

From Gillard's cross, Micklewhite volleyed home the best goal of the night and was then left with only a simple tap-in when Allen's shot from an oblique angle was deflected past Knight. In the end, the second leg on the turf at Fratton Park may prove to be a formality and all this for a manager who co-wrote a novel a decade ago. Terry Venables's book was called prophetically "They Used to Play on Grass".

QPR: J Burridge; J Gregory, T Fenwick, G Waddock, R Hazell, G Roeder, G Micklewhite, S Stainrod, C Allen, A Currie (sub S Burke), I Gillard.

PORTSMOUTH: A Knight; J McLaughlin, K Viney, C Kamara, A Rollings, P Ellis, J Hemmerman, R Doyle, W Rafferty, A Rogers, M Tait.

Referee: H Taylor (Leicester).

Viljoen helps Chelsea take control

By John Nicholls

Southampton 1 Chelsea 1

Delighted Chelsea supporters swarmed onto the pitch in a noisy tribute to John Neal, the team's manager, after a rousing game in the first leg of a League Cup second round tie against Southampton at The Dell last night.

Without five of their regular first team, Chelsea played extremely well to force a draw against one of the highest-scoring teams in the Football League.

Initially Chelsea had no answer to the Southampton forwards. Swift first-time passes to players running into space kept Chelsea going backwards for much of the opening period, but ominously several scoring chances were scorned. For their part, the visitors tended to rely on sudden breaks from deep in their own half.

The home team took the lead with Keegan's ninth goal of the season. Most of the credit must go to Baker, whose hard shot squirmed past the 17-year-old Francis, making his debut in the first team. The previous evening he had played for Chelsea's youth team. Keegan helped the ball into the net.

The second belonged to Chelsea, they fought, chased and tackled as if their lives depended on the result and harried the First Division side. It was fitting that Viljoen, after his steadying influence when things were going badly, should take charge when Chelsea gained the ascendancy. He was involved three times in the move that led to Fillery's powerful drive in the 55th minute that sped past Wells like a bullet. Now it was Southampton who had to rely on breaks out of defence, but few of their attacks carried much conviction.

SOUTHAMPTON: P Wells; I Golac, N Holmes, G Baker, D Watson, M Waldron, K Keegan, M Channon, S Moran, D Armstrong, A Ball.

CHELSEA: S Francis; G Locke, C Hutchings, C Viljoen, C Pates, G Chivers, P Rhoades-Brown, I Britton, C Lee, A Mayes, M Fillery.

Referee: S Bates (Bristol).

☐ The transfer row which went to the High Court has been settled —and the striker Dean Neal is now officially a Millwall player. The fate of the 20-year-old forward was agreed when the chairman of Queen's Park Rangers, Jim Gregory and the Millwall chairman, Alan Thorne met in London yesterday afternoon. Both clubs had claimed he was their player, but Rangers agreed to let him go to the Den.

Bad night for first division

The first division had a bad night in the League Cup second round first leg. Arsenal lost 1—0 at Sheffield United, Brighton 1—0 at Huddersfield Town, and Swansea City 2—0 at Barnsley. West Bromwich Albion were held 3—3 by Shrewsbury Town after leading 3—0 and Southampton were indebted to a goal by leading scorer Kevin Keegan in holding Chelsea 1—1.

Terry Austin scored the second half goal that beat Brighton. Huddersfield, of the third division, could easily have had two goals in the first half, Moseley saving from Austin after 13 minutes and Kennedy after 17.

Shrewsbury Town, three goals down in 32 minutes, staged a remarkable comeback to finish all square in a rousing tie against West Bromwich at Gay Meadow.

A first-minute goal by Regis quickly followed by further goals from MacKenzie and Cross appeared to have put the game completely beyond the second division club. But a penalty from Atkins (53 minutes), a fine individual goal by Biggins and an injury time effort from MacLaren completed a remarkable revival.

Plymouth Argyle, without a third division win, gave Middlesbrough a fright at Ayresome Park. Kemp scored after 12 minutes when Platt dropped the ball. Middlesbrough bit back with goals from Ashcroft and Thomson in 72 and 74 minutes.

Nottingham Forest gaining a slender one-goal lead over Birmingham City at St. Andrews. Forest took the lead in the 14th minute through a Wallace header and the Scottish forward struck again two minutes later.

22nd minute through Whatmore and Worthington equalised two minutes into the second half, before Proctor scored for Forest in the 57th minute with a shot from the edge of the penalty area.

A 39th minute goal from Mell gained Doncaster Rovers victory against Crystal Palace. The third division club, handicapped by injuries to seven players, took control after a shaky early spell.

A header by defender Moore won the match for Grimsby Town after Watford, who lost Sims, the centre back, with a knee injury in the 15th minute, had looked more dangerous.

A blow struck by Ferguson cancelled out

By Tom German

Everton 1 Coventry 1

Satisfying moments hardly abounded, but perhaps the best of them in last night's League Cup tie at Goodison Park fell to Ferguson, once of Coventry but now wearing the blue of Everton. It would be sweet reward for him to score his first goal for his new club against old colleagues—a blow which promised to win the first leg of this second round match until a moment of hesitation opened the way for the Midlanders to notch an equaliser towards the end. No one could quarrel too much with that.

Defences were much too well organised and both centre forwards short of novel ideas for the match to promise many goals.

The opening half was one for searching out vulnerable spots, but neither side had much success at it. Kaiser had the best chance of a period when Thompson tucked the ball inside the defence to put the winger clear. His effort lacked both pace and direction. Ferguson got within a stride of making a telling shot against his former club, but Dyson reached out a leg at a critical moment.

The goals came at opposite ends of the second half. Everton struck first. O'Keefe strode quickly along the left and crossed the ball accurately for Ferguson to hurl himself forward and guide the ball wide of the goalkeeper with his head. Coventry battled to make up lost ground in a match which became increasingly irritable.

They earned proper reward seven minutes from the end when Stevens had time to kick the ball safely into touch but failed to do so. Before he could recover Kaiser had nipped inside, Thompson touched on his cross and Hateley steered in the goal.

EVERTON: J Arnold; G Stevens, J Bailey, M Walsh, M Lyons, M Thomas, S McMahon, E O'Keefe, M Ferguson, T Ross, J McBride.

COVENTRY CITY: J Blyth; D Thomas, B Roberts, S Jacobs, Thomas, R Roberts, S Jacobs, P Dyson, G Gillespie, R Kaiser, S Whitton, G Thompson, R Gooding, M Hateley.

Referee: T L Morris (Leeds).

Paid directors

Ron Jones, of Cardiff City, is not the first paid director in British football as reported on September 23. Ards, of the Irish Football League (Northern Ireland) have had a paid director since May 1975—Billy Humphries, a former Northern Ireland international who played for Leeds United and Coventry City.

Results yesterday

League Cup
Second round, first leg

Aldershot (2) 2	Lucas, Robinson	Wigan (1) 2	Harrow 2; 1,9[illegible]
Barnsley (0) 2	Riley, Evans	Swansea (0) 0	12,7[illegible]
Birmingham (1) 2	Whatmore, Worthington; 14,930	Nottm Frst (2) 3	Wallace 2, Proctor
Bristol R (0) 1	Stephens; 3,47[illegible]	Northmptn (1) 2	Phillips, Sands
Carlisle (0) 0	4,111	Bristol C (0) 0	
Colchester (1) 3	Cook, McDonough 2	Cambdge U (0) 1	Gibbins; 2,8[illegible]
Doncaster (1) 1	Mell	C Palace (0) 0	7,785
Everton (0) 1	Ferguson; 17,228	Coventry (0) 1	Hateley
Grimsby (0) 1	K Moore	Watford (0) 0	7,043
Huddersfld (0) 1	Austin	Brighton (0) 0	8,805
Luton (0) 0		Wrexham (2) 2	Vinter, Hunt
Middlesbro (0) 2	Ashcroft, Thomson	Plymouth (1) 1	Kemp; 8,201
Millwall (0) 3	Horrix 2, Dibble; 3,7[illegible]	Oxford (1) 3	Cassells 2 (1 pen), Thomas
Oldham (1) 1	Palmer	Newport (0) 0	
Preston (1) 1	Bruce	Leicester (0) 0	5,582
QP Rangers (1) 5	Gregory 2, Micklewhite 2, Ellis (og)	Portsmouth (0) 0	13,502
Sheffield U (0) 1	Hatton	Arsenal (0) 0	19,101
Shrewsbury (0) 3	Atkins (pen), Biggins, MacLaren	West Brom (3) 3	Regis, MacKenzie, Cross
Southampton (0) 1	Keegan; 16,901	Chelsea (0) 1	Fillery

Scottish second division
Brechin v Clyde
Postponed

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, second round. Milton Keynes 2, Cambridge C 0.

FA CUP: Second qualifying round: Corinthian Casuals 2, Hayes 1. Replays: Banbury 3, Hendon 4 (after extra time); Banstead 7, Pagham 1; Epsom and Ewell 4, Croydon 0; St Albans 4, Leyton-Wingate 1.

BERKS & BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round, Wokingham 3, Hungerford 4.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Basildon 1, Walthamstow 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Coventry 1, Bury 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bromley 2, Billericay 1; Hitchin 0, Bishop's Stortford 2; Leatherhead 0, Slough 0. First division: Metropolitan Police 2, Aveley 0; Wembley 2, Hertford 2. Second division: Harwich and Parkeston 1, Letchworth Garden City 3; Rainham 2, Cheshunt 3. Cup, second round: Tilbury 0, Carshalton 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Fleet 1, Redhill 1; Grays 0, Edgware 2; Hoddesdon 2, Burnham 2; Horley 0, Chertsey 0; Marlow 2, Chalfont St Peter 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 1, Southport 2; Witton Albion 5, Morecambe 1; Gainsborough 1, King's Lynn 3; Buxton 2, Grantham 3.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Charterhouse 0, Malvern 0; Westminster 1, Repton 6.

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Exeter 6, Plymouth Albion 5; Headingley 12, Broughton Park 21; Neath 28, South Wales Police 6; Newbridge 17, Bristol 9. Schools matches: Eton 18, St John's, Leatherhead 4; Felsted 6, Bishop's Stortford 8; Lord Williams's, Thame 37, Banbury 6; Dundee 0; Uppingham 0; Trent 21, Stamford 13; Woodbridge 0, Ipswich 0.

MELBOURNE: World Youth championships (Group A in Brisbane): USA 1, Qatar 1; Uruguay 1, Poland 0. Uruguay qualify for quarter-finals. Group B (in Melbourne): Romania 1, South Korea 0; Brazil 1, Italy 0. Group C (in Adelaide): Egypt 2, WG 1; Spain 1, Mexico 1.

GROUP D

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Australia	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Argentina	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Cameroon	0	1	1	3	5	1

Rafferty joins up with the professionals

By John Hennessy

Ronan Rafferty, a 17-year-old Northern Irishman who has taken the golfing fraternity by the ears, has turned professional. He has joined Mark McCormack's International Management Group, which is a means of ensuring that his way will be paved with good exemptions.

Rafferty became the youngest player ever to take part in Walker Cup competition when, at Cypress Point in August, he had the distinction, for all his tender years, of striking the first blow against the Americans. His captain showed confidence in his young protégé by choosing him for both sets of singles and foursomes and Rafferty replied with two victories out of four, a performance above the average for a British Isles player.

He and another Irish teenager, Philip Walton, from the other side of the political divide, stunned the Americans by winning the top foursomes on the first day against Jay Sigel and Hal Sutton, the two most formidable members of the United States team.

Rafferty will make his first appearance as a professional in the world under-25 championship at Nimes, France, later this month for a first prize of about £3,000. His next test will be the European Tour School in Portugal next month, where he will hope to win his player's card. Few golfers have set forth on a professional career with such glittering promise.

Killymoon lead at Penina

Paul Leonard had three birdies in the last four holes to take the lead with a first round of 71 in the 54-hole final of the national pro-am championship, sponsored by State Express, at Penina, Portugal, yesterday.

Leonard, the 15-stone club-professional from Killymoon, near Cookstown, and his 15-handicap partner, Arnold Nelson, were a stroke ahead of Buchanan Castle, Ladybank and Sutton Coldfield and Burnham and Berrow.

☐ At Woburn England and Ireland shared the honours in the final of the Dunhill trophy. The men's section of this four-ball better-ball Stableford competition was won by father and son Tom and Stephen Marsh, from Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe with 43 points. Mrs Phil Carey and Miss Noeleen Hennelly, from Galway, won the women's section with 45 points.

Boxing

Cowdell goes south where the bright lights beckon

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The quiet man of British boxing, Pat Cowdell, who was afraid of life passing him by, took steps yesterday to see that it will not. He and his manager, Ron Gray, finally came south from the Midlands and teamed up with Mickey Duff, the London promoter, who will act as their consultant on European and world affairs.

Mr Duff said yesterday that not only was he hopeful of a European title bout for the British featherweight champion in this country but also of a world title bout against the tough Mexican, Salvador Sanchez, in Las Vegas. He said that he had already held talks with the American promoter, Don King, and Sanchez's manager. Mr Duff also has in mind the WBA junior-lightweight champion, Sam Serrano, of Puerto Rico, as a likely opponent.

Cowdell is 28 and does not have time on his side but he has every reason to believe that Mr Duff can do the trick, after all the London promoter took Cornelius Boza-Edwards to the world junior-lightweight title and one of the Ugandan's rare defeats was at the hands of Cowdell as an amateur. But before the bright lights of Caesars Palace, Las Vegas, Cowdell still has a couple of bouts at the Civic Hall, Wolverhampton, the first being on October 27, when he meets Terry Kemp, the Florida State champion.

Another Briton, who may get a world title chance is Tony Sibson. Marvin Hagler is interested in meeting him after hearing about the Leicester man's deeds at Wembley: he knocked out Alan Minter in the third round. There has been speculation that Hagler might meet Sugar Ray Leonard, but the Bostonian has told Bob Arum, of Top Rank, that he is ready to defend his title for the fourth time against either Sibson or Juan Roldan, of Argentina.

Rugby League

The burning question of revival and expansion

By Keith Macklin

The expansion of rugby league in Britain and the United States will figure largely on the agenda of today's meeting in Leeds of the Rugby League Council. Delegates will consider a report on the progress, or lack of it, being made by the United States Rugby League, and will also decide whether to recommend a Wales v England match at Cardiff next month.

The American report will be presented by Mike Mayer, president of the USRL, who does not appear to be having a great deal of luck in selling franchises in the larger American cities. On the question of the revival of the Wales v England international, council members are bound to ask themselves whether the staging of the match at Cardiff on November 7 would be premature and possibly foolhardy. A poor gate and a bad result for a patched-up Welsh team would be poor support for the efforts of Cardiff Blue Dragons to establish the 13-a-side code.

There are two important championship games this evening. The two unbeaten sides, Widnes and Hull meet at Widnes, and Hull may have to play, at scrum-half, a New Zealander who paid his own fare to Britain and asked Hull for trials. In the absence through injury of the first choices Dean and Pickerill, Hull may have to use Mario Cowans, who has played two reserve games since coming to England.

☐ The Rugby League denied yesterday that they had cut off financial aid to the amateur game, the Press Association reports.

David Howes, speaking on behalf of the league, said that more than £50,000 had been granted or lent to the amateur game recently.

The league's governing body is in dispute with the British amateur Rugby League association (BARLA) over under-17 and under-19 rugby and because of this League have stopped the grant of £10,000 towards BARLA administration expenses and £500 for the coaching scheme.

Motor racing

Balestre beats off challenge

By John Blunsden

Jean-Marie Balestre, controversial president of the Federation Internationale du Sport Automobile (FISA), defeated a challenge by Basil Tye, the 58-year-old managing director of the RAC Motor Sports Association, and was re-elected for a second three-year term at the FISA plenary conference in Paris yesterday.

M Balestre received 33 votes against 17 for Mr Tye, his only opponent. The margin of victory will have been a blow to Mr Tye and his supporters, who saw in his challenge for the presidency a real opportunity for the sport to be governed differently.

Mr Tye had started his election campaign as the outsider. By last week he had been sufficiently encouraged to issue a statement in which he said that he had been overwhelmed by the level of support from national sporting authorities.

However, M Balestre conducted a skilled campaign and it has been noteworthy that throughout the past weeks, since it was known that his re-election was to be challenged, there has been a level of harmony between FISA and other motor sports bodies, including the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA).

Speaking shortly after he had announced his candidacy, Basil Tye told me: "Win or lose, I feel I must put myself forward because someone must make the point that things have got to change, that we cannot tolerate any longer the way things have been run from Paris."

It is to be hoped that during his second period of office M Balestre will restore some goodwill amongst the sport's administrators by ensuring that FISA acts as a firm but fair authority, reflecting the wishes of organizers and participants.

High on the agenda must be amendment to the farcical Formula One regulations, which have failed utterly in their purpose, which are contravened by virtually every team and which have resulted in some of the most dangerous and potentially unstable cars seen for many years.

Barnes's award

Brian Barnes is the White Horse Whisky golfer of the month for September.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.0 unless stated

LEAGUE CUP: Second round: First leg: Aston Villa v Wolverhampton Wanderers; Blackburn Rovers v Sheffield Wednesday; Bradford City v Mansfield Town; Derby County v West Ham United; Leeds United v Ipswich Town; Lincoln City v Notts County; Liverpool v Exeter City; Manchester City v Stoke City; Newcastle United v Fulham; Norwich City v Charlton Athletic; Sunderland v Rotherham United; Tottenham Hotspur v Manchester United (7.45).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final round: First leg: Dundee United v Aberdeen; St Mirren v Rangers.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Heart of Midlothian v St Johnstone.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round. Bedford v Welling United. Midland division: Taunton v Merthyr Tydfil.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Goole; South Liverpool v Oswestry.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Manchester United v Nottingham Forest.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading v Birmingham.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Sutton v Appleby Frod.

ARMY TOURNAMENT: Six-a-side championship (Aldershot, 9.30 am).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: FA XI v South West Counties (Swindon).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Barton Rovers v Hemel Hempstead; Horsham v Eastbourne United; Molesey v Worthing.

FA CUP: Second qualifying round replays: Addlestone v Bognor; Bath v Cheltenham; Bridgwater v Taunton; Dover v Tonbridge AFC; Eltham v Thame United; Newmarket v March (4.0); Tring v Irthlingborough Diamonds; VS Rugby v Tividale; Spennymoor v Chester-le-Street (4.0); Shepshed v Charterhouse.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Horley v Windsor and Eton; Maidenhead v Molesey; Maidstone v Bromley; Stevenage v Enfield Rolling Mills.

Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Berkshire v Oxfordshire (Abbey RFC, 3.00); Buckinghamshire v Dorset and Wilts (Marlow, 7.15); Hampshire v Eastern Counties (Trojans, Southampton, 3.0); Hertfordshire v Middlesex (Croxley Green, 3.0); Leicestershire v East Midlands (Leicester, 7.0); Notts, Lincs and Derby v North Midlands (Nottingham, 7.0); Sussex v Kent (Lewes, 3.0).

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University v St Mary's Hospital (3.0); Cardiff v Bridgend (7.15); Gloucester v Pontypool (7.0); Harlequins v Loughborough Students (Bloon Memorial Ground, (5-0); Newport v Abertillery (7.15); Vale of Lune v Denver (US, (5.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Leigh v Leeds; Widnes v Hull. Second division: Keighley v Huddersfield.

Badminton

Indonesia offer World Cup only a shuttle service

By Richard Eaton

Having overcome one set of political problems, badminton seems to have run into another. The merger of the two world bodies and the introduction of the brilliant Chinese to the international arena for the first time this season caused much rejoicing and expectation that a series of interesting, round the world battles with the Indonesians were about to begin. Unfortunately the Indonesians have other ideas.

Neither of the world singles champions, Rudy Hartono, and Wiharjo Verawaty are taking part in the inaugural World Cup for 16 men and 12 women, starting in Kuala Lumpur today and ending on Sunday. More significantly, the All England champion, Lien Swie King will not be playing.

Hartono seemed to have gone back into semi-retirement, and Verawaty did at least play in the Friends Provident Masters at the Royal Albert Hall a fortnight ago, with mixed success. But King, the player most likely to beat the Chinese, is now about to miss his second important event. "I don't expect to play him again this side of the All-England in March", Han Jian, one of the leading Chinese, said. I'm quite disappointed."

So is the world of badminton. Ticket sales for the World Cup, an imaginative idea sponsored by the Alba Quartz watch company offering $45,000 in prize money, reflected the disappointment and there were doubts for a while that the event would even go on. Dhanny Sartika and Hadyanto, Indonesia's representatives in the men's singles and Lie-Ing Hoa Ivana in the women's are fine competitors, but have scant hope of winning the event and none has the aura of King.

The fly in the ointment is almost certainly the Indonesian government which, through its sports council, dictates how and when its players, who are an important source of national pride, shall take part. When Hartono, eight times a champion, lost to the younger King in the 1978 All-England final, it appeared more in the manner of an abdication.

After King lost in the 1980 final to the Indian Prakash Padukone, Hartono immediately returned from retirement and his win over King in the world final soon afterwards appeared equally artificial. Indonesian dominance had been reasserted and since then King has had his revenge over Prakash with Hartono once more returning to his business interests.

Prakash's explanation of the present state of affairs gives a good deal of insight. "When the Chinese first appeared on the scene they surprised all of us because they play in a different way. But now that they are playing more regularly they will become exposed. Other players are getting used to them, and one by one we shall be able to beat them."

King, perhaps, and his sports council almost certainly, believe the same thing. By keeping their leading player from exposure to Chen Chang-jie, Han Jian, and Luan Jin, the theory seems to be that King can surprise them later in the season just as the Chinese surprised everybody at the beginning.

But it is a risk. The Indonesians are gambling everything on one player turning up trumps on one big occasion. Maybe he can, but King has in the past given evidence of being vulnerable temperamentally, and the present policy is placing a great deal of pressure on him.

Olympic Games: skating over problems with a nice sense of balance

Sleeping on the right decisions

Another speaker at Baden-Baden looked up into a galaxy of chandeliers and spoke of sport as it was intended by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games. His audience, largely elderly and inclined to sleep in the afternoon, contemplated "eligibility", though not intently enough to postpone the effects of good local German wine and expensively-imported port.

The International Olympic Committee's congress in Baden-Baden last week made a number of sagacious decisions but not immediately after lunch, nor, indeed, at the congress itself, which is a debating society open to guests. The particular speaker that afternoon happened to be a member of the executive, the nine-man cabinet of the IOC. *As chins sank, I was aware that he was talking of alterations to the rules as if they had been decided.*

Believing this to be another error in translation, I asked a more experienced IOC observer whether it was all a mistake. "Probably not", he said, "you have to remember where you are. It really is surprising how many decisions they get right without ever listening to the debates." And they did.

The IOC has a reputation for sleeping on decisions, not in cat naps but for decades. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the new IOC president, is beginning to change things, quickly and with a nice sense of balance, as befits a devotee of roller skating.

He is an experienced diplomat. At a time when the Olympic movement is constantly used and attacked by politicians it is as a man who can play their game that he will probably excel.

While the Olympic charter is adamant that political interference must be rebuffed, there *is nothing in it to say that the* movement must not look after itself in the political arena. Having taken care of "eligibility" with a deft compromise — allowing each individual sport to define who is or is not an amateur but taking care to retain the final say — the IOC then fended off internal strife.

It gave full recognition to the Association of National Olympic Committees whose president, Mario Vasquez Rana, is getting too powerful for some and certainly too demanding. Mr Vasquez Rana, a rich Mexican newspaper owner, exceeded his allotted 45 minutes on the podium by such a margin that his call for his organization to have more from the IOC's television rights was not the most popular request of the congress.

It was quite a different matter that the 92-year-old Lord Philip Noel Baker spoke for nine minutes when allowed three. His delightful speech was an appeal to all nations to put more money into sport to help stop violence, but on the way he attacked the Americans, which was fair game for almost everyone at this congress.

The Americans were black and blue with the effects of criticism by the time Mr Samaranch invited them to say how much progress they had made towards the Los Angeles Olympics. This was always on the agenda but became a superb political manoeuvre. Peter Ueberroth, a young dollar millionaire who resembles George Hamilton, the singer, seemed about to engage us in a verse or two of "On Top of Old Smokey".

As president of the organizing committee, Mr Ueberroth has much to lose if the first Games of the private enterprise Olympiad go wrong and from the start he told the IOC *not to push him too hard, be*cause, after all, no one else wanted the 1984 Games. But he also lambasted the South Africans for jeopardizing the Games and praised the Russians for being more helpful to his committee than just about anyone apart from McDonald's Hamburgers, who are one of "a few dignified sponsors".


Samaranch: playing political game.

Almost at the same time a two-match rugby tour to the British Isles by an all-white South African team was cancelled. The Africans had been ominously quiet in Baden-Baden, yet, gradually, their meetings ended without further boycott threats. After the more militant of their fringe organizations had gone home, having made little progress in lobbying support for a boycott of sports events involving the United States, the President announced that the IOC might make a fact-finding mission to South Africa next year.

What in South Africa would change in a year to justify such a mission? *the African journal*ists asked. Why, after condemning South Africa for its irresponsibility in sending the Springboks on tour, was the IOC contemplating such an idea? Mr Samaranch repeated that there had been no promises but the mission was in response to the South Africans withdrawing yet another request for Olympic reinstatement.

Those sympathetic to the difficulties facing the Commonwealth Games had almost certainly inspired the idea, surmising that it would keep the South Africans from further mischief, at least until the Commonwealth Games were over next autumn.

Mr Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador in Moscow, is admirably qualified to cope with all the political machinations which will occur in his eight-year term of office, especially involving the East European block. He knows only too well the problems the IOC have taken on themselves, by casting their votes so heavily in favour of Seoul, in South Korea, for the 1988 Olympic Games.

It was all very well Seoul promising that all would be welcome to their country during the Olympics, but without the support of the East, and with only tenuous sporting and trade contact with the West, the difficulties of the pre-Olympic years are enormous.

The IOC, who had given Japan the 1964 Games as if to restore that country's international respect, said the gesture was in keeping with a policy of spreading the Olympics throughout the world. But it will be left to Mr Samaranch to guide the IOC in the political wranglings which will surely follow that estimable sentiment.

Norman Fox
Sports Correspondent

Racing

Parker wins after 10 years

Memories of missing a bargain worth more than £2,200,000 must have haunted John Parker as he watched his first winner for 10 years, Friday Street, with Bruce Raymond aboard, defeat Town Flier by half a length in the Sompting Stakes at Brighton's last meeting of the season yesterday.

Mr Parker recalled that the last time his colours had been carried first past the post was by Guiding Star at Folkestone. Later the mare produced a colt by Manacle, which he parted with for only 4,000 guineas. The offspring was Moorestyle, Europe's champion of 1980 and seen returning to winning form at Ascot last month.

Mr Parker gave just 300 guineas more for Friday Street than he received for Armstrong's ace sprinter, and is lucky to even own him. "I bought Friday Street to sell as a yearling but he didn't reach his reserve, so I sent him to Ron Smyth at Epsom."

Raymond is carrying all before him. After a narrow failure when Lady Bounty was beaten half a length by Pair of Deuces in the Brightelmstone Nursery Handicap, he completed a double on Venja in the Steyning Selling Handicap to take his score to 67.

Time to pay more attention to the call of the Hunt

By Michael Seely

After the shock results of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and Cambridgeshire with the 53-1 triumph of Gold River and the 50-1 victory of Braughing it might be more profitable as well as interesting to turn our attention to National Hunt racing. Scant attention is paid to jumpers at the height of the flat season but they have already been on the go since August 1.

This afternoon, however, the first Cheltenham meeting of the new campaign takes place and on Saturday at Ayr Prince Charles's horse, Good Prospect, who won so easily at Chepstow last week is one of 17 declared for the Timeform Chaser and Hurdlers handicap steeplechase.

Chasers and Hurdlers, 1980-81 is now on sale at a price of £30. It is obtainable from Portway Press, Timeform House Halifax and from most leading booksellers. This magnificently documented book is a must for any follower of the sport. Most of the comment are, of necessity, brief because of the enormous amount of horses in training. But the essays on the stars make compelling reading. The article on Sea Pigeon, for example, immediately recalls that magic moment racing to the final flight in the Champion Hurdle when it was already clear that barring an accident Pat Muldoon's old warrior was going to claim his second championship

Timeform are quite rightly enthusiastic about the long term prospects of Little Owl, the winner of hte Cheltenham Gold Cup. They point out that steeplechasing has been a long time recovering from what they call the Arkle complex.

The best bet at Cheltenham today should be Corrib Prince in the Postlip Chase. Fulke Walwyn's six-year-old was a useful hurdler last season and jumped like a stag on his first appearance over fences at Warwick and should be too good for Blood Orange who has finished runner-up in his last two races for Michael Dickinson. Fred Winter's fast two-mile chaser Stopped ran well over hurdles when fourth to Freight Forwarder at Warwick but may find it no easy matter to concede 16lb to Fairy King in the Churchdown Chase.

York's flat racing programme looks extremely tricky. Sprint Handicaps are not exactly the easiest races to solve but Miss Redmarshall ran a fine race when third to Lilac Star at Redcar and may represent the best bet in an open race from her favoured number two draw. The Queen and Dick Hern have enjoyed considerable success at York in the past two seasons and they could well strike again with Rushmoor in the Little-Go-Handicap. And finally the 7lb penalty for winning a Maiden race at Redcar may not prevent Sagamore from winning the University of York Turf Club Stakes Handicap.

☐ Bancarro completed his third successive victory in winning the Princes Stakes by an impressive four lengths in soft ground from the Red Duke at Newcastle yesterday, the Press Association reports.

Devon NH

2.0: 1, **Brianka** (10-1); 2, Almighty Zeus (7-2); 3, Royal Classic (20-1). 17 ran. NR: Flash Fred. Steel City 2-1 fav.

2.30: 1, **The Omaroo** (7-4 fav); 2, Village Thief (7-2); 3, Money For Jam (4-1). 9 ran.

3.0: 1, **Wells O'Wearie** (4-1); 2, Slateboard (15-8 fav); 3, Mova Mowa (9-1). 14 ran.

3.30: 1, **Silversmith** (5-1 fav); 2, Major Owen (4-1); 3, Pretty Hopeful (12-1). 9 ran.

4.0: 1, **Misanfield** (11-2); 2, Chilly Miss (9-1); 3, Blunt (8-1). 6 ran. Grundy's Dowry 5-4 fav.

4.30: 1, **Welsh Display** (2-1 fav); 2, Skeheens (4-1); 3, Queen's Magic (7-1). 17 ran. NR: Corbenson.

5.0: 1, **All Bright** (10-1); 2, Lodges Fortune (4-1); 3, Ulmar (8-11). 7 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Cheltenham: Good. York: Soft. Lingfield Park (tomorrow): Soft.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: York: 1.30 Alpha-el-Greco. 2.0 Charles Boot, Blessed Mile, Orange Silk. 3.0 Pettistree. 4.30 Rushmoor. 5.00 Lucky Choice.

Cheltenham programme



2.15 TEWKESBURY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,850: 2m)

2	000440-	Lumen (CD), J Gifford, 6-11-5	R Champion
3	421100-	Kilbrittain Castle (D), F Walwyn, 5-11-4	W Smith
4	111003-	Brave Jack (C,D), Mrs M Rimell, 5-11-3	S Morshead
7	242214-	Palace Dan (CD), Mrs M Rimell, 5-11-0	Mr E Woods
8	100031-	Prince Bal, A Jarvis, 5-10-12	S Smith-Eccles
9	212000-	Fire Drill (D), A House, 6-10-13	J Francome
10	0011-10	Sandra Bella (D), I Wardle, 6-10-11	M Williams
12	p10004-	Mr Moonraker (D), Miss S Morris, 4-10-5	M O'Halloran
13	210100-	Still Hope, R Turnell, 5-10-4	Steve Knight
14	002410-	Mountain Monarch (D), S Woodman, 4-10-0	C Brown
15	00-413f	Beacon Heights, J F Cann, 4-10-0	S G Knight
20	4000-32	Riva Be Good (D), O O'Neill, 4-10-0	J Suthern
21	30221-2	Pauw, M Stephens, 5-10-0	P Scudamore

4-1 Brave Jack, 9-2 Palace Dan, 5-1 Lumen, 11-2 Kilbrittain Castle, 8-1 Sandra Bella, 10-1 Still Hope, 12-1 Prince Bal, 14-1 Fire Drill, 16-1 Riva Be Good, 20-1 others.

2.45 POSTLIP CHASE (£2,347: 3m)

1	0000-22	Blood Orange, R W Stubbs, 6-11-7	J Francome
3	7f031-1	Corrib Prince, F Walwyn, 6-11-7	W Smith
4	0022-po	Foxbury, Mrs C Richards, 7-11-7	Mrs L Sheedy
5		Grainseach, J Fox, 6-11-7	S Jobar
6	442-3p	Oatley Pride, P Pritchard,	P Scudamore
7	00000-1	Polar Sunshine, P Harris, 7-11-7	P Carvill
8	000200-	Roundstone Lad, J Gifford, 8-11-7	R Champion

Evens Corrib Prince, 5-2 Blood Orange, 7-2 Polar Sunshine, 10-1 Roundstone Lad, 20-1 others.



3.20 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novice qualifier: £1,452: 2m)

1	402-1	Aldro (D), W Clay, 5-11-5	N Clay
2	Op0fp-1	Run To Me (D), N Mitchell, 6-11-5	Mr N Mitchell
3	1	Solid Rock, D Barons, 5-11-5	S Cargeeg 7
5		Bold Yeoman, J Gifford, 5-11-0	R Champion
7	0000-3d	Charley Fisher, Mrs M Babbage, 6-11-0	Mr N Babbage 7
8	Obf0f0-	Elmbrook, R Head, 5-11-0	J Francome
9	00040/4-	I Surrender, N Henderson, 6-11-0	B P Davies
10	03-	Lark Royal, S Mellor, 6-11-0	P Blacker
12	020344/	Postdyne, W Mann, 6-11-0	A Webb
13	000-0	Profiteer, R Perkins, 5-11-0	C Grant
14	000-	Rosemary Tile, R Perkins, 6-11-0	Mr A J Wilson
19	0	Don Sabreur, D Pearman, 4-10-10	D Jackson 7
20		Double Step, D Gandolfo, 4-10-10	P Barton
21	000-	Hamiltonax, M Tate, 4-10-10	P Scudamore
22		Hillwilliam, J Gifford, 4-10-10	Mr G Sloan
24	p	Reebok, K Weisselberg, 4-10-10	—
26	4	Rocks of Bawn, E Cambidge, 4-10-10	W J Cambidge 4
27	0	Secret Potion, D Pearman, 4-10-10	—

2-1 Solid Rock, 7-2 Aldro, 6-1 Charley Fisher, 7-1 Run To Me, 10-1 Bold Yeoman, 12-1 Lark Royal, 14-1 I Surrender, Rocks Of Bawn, 16-1 others.

3.55 CHURCHDOWN CHASE (Handicap: £3,038: 2½m)

1	13113-4	Stopped (C), F Winter, 9-12-0	B de Haan
2	332013-	Lord Greystoke (C), G Richards, 10-11-9	N Doughty
4	242f11-	Fairy King (CD), J FitzGerald, 8-10-12	A Brown
5	042002-	Sweeping Along (D), J Gifford, 8-10-12	R Rowe
8	4-01211	Flaming Testwood (C,D), H Thom, 7-10-1	J Francome
9	013003-	Bawnogues (CD), M Tate, 10-10-0	P Scudamore
10	13f1b-0	Mid Day Gun, J Webber, 7-10-0	A Webber
12	21333-0	Greenways, A Jarvis, 6-10-0	S Smith-Eccles

5-2 Stopped, 3-1 Flaming Testwood, 4-1 Fairy King, 5-1 Lord Greystoke, 8-1 Greenways, 10-1 Sweeping Along, 12-1 others.

4.30 NAILSWORTH CHASE (Handicap: £2,333: 2m)

1	10-114f	Westering Home (D), S Mellor, 7-12-7	P Blacker
2	02f313-	Washington Heights (D), F Walwyn, 6-11-5	W Smith
4	001-021	Scarlet Emperor, G Richards, 6-10-0	N Doughty
5	2/pp-p	Charhead, M Stephens, 9-10-0	C Brown

10-11 Westering Home, 13-8 Washington Heights, 7-1 Scarlet Emperor, 20-1 Charhead.

5.0 NICHOLSON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,377: 2½m)

3	2302-02	Kintbury, D Nicholson, 6-11-7	N Coleman 5
6		Master Piper, J Jefferson, 5-11-1	P Caldwell 5
8	201333	Egbert (D), J Gifford, 5-10-10	P Double 5
9	0123-21	Spanish God, R Hodges, 6-10-9	C Mellfield 5
14	0014p0-	Mr President Wear, Miss A King, 4-10-5	N Adams 5
15	3u00-00	Berulla, G Burr, 5-10-5	—
17	10000-0	Tempest Girl (CD), Miss A King, 8-10-5	V McKevitt 5
19	10f0pf-	Benson (D), J Dudgeon, 7-10-5	W Newton 5
20	03000p-	Robin Hood, A Andrews, 6-10-5	L Bourne 5
21	p00-00u	Embuscado, P Duggins, 7-10-5	C Williams 5

15-8 Spanish God, 9-4 Kintbury, 5-1 Egbert, 8-1 Master Piper, 10-1 Tempest Girl, 12-1 others.

Cheltenham selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Lumen. 2.45 CORRIB PRINCE is specially recommended. 3.20 Solid Rock. 3.55 Fairy King. 4.30 Washington Heights. 5.0 Spanish Gold.

York programme



1.30 HINSTY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o Selling: £2,872: 6f)

1	300000	Zephyr's Pride, K Ivory, 9-4	P Young	13
2	31000	Gold Key, M W Easterby, 9-1	B Raymond	4
8	000000	Alpha-El-Greco (B), R Whitaker, 8-11	M Kettle	7
10	000200	Bye-Law (B), M James, 8-11	L Piggott	1
12	02	Calsong, J Hardy, 8-11	P Eddery	6
17	000	Croft Rise, Hbt Jones, 8-11	B Crossley 3	2
19	000	Hello Sunshine, J Holt, 8-11	J Matthias	12
24	00000	Linro Charlie, S Nesbitt, 8-11	A Nesbitt 5	3
27	000020	Orp Baltic, J Berry, 8-11	—	10
31	00000	Stag's Horn (B), E Weymes, 8-11	E Hide	14
32	4000	Tippi, R Stubbs, 8-11	Nicholls	11
33	3000	Uncle Dai (B), B Hills, 8-11	S Cauthen	17
35	342020	Witch's Point, M H Easterby, 8-11	M Birch	9
39	0	Malmar, J Mulhall, 8-8	C Dwyer	11
41	000	Miss Abwah, Miss S Hall, 8-8	O Gray	16
45	0000	Relkilia, N Callaghan, 8-8	—	8
51	0003	Singularity, J Etherington, 8-8	J Seagrave	5

11-4 Witch's Point, 7-2 Hello Sunshine, 9-2 Gold Key, 5-1 Singularity, 7-1 Relkilia, 8-1 Calsong, 12-1 Uncle Dai, 20-1 others.

2.0 HINSTY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o Selling: £2,851: 6f)

9	0000	Brewfold, P Rohan, 8-11	C Dwyer	16
14	0040	Charles Boot (B), M Tompkins, 8-11	P Madden	11
15	000000	Cobbler's Inn, M W Easterby, 8-11	B Raymond	10
23	024202	Kenson Venture, A Jarvis, 8-11	L Piggott	8
25	00000	My Habat, C Brittain, 8-11	M L Thomas	9
28	0442	Purnima, J Sutcliffe, 8-11	P Waldron	1
30	00	Sparkling Form, R Whitaker, 8-11	M Kettle	14
34	000040	Wednesday Boy, G Toft, 8-11	J Mercer	3
36	000	Blessed Mile (B), S Norton, 8-8	M Fry 7	5
37	040300	Chestnut Pale (B), Hbt Jones, 8-8	T Ives	2
40	340000	Minuetto (B), D Sasse, 8-8	D McKay	4
42	020000	Orange Silk (B), J W Watts, 8-8	E Hide	15
43		Private Benjamin, C Nelson, 8-8	J Reid	7
46	02203	Remodel, J Hardy, 8-8	P Eddery	6
50	00304	Sallwah, C Booth, 8-8	—	12
52	000430	Sweet Japonica, R Stubbs, 8-8	D Nicholls	13

11-8 Kenson Venture, 3-1 Purnima, 6-1 Orange Silk, 8-1 Remodel, 12- My Habat, 14-1 Blessed Mile, 16-1 Chestnut Pale, 25-1 others.

2.30 'GO RACING' TRAINERS' TROPHY (Round 8: Div I: 2-y-o: £2,847: 1m)

1	000	Adjusted, R Hobson, 9-0	N Crowther	6
6	4	Dawnballet, H Candy, 9-0	P Waldron	13
8	00	Favoloso, R Boss, 9-0	L Piggott	14
10	0	Flynn, J Fitzgerald, 9-0	M Wood	7
14	00	Great Lack, M H Easterby, 9-0	M Birch	2
18	0	Loudmouth, W C Watts, 9-0	S Perks	5
21	0	Melcairn, K Stone, 9-0	M Wigham	4
25	0	Skyram, D Morley, 9-0	P Young	3
28	00	Twist Home, G Harwood, 9-0	G Starkey	1
31	202032	Luxury, E Carr, 8-11	L Charnock	11
34		Bluebirdino, M Camacho, 8-9	G Sexton	10
36		Knockin, J Etherington, 8-9	J Seagrave	8
37		Markenfield, J W Watts, 8-9	E Hide	15
39		Steel Venture, B Hills, 8-9	S Cauthen	12
41	0	Corny Story, J Dunlop, 8-11	J Reid	9

5-2 Favoloso, 3-1 Corny Story, 4-1 Twist Home, 9-2 Dawnballet, 7-1 Luxury, 12-1 Steel Venture, 20-1 others.

3.0 CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP (£5,142: 5f)

2	300140	Westacombe (CD), M Camacho, 4-9-9	J Mercer	13
5	002000	Pettistree (CD, B), N Callaghan, 3-8-13	P Eddery	8
6	112030	Bold Scuffle (CD), R Hollinshead, 3-8-12	S Perks	6
7	402200	Sandra's Secret (CD), D Garraton, 4-8-12	N Connorton 5	11
8	322200	Tobermory Boy (D), J Hardy, 4-8-11	N Carlisle 5	16
10	020000	Durandal (D), W Haigh, 4-8-10	T Ives	4
11	003300	Blue Singh (D), R Boss, 3-8-7	L Piggott	14
12	031003	Miss Redmarshall (D, B), J Mason, 4-8-6	E Hide	2
13	40-3000	Bri-Eden (D), J Berry, 7-8-6	S Webster	1
17	412430	Copper Beeches (D,B), J Holt, 4-7-13	P Waldron	3
18	200000	Geary's For Strip (D), Denys Smith, 5-7-13	M Fry 7	5
19	0d2200	Effect (D), N Callaghan, 5-7-11	A McGlone 5	10
20	100000	The Huyton Girls (D), M James, 3-7-10	E Johnson	17
21	400000	Kings Offering (D, B), R C Ward, 6-7-7	A Mackay 5	15
22	400220	Karen's Star (D), S Nesbitt, 4-7-7	A Nesbitt	9
24	000000	Pit Stop (D, B), R Stubbs, 5-7-7	—	7
25	000002	Lindy Bay (D, B), Hbt Jones, 4-7-7	B Crossley 3	12

7-2 Miss Redmarshall, 9-2 Copper Beeches, 5-1 Sandra's Secret, 6-1 Tobermory Boy, 7-1 Blue Singh, 8-1 Westacombe, 12-1 Bold Scuffle, 14-1 Effect, 16-1 Karen's Star, 25-1 others.



3.30 MIDDLETHORPE STAKES (3-y-o: £3,241: 1¾m)

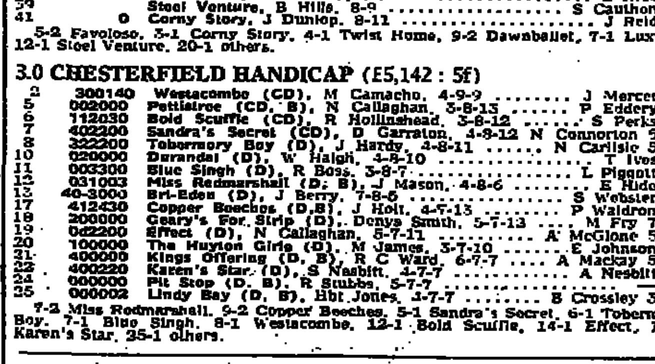
4	214000	Cornishman, R Hollinshead, 8-10	S Perks	6
5	221323	Al Nasr (D), J Dunlop, 8-7	L Piggott	1
7	004010	Sandalay, P Rohan, 8-7	J Seagrave	3
8	100000	Splendidly Gay, G Huffer, 8-7	M Miller	7
9	0403	Brigadier Victor, J Hanson, 8-4	E Johnson	9
11	0	Head In The Clouds, J Blundell, 8-4	W R Swinburn	5
12	000-004	Mend It, V Mitchell, 8-4	M L Thomas	4
13	000	Simbol Equation, D Ancil, 8-4	Paul Eddery 5	10
14	303044	Queen Of The Kop, F Durr, 8-1	G Duffield	8
15	04	Sue Ellen, R Boss, 8-1	G Baxter	2

15-8 Al Nasr, 3-1 Cornishman, 9-2 Splendidly Gay, 7-1 Head In The Clouds, 8-1 Sandalay, 10-1 Queen Of The Kop, 20-1 others.

4.0 YORK UNIVERSITY TURF CLUB HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,977: 7f)

3	1100	French Gent (C), M H Easterby, 9-5	K Hodgson	8
4	030	Kenninghall, H Wragg, 8-13	D Taylor	12
5	101200	Bold Fort, R Hollinshead, 8-13	S Perks	4
6	0301	Sagamore, F Durr, 8-11	G Starkey	5
7	222040	Gray Mercy, S Mellor, 8-5	M Wigham	11
9	02110	Rapid Knot (D), Miss S Hall, 8-2	M Birch	13
10	000301	Trickshot, K Stone, 8-0	—	7
11	00304	Feather Sound (B), R Armstrong, 8-0	B Crossley 3	[illegible]
12	3000	Video King, C Brittain, 7-13	M L Thomas	6
13	24010	Legs Of Man (D), Denys Smith, 7-9	M Fry 7	2
16	00400	El Djem, P Wigham, 7-9	L Charnock	3
17	221100	Miss Prudent (C), C Gray, 7-8	A Nesbitt 5	10
20	330000	Elarim, E Carr, 7-7	J Lowe	1

3-1 Sagamore, 7-2 French Gent, 5-1 Rapid Knot, 6-1 Kenninghall, 8-1 Trickshot, 10-1 Bold Fort, 12-1 Video King, 16-1 Gray Mercy, 25-1 others.



4.30 LITTLE-GO HANDICAP (£2,733: 1m 2½f)

1	020303	Tender Angus, G Harwood, 3-10-0	G Starkey	4
2	24-0121	Liberated, R Baker, 5-10-0	J Reid	1
3	323020	Royal Vulcan, N Callaghan, 3-9-9	P Eddery	9
4	23-4d21	Rushmoor (B), W Hern, 3-9-5	J Mercer	[illegible]
5	422212	Ski Run, P Wigham, 6-9-2	M Wigham	10
7	321402	Marcello, C Brittain, 4-8-12	P Bradwell 5	[illegible]
9	113240	French Knot (B), J W Watts, 3-8-10	E Hide	7
13	032300	Starfinder (B), E Weymes, 4-7-13	M Wood	6
14	400134	Abu Torkey, Denys Smith, 4-7-12	M Fry 7	12
15	3430-00	Getaway Girl, R Stubbs, 7-7-11	—	[illegible]
16	0-000n0	Mount Eaton (B), J Leigh, 8-7-10	Paul Eddery 5	11
17	000000	Saucy Sergent, R Hollinshead, 4-7-9	N Carlisle 5	8

2-1 Rushmoor, 4-1 Marcello, 5-1 Ski Run, 6-1 French Knot, 8-1 Tender Angus, 10-1 Liberated, 14-1 Royal Vulcan, 20-1 others.

5.0 'GO RACING' TRAINERS' TROPHY (Round 8: Div II: 2-y-o: £2,826: 1m)

4	0	Bless Em All, W Elsey, 9-0	W Newnes	4
7	0	Drummond Street, A Jarvis, 9-0	S Jarvis 5	17
9	00	Florida Son, J Hanson, 9-0	E Johnson	5
17	0	Leiotrichous, C Brittain, 9-0	B Raymond	3
19	004420	Lucky Choice (B), M H Easterby, 9-0	M Birch	1
23	000	Redgrave Graphics, R Whitaker, 9-0	M Kettle	15
26	203200	Steelstock, K Stone, 9-0	M Wigham	16
27	00	Tumble Bay, M Naughton, 9-0	—	7
30	022	Two Minutes, G P-Gordon, 9-0	G Duffield	6
33	000	Savahra, P Rohan, 8-11	—	[illegible]
35		Count Of Sicily, P Calver, 8-9	G Oldroyd	14
38		Sandifoot, J W Watts, 8-9	E Hide	11
40		Bauhinia, W Hastings-Bass, 8-6	T Ives	8
42		Maybella, J Etherington, 8-6	J Seagrave	12
43	0	Tubes Care, Hbt Jones, 8-11	B Crossley 3	2

6-4 Two Minutes, 4-1 Bless Em All, 5-1 Lucky Choice, 6-1 Leiotrichous, 8-1 Sandifoot, 10-1 Steelstock, 16-1 others.

York selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Hello Sunshine. 2.0 Purnima. 2.30 Corny Story. 3.0 Miss Redmarshall. 3.30 Al Nasr. 4.0 Sagamore. 4.30 Rushmoor. 5.0 Two Minutes.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Relkilia. 2.0 My Habat. 2.30 Favoloso. 3.0 Effect. 3.30 Queen of the Kop. 4.0 Sagamore. 4.30 Marcello. 5.0 Two Minutes.

Brighton results

1.45 (1.48) **SOMPTING STAKES** (2-y-o: £2,108: 6f)
FRIDAY STREET, ch c, by Town Crier—Honey Palm (J Parker), 8-11 ... B Raymond (9-2) 1
Town Flier ... R Curant (5-1) 2
Erotas ... P Bloomfield (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 13p, 16p, 29p. Dual F: £1.21. CSF: £3.27. R Smyth, at Epsom. ½l, 1l. Keep Silent 4-1 fav (4th). 15 ran. NR: Triskelion. 1min 12.93sec.

2.15 (2.17) **SALTDEAN HANDICAP** (£2,025: 1¼m)
LADY OF CORNWALL, b f, by Cornish Prince—Molly Ballantine (R Sangster), 3-7-8 ... M Hills (5-2 fav) 1
Gringo ... A Clarke (13-2) 2
Azd ... A Bond (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 19p, 53p. Dual F: £1.02. CSF: £1.92. B Hills, at Lambourn. 6l, 2l. Ambler (10-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Poyle Crusher. 2min 08.40sec.

2.45 (2.46) **BRIGHTELMSTONE HANDICAP** (2-y-o: £3,250: 1m)
PAIR-OF-DEUCES, b f, by Some Hand—Lost In Silence (B Staniford), 7-7 ... D McKay (11-4 fav) 1
Lady Bounty ... B Raymond (15-2) 2
Haven's Pride ... M Miller (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 13p, 14p, 64p. Dual F: £1.11. CSF: £2.41. R Hannon, at Marlborough. ½l, nk. Even Banker (5-1) 4th. 10 ran. 1min 39.07sec.



3.18 (3.18) **STEYNING HANDICAP** (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,658: 7f)
VENJA, ch c, by Native Bazaar—Avengeress (Mrs O Lasity), 8-5 ... B Raymond (11-4 fav) 1
Perdiccas ... B Crossley (12-1) 2
Toptool ... J Reid (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 11p, 27p, 27p, 27p. Dual F: £2.23. CSF: £4.66. P Cole at Lambourn. 4l, nk. Prison Payment (20-1) 4th. 16 ran. 1 min 27.58 sec. Winner sold to Mr K Higson for £4,000.

3.45 (3.47) **BRAMBER STAKES** (£1,674: 1m)
TOWER WIN, ch c, by Tower Walk—Takawin (D Turner), 4-8-0 ... B Rouse (10-1) 1
Man In The Middle ... A McGlone (16-1) 2
Smackover ... P Colquhoun (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 14p, 40p, 25p. Dual F: £4.87. CSF: £15.36. C J Benstead at Epsom. ½l, 6l. Lanarkland 6-4 fav. Bold Image (8-1) 4th. 13 ran. 1 min 41.60 sec.

4.15 (4.18) **SOUTHDOWN STAKES** (Amateurs: £1,350: 1½m)
EMBLAZON, br f, by Wolver Hollow—Slip Stitch (Ld Fairhaven), 3-10-9, R Hutchinson (15-8 fav) 1
Joliffe's Double ... J Warren (16-1) 2
Janus ... M Muir (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 13p, 61p, 25p. Dual F: £6.21. CSF: £3.28. Sir M Prescott at Newmarket. Nk, 10l. Talk It Over (3-1) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Aleos 2 min 45.0 sec.
JACKPOT: £9,727.60. PLACEPOT: £114.60.

Newcastle

2.15 (2.25) **GLAMIS APPRENTICE HANDICAP** (£995: 6f)
SAILOR'S PRAYER gr c by Martinmas—Coral Mermaid (R Thompson), 3-8-9 ... S Lawes (7-1) 1
Twixt Tween ... C Longnair (6-1 fav) 2
Chicken Again ... N Vaughan (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 70p; places, 76p, 15p, 13p. Dual F: £1.55. CSF: £4.08. R Thompson, Bourne. 2½l, ½l. Holdall (16-1) 4th. 13 ran. 1min 18.27sec. Our Foxbar (8-1) withdrawn. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Deduction 10p in pound.

2.45 (2.50) **NEWLANDS SELLING HANDICAP** (3-y-o: £1,446: 7f)
SARATOGA CHIP b f by Plenty Old—Saratoga Gal (R Galpin), 7-12 ... S Jewell (8-1) 1
Jealous Moor ... R Campbell (10-1) 2
Maybehandy ... M Birch (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 68p; places, 15p, 57p, 22p, 17p. Dual F: £10.20. CSF: £10.19. R Sheather, Newmarket. 5l, sh hd. Amanda Mary (9-2 fav) 4th. 20 ran. 1min 35.37sec. Winner bought in for 2,000 guineas.

3.15 (3.18) **POLWARTH HANDICAP** (£1,656: 1m)
NOBLEAU ch g by Blue Cashmere—Palanna (P Asquith) 4-7-2 ... R Hills (10-1) 1
Pause For Thought ... M Fry (13-2) 2
Cringleford ... E Johnson (9-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.43; places, 36p, 15p, 13p. Dual F: £1.60. CSF: £7.92. P Asquith, Wetherby. ½l, 3l. Kithairon (12-1) 4th. 15 ran. 1min 49.66sec.

3.45 (3.48) **PRINCES STAKES** (2-y-o: £2,544: 1m)
BANCARIO, ch c by Owen Dudley—Brescianina (Lord Howard de Walden), 9-5 ... N Day (4-5 fav) 1
The Red Duke ... C Dwyer (13-2) 2
Corked ... G Baxter (7-4) 3
TOTE: Win, 11p; places, 10p, 45p. Dual F: 30p. CSF: 61p. H Cecil, Newmarket. 4l, 2l. States General (33-1) 4th. 6 ran. 1min 52.95sec.

4.15 (4.17) **GRENVILLE HANDICAP** (3-y-o: £1,738: 2m)
SARAH BERNHARDT, ch f by Ballymore—Song of Westmeath (P Abercharn), 8-6 ... M Wigham (7-1) 1
Canoodle ... J Bleasdale (2-1 fav) 2
Import Export ... A Nesbitt (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 15p, 10p, 67p. Dual F: 53p. CSF: £2.17. W Elsey, Malton. 20l, 10l. Super Spartan (6-1) 4th. 14 ran. 3min 46.00sec.

4.45 (4.47) **HEATHFIELD STAKES** (3-y-o: £2,183: 1m 1f)
CHIEF SPEAKER, b c by Nonoalco—Anice (J Smith), 9-0 ... R Cochrane (5-1) 1
Icen ... I Johnson (Evens fav) 2
Flighty Friend ... M Birch (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 25p, 10p. Dual F: 31p. CSF: £1.01. R Sheather, Newmarket. 3l, 3l. Restless Captain (6-1) 4th. 7 ran. 2min 08.34sec.
DAILY DOUBLE: Nobleu, Sarah Bernhardt. £25.90. TREBLE: Saratoga Chip, Bancario, Chief Speaker: £86.00. PLACEPOT: £3.35.

Horse show

Whitaker in charge once again

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

John Whitaker, who won the Butlin championship on Monday night, increased his lead in the riders' table as the Horse of the Year Show at Wemblel yesterday. He rode the Portugese-bred Novilheiro, owned in partnership by his wife, Clare, and Rachael Bayliss's trainer, Jean-Pierre Giacomini from Corsica, to win the Canon Camera Twist or Stick competition.

His tally of 1,430 points beat Harvey Smith on Sanyo Super ell (1,370) and David Broome on Queensway Sportsman (1,310) with whom Caroline Bradley on Tricentrol Rubber Ball was level *on points but 3.1 seconds slower*.

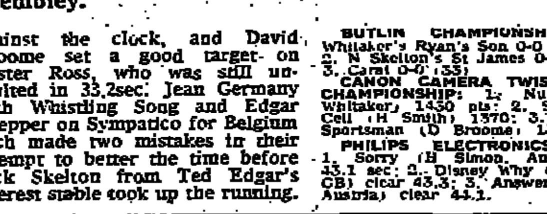
Hugo Simon became the first foreign winner of the week when he took the Philips Electrical Stakes for Austria on the bay mare, Sorry, and finished third on Answer, who was one second behind. Dividing his horses was Disney Way, ridden for Samir Mahmoud by Michael Whitaker.

Spillers dressage with jumping brought out the eventers, and Richard Walker won the open championship on the bay Irish mare Early Dawn, by Sunny Light, at the expense of the 1975 winner, Julie Pointer with Royal Slam.

The novice title went to Jennie Loriston-Clarke with the six-year-old White Christmas, by Crosby Don. Her sister ;Jane Holderness-Roddam, finished third on Rufford Tardis, by Hoarwithy. Dividing them was Bridget Parker on the six-year-old Cornish Nephew, by Abyss.

Whitaker and Ryan's Son, whose recent experiences in Munich where they arrived ill-prepared for the European Championship through no fault of their own, must have served to enhance this dedicated rider's determination to excel, won the first international competition, the Butlin championship.

Nine horses jumped clear to go against the clock, and David Broome set a good target on Mister Ross, who was still unfaulted in 33.2sec. Jean Germany with Whistling Song and Edgar Cuepper on Sympatico for Belgium each made two mistakes in their attempt to better the time before Nick Skelton from Ted Edgar's Everest stable took up the running.



The Whitbread grey shire team should go down well at Wembley.

BUTLIN CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, J Whitaker's Ryan's Son 0-0 (30.4 sec); 2, N Skelton's St James 0-0 (32) and 3, Carat 0-0 (33).
CANON CAMERA TWIST-OR-STICK CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Nuvilheiro (J Whitaker) 1430 pts; 2, Sanyo Super Cell (H Smith) 1370; 3, Queensway Sportsman (D Broome) 1310.
PHILIPS ELECTRONICS STAKES: 1, Sorry (H Simon, Austria), clear 43.1 sec; 2, Disney Why (M Whitaker GB) clear 43.3; 3, Answer (H Simon, Austria) clear 44.1.

Sport in brief

Connors will compete at Wembley

John McEnroe, whose victory at Wimbledon came after a fortnight of stormy outburst, returns to London next month to defend his Benson and Hedges title at Wembley. But McEnroe can expect some lively opposition in this year's £85,000 Grand Prix from November 10 to 15 for there was a surprise entry yesterday from his fellow American Jimmy Connors.

Connors, whose last match at Wembley was a win in the final in 1976, recently told the sponsors that he wanted to challenge for the first prize of £17,000. McEnroe has won both singles and doubles titles for the last *three years and no one has taken* a set from him since Tim Gullikson did so in his first singles final in 1978.

Japanese organizers announced yesterday that McEnroe and the deposed No 1, Bjorn Borg, will compete at Tokyo in the $300,000 world tournament, sponsored by Seiko, from October 27 to November 1.

Ban on eight athletes

☐ The athletic congress, track and field's governing body in the United States (TAC), have suspended indefinitely eight athletes who competed in a race organized by the breakaway professional road runners. The offending athletes, two women and six men, were said to have broken the rules affecting their amateur status when they ran in the June 28 race at Portland, Oregon.

The women, Patti Catalano and Cindy Dalrymple, and the men, Benji Durden, John Glidewell, Ed Mendoza, Greg Meyer, Pete Pfitzinger and Rio Rojas were suspended for having competed in a professional, unsanctioned race

Four other athletes who ran in the Portland race were cleared. Charges were dropped against Bill Rodgers, the four-times Boston marathon winner, Mike Layman and Jan Oehm

Support for Boycott

☐ More than 150 Halifax and District members of Yorkshire County Cricket Club have voted overwhelmingly for Geoff Boycott to stay with the side and against Ray Illingworth continuing as team manager. They also recorded a vote of no confidence in the committee's handling of Yorkshire's affairs.

Walters bows out

☐ Doug Walters, the Australian Test batsman, has announced his retirement from first class cricket. Walters, aged 35, told a news conference that he thought now was the right time for him to go. "I'm afraid the old enthusiasm is no longer there. The hours of net practice don't seem so inviting any more," he said.

Walters played in 74 Tests and his aggregate of 5,357 runs is Australia's fourth highest behind Sir Donald Bradman, Neil Harvey and Greg Chappell.

Marathon entries up

☐ Nearly 50,000 entries have already been received for next May's London marathon, sponsored by Gillette in less than a week. That is double the number received for this year's inaugural makhfuum;

Hockey

Wilkinson and Francis in England party

By Sydney Friskin

England and Scotland have announced their training squads for the international quadrangular tournament at Queen's Park Rangers football ground on October 17 and 18. The England party, which will be in training this weekend at Bisham Abbey, includes Wilkinson and Francis who, for business reasons, were unable to tour Australia in August.

ENGLAND PARTY: P J Barber (Slough), K S Bhaura (Hounslow), R H Brookeman (Southgate), D Craig (Southgate), R D A Dodds (Southgate), J L Duthie (Southgate), G N Francis (Guildford), N Hughes (Wakefield, captain), J Hurst (St Albans), S R Kerly (Southgate), S S Khohar (Slough), R A Leman (East Grinstead), R N Lye (North Wales University), N Mallett (Bournville), M Precious (Hounslow), C J Rule (Beckenham), I C B Taylor (Slough), D G Westcott (Oxford University), M D Wilkinson (Neston).

SCOTLAND PARTY: A Tate (Babcock Renfrew), T Middleton (Grange), D Rowlands (York), A Stobble (HDM), W McPherson (Menzieshill), T Hay (Inverleith), M Callaghan (Edinburgh CS), J Kilgour (Harris Academy FP), D Potter (Perthshire), M Yellowlees (Edinburgh CS), N Menzies (Ruthrieston), W McLean (Grange, captain), C Sutherland (Klein Zwitserland), D Coventry (Edinburgh CS).

For the record



Tennis

SAN REMO: Davis Cup, qualifying match: Italy beat South Korea 4—1. C Ho Kim (S Korea) beat C Barazzutti, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; G Ocleppo (Italy) beat C Dae Yeyon, 6—3, 8—10, 3—6, 6—4. S Korea relegated

OLDSMAR (Florida): Tournament: first round. B Gadusek (US) beat S Barker (GB), 7—5, 6—1; S Hanika (WG) beat P Louie (US), 7—5, 6—3; B Bunge (WG) beat L Bonder (US), 6—3, 7—5; K Kell (US) beat R Napolson (US), 3—6, 6—4, 7—6; B Hallquist (US) beat K Latham (US), 5—7, 6—3, 7—6; P Teeguarden (US) beat I Madruga (Argentina), 6—7, 6—0, 6—4; W White (US) beat J Preyer (US), 6—0, 6—3.

BARCELONA: Grand prix tournament: C Panatta (Italy) beat M Dickson (US), 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; R Benavides (Bolivia) beat J Soler (Spain), 3—6, 7—6, 6—3; H Gildemeister (Chile) beat A Capella (Spain), 6—4, 6—1; J Lapidus (US) beat P Arraya (Peru), 6—4, 6—2; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat D Perez (Uruguay), 3—6, 7—6, 6—0; J Gunnarsson (Sweden) beat J Hrebec (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—2; W Zirngibl (W Germany), beat C Roger-Vasselin (France), 6—1, 6—3; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat M Ostoja (Yugoslavia), 6—4, 6—4; A Gomez (Ecuador) beat A Jarryd (Sweden), 7—6, 7—6, 6—1.

MELBOURNE: Cup Challenge: V Gerulaitis (US) beat K Warwick (Australia), 6—2, 6—2; P McNamara (Australia) beat J Kriek (SA), 6—4, 4—6, 7—6.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: Men: 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 1,738 pts; 2, J McEnroe (US) 1,660; 3, J-L Clerc (Argentina) 1,417; 4, J Connors (US) 1,117; 5, G Vilas (Argentina) 1,159; 6, B Borg (Sweden) 1,120; 7, E Teltscher (US) 896; 8, R Tanner (US) 895; 9, Y Noah (France) 728; 10, G Mayer (US) 704.



Boxing

ROTTERDAM: European light heavyweight championship: Rudy Koopmans (Netherlands) knocked out Fred Serres (Lux) first round.

Golf

PENINA, Portugal: National pro-am championship final (professional names first): 71: Killymoon (P Leonard, A Nelson). 72: Buchanan Castle (C Dornie, M Boyd); Burnham and Berro (N Blake, J Nuttall); Sutton Coldfield (D Thorp, D Hands); Ladybank (M Gray, R Forsyth). 73: Catterick Garrison (D Edwards, J Waring); Cold Ashby (S Ward, K Bale); Northants (T Gowdy, J Hinde); Henbury (R Newton, J Estill).

WOBURN: Dunhill Trophy open amateur championship. Men: 1, S Marsh and T Marsh (Flackwell Heath) 43, won on back nine; 2, A McEvoy, R McEvoy (Ardglass) 43; 3, E Hardy, P Frost (Romiley) 40. Women: 1, Mrs P Carey and Miss N Bennelly (Galway) 45 points; 2, Mrs S Cobby, Miss D Musgrove (Carrick Fergus) 43; 3, Mrs P Cranmer, Mrs R Pearce (Blackmore) 41.

Squash racket

NORTHAMPTON: British senior championship final: J Easter beat B Patterson 9—5, 9—0, 9—3.

Cross-country

LIDINGO ISLAND (Stockholm): Men's 30km: 1, J Graham (Scotland), 1hr 40min 49sec; 2, S Husby (Norway), 1:40.50; 3, J Gaute Haase (Norway), 1:41.17; 4, H Segerfeldt (Sweden), 1:41.26; 5, D Dahl (Norway), 1:42.22; 6, D Chettle (Australia), 1:43.04. Women's 16km: 1, G Waitz (Norway), 53.20; 2, I Kristiansen (Norway), 55.40; 3, K Nemetz (Sweden), 56.56; 4, M Shea (US), 57.15.



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Television

Dying for a way of life

Poverty on this scale, said the Commonwealth Secretary-General in *Rich World, Poor World* (Granada), makes the planet unsafe for us all, and in the first of Michael Ryan and John Sheppard's three programmes literally inconceivable statistics piled up. One quarter of the world's population enjoying four-fifths of its wealth; 15 million children dying from starvation every year; in Bangladesh a labourer and family of ten on 21 pence a day and routine hunger the chief way of life. We aim, said the director of the one training school for mechanics when told of the economic recession "crippling" the rich countries of the North, to achieve the first stage of your poverty. It was almost without irony, and the most shaming remark of all.

The chief lessons of what is likely to prove a graphically harrowing series on the eve of the Mexico summit meeting will be that not only is the situation of the South not improving, it is actually getting worse, and the time approaches when, in Brandt's memorable phrase, war will emerge out of hunger just as, earlier in our century, hunger emerged out of war.

Pinpoints of energy, optimism and hope lit up the darkness from time to time — progress with literacy and disease in Tanzania, pioneer courage in the face of corruption and guns in Amazonion Brazil — but many no sooner did so than they were snuffed out. President Zia Rahman's exhortatory, chanting visits to the villages of Bangladesh, for example ("*Illiteracy!* Remove it! Remove it!" "*Family planning!* We will do it! We will do it!"), ended in May this year because the President was shot dead. Yes, I had forgotten, too.

Six More English Towns (BBC 2) continues to give as much instruction, entertainment and sheer joy as its predecessor. After commending the robust restorations and romantic engineering of Berwick-on-Tweed and the very English pleasures (vicious French pollarding and lumpish rood screen apart) of Saffron Walden, Alec Clifton-Taylor abandoned social and functional explanations almost entirely for a film about Lewes — green sandstone dressings, petrified kidneys, mathematical tiles, flint and brick of every description, gorse, broom and the limpid rise of the Downs — that was predominantly aesthetic and sensual, not to say orgiastic, in its appeal. He became so carried away with the varieties of texture and colour, shadow and light that on this occasion he even forgot to mention the traffic. Denis Moriarty produces the series with complete sympathy.

Michael Ratcliffe

Music

Dale/Swallow

Purcell Room

It was a rare and unusually moving experience to hear within two days of each other white-haired master and 16-year-old pupil playing the same work. Caroline Dale ended her second major London recital with Brahms's F major Cello Sonata, the work played by Pierre Fournier last Saturday with Sir Clifford Curzon at Aldeburgh where she has recently been studying with him.

Hers was a brighter, fiercer performance, shining where Fournier's glowed, and urged on by more assertive, less beguiling playing from Keith Swallow. It took greater risks which cannot always yet pay off: there is at times a loss of body in the low and pianissimo registers, a premature tailing off of the phrase, and the last two movements never really settled into place.

Yet it was a performance of quite remarkable interpretative maturity, a maturity which, because it is rooted in a sharp individuality, and never merely processed, has within it ample room for growth and refinement. And it shared with Fournier's that intuitive energy, that hint of unpredictability, that can soften the human face of Brahms, crossing it with the faintest shadow of a gentler, more whimsical Gallic sensibility.

The sombre austerity drawn so powerfully from the slow movement of Frank Bridge's Sonata looks forward to his orchestral *Oration* which Miss Dale will, I hope, play some day, and was cunningly offset by the savage, fearlessly executed pyrotechnics of Martinu's Variations on a Theme of Rossini, given its English premiere by Miss Dale's teacher, Florence Hooton, and too rarely heard since.

An elderly gentleman who loudly voiced his approval between movements, with all the authority of a final comment on the Muppet Show, was as frowned upon and every bit as justified as those bursts of irregular applause which surface only when music is being shared as well as made.

Hilary Finch

Theatre in America . . .

Cruel threat to quality on Broadway

New York

It may be that the massive publicity campaign that heralded the opening on Broadway of Nicholas Nickleby had a backlash effect — for the show, rather like the wedding of Prince Charles, was advertised as "the theatrical event of the century." The cover of *Time* magazine had also raved about the production in advance: "Broadway Blockbuster," "A Dickens of a show," "See, love, live, Nicholas Nickleby"...

The opening night audience gave the Royal Shakespeare Company a welcoming ovation before any actor had spoken a word, a standing ovation when the second half of the show began, and yet another standing ovation when the epic ended eight and a half hours later. Few could have anticipated that at least one among them — the critic of the *New York Times* — was not, as it turned out, enjoying himself too much. More to the point, the critic of the *NYT*, Mr Frank Rich, is so influential that a disapproving or indifferent review from him can virtually ensure the closure of a Broadway show.

The limited season (14 weeks) of the $4.2m production makes *Nicholas Nickleby* a special case, however. Mr Rich's half-hearted response will not kill the show. But an unexpected question mark has now been placed over the entire enterprise — in particular, how many theatregoers will now pay the record ticket price of $100 a seat to see the production?



Nicholas Nickleby (Roger Rees) and company: "social canvas of a Victorian universe"

Though Mr Rich pays tribute to the "dense, sweeping social canvas of a Victorian universe" and to the staging techniques of the co-directors Trevor Nunn and John Caird — while adding that such techniques are "not new in this post-Brechtian era" — he goes on, crucially, to write:

"What does not fall into place, I must report, is a sustained evening of theatre. We get an outsized event that sometimes seems in search of a shape. While the highpoints of this *Nicholas Nickleby* are Himalayan indeed, they are separated by dull passages which clog the production's arteries. The problem is not the length of the work *per se* — it's the use of that length. In adapting a long novel to the stage, the British playwright David Edgar has chosen a strategy that is as questionable as it is courageous."

Mr Rich then complains (somewhat insultingly) that the minor characters and subplots, which weave so much of the texture of the production, "receive television's *Masterpiece Theatre* treatment" and "don't add up to anything much at all, whether one has read Dickens or not." He enjoyed, however, the major characters — "those that do have the time to reveal all their human twists" — as well as lavishing praise on some (but, in my view, by no means enough) of this magnificent RSC ensemble.

The review goes on to wish Mr Edgar had taken more liberties with Dickens, though Mr Rich ends at least on a comparatively high note: "Yet if this mammoth show recreates the breadth and plot of a Victorian novel, without consistently sustaining its exhilarating mixture of pathos and comedy, one must treasure those instances when it does rise to the full power of Dickens's art. The rest of the time *Nicholas Nickleby* is best enjoyed — and, on occasion, endured — as a spectacular display of theatrical craft."

Serious damage has been done. So it was that, during the opening-night party, which began at midnight following the all-day performance, almost imperceptibly tables crowded with the show's backers — the Schubert Organization, the Nederlanders, and others — began to tense and empty as news of the review filtered in and the RSC actors danced on.

New York's popular press does not correct the balance, for the theatregoing public does not usually read it. It is little consolation, then, that Clive Barnes in the *Post* declares *Nicholas Nickleby* to be "one of the great theatrical experiences of our time" (though adds "but I am not quite sure why. . . .").

On the day of the opening of *Nicholas Nickleby* I spoke to one of its producers, Nell Nugent, about the power of the *NYT* and the potential damage it might do to the show. "It's the most serious outlet and there's no two ways about it", she said. "It appeals to the intelligent audience we need. Without its stamp of approval, word of mouth about the show won't necessarily follow." During the previews of the show (which had run smoothly), Trevor Nunn, while fearing a reaction against all the extravagant publicity, seemed quietly confident that, in spite of high ticket prices, sufficient numbers would enjoy the production and spread the word to ensure its success.

In fact, the ticket prices have not, until now, been a real issue — at least for those who could afford the $100. The issue has been one of time — of whether New Yorkers could actually afford to spend eight and a half hours at the theatre, or would wish to. This was why tickets sold sluggishly at first. But sales picked up dramatically with the *Time* cover story. However, the cost of the production means that the theatre must be filled to capacity merely to break even. The question now is whether Mr Rich's response will have lost the producers a small fortune.

What is also at stake is something far more crucial than money alone. It is the raison d'etre for the massive undertaking — an attempt to inject real quality and standards of ensemble acting into the highly commercial Broadway system, while at the same time increasing the selling-power and international reputation of the RSC.

John Heilpern

. . . and in Britain

Disfiguring grudges

Roll on Four O'Clock

Lyric, Hammersmith

Colin Welland, or someone, is guilty of overwriting. Not in the play at the Lyric, Hammersmith, a recycled television script effectively adapted for the theatre, which is an astringent and amusing evocation of the old secondary modern schools in the 1960s, but rather in the blurb describing Mr Welland's career. It points out that his first play was rejected by the BBC and ran for a year in the West End, that another play languished for two years before it was produced to acclaim, and at great length it measures his acting against his writing, going beyond his script for *Chariots of Fire*, to recommend his forthcoming performance on television.

When a man is about to express appreciation for something, it might seem odd to niggle over an irrelevant explanation of a career. Which is to say, there is much to admire in Mr Welland's play and in his own production, but the potted programme biography reveals the nursery of grudges that disfigures the writing.

With no ambiguity, Mr Welland announces that the play is his condemnation of a system that is probably gone for ever. It is a short-sighted view of his own worth, for the play is about a boy who is bullied by other pupils and forced to participate in games which drive him to attempt suicide. He is a presumed homosexual, but only definitely an outsider. Mr Welland weights the boy with sentimental vulnerability, an attractive mystery behind his wingeing despair, and that does not have so much to do with school systems and with rather negative rites of masculinity — rites that go on unabated.

While the personal tragedy is being prepared, Mr Welland is most generous with comedy. The office of the headmaster and the staffroom are open to exhibitions of buffoonery that go beyond schoolboy pranks. Only the gravity of the performers keeps the comedy on an adult level, since it concerns dropped trousers and drink as often as not.

Most impressive of the performers are Windsor Davies and Glyn Owen, while it still comes to comedy. Bridging the gap between laughter and sentiment is Clive Swift as an art teacher of dubious sexuality, but the most remarkable theatrical moment is his in all its uproarious appeal: a revivalist pottery class with chanting hordes of pupils. The specific grudges against the system, reflecting Mr Welland's brief teaching career, are there like his biographical notes, but it is high spirits which win out in the end.

Ned Chaillet

Wild Boy of Aveyron

Shaw

I have had great respect for Company of Three ever since they did the *Oresteia* with a cast of four in St Paul's, Covent Garden, and kept me, on my hard pew, absorbed for four hours. With their spare, imaginative staging and intellectual clarity and intensity, they thrive on Greek tragedy (why have they never done Sophocles's Oedipus plays, or Racine?), yet their choice of new work has been less happy. *Wild Boy of Aveyron* had me often shaking my head, but even an indifferent showcase for their talents cannot completely hide them.

Victor, Aveyron's forest prodigy of 1800, was as sudden a discovery as the more familiar Kaspar Hauser but, unlike him, genuine beyond doubt. Clad in a few mysterious scraps of shirt, a stranger to human behaviour and language, he became for Itard, the young doctor who found him, not so much an embodiment of the noble savage as a parchment on which to inscribe a dissertation on the essential nobility of man as the post-enlightenment generation saw him. As a witness of the Revolution and the sickening murder of his own parents, that was something he desperately needed to prove.

Louis Servais's play takes us painfully through Victor's progress: first bath, first clothes, first word. It is a superb role and beautifully played (one could almost say danced) by the dusky Ricardo Pinto.

But most of the interest comes from his mentors' reactions. Professors exclaim "He hasn't even got the instinct to sit on a chair"; they dub him idiot, outraged at finding unaccommodated man so wholly self-interested, a truth they dare not face. For Itard, his first sneeze, his growing inability to withstand heat, even his first tears, are happy milestones on the road to "humanity".

The company cannot disguise the play's heavy-footedness and literary cast of mind, or compensate for the unfair fact that tales like this have been too often told; and the Shaw's vast stage is as wrong for their studio style as for this author's multiplicity of tiny scenes. But Anthony Homyer's Itard, almost a picture of Chopin with his tumbling locks and leanly sensitive features, has all the anguish and fire of his Orestes. And the tragic end, Victor's rape of his surrogate mother and condemnation to a straitjacket, carries an appalling sense of loss and waste.

Anthony Masters

Interview

A cut above the manic millions

The English director Peter Yates revived his American career — founded on *Bullitt* — by flouting Hollywood's hallowed traditions. **John Preston** investigates



Peter Yates (right) with his scriptwriter Steve Tesich

Four years ago Peter Yates broke one of the great unwritten laws of Hollywood and thereby revitalized a career which was in danger of getting bogged down in a surfeit of grandiose productions and second-rate scripts. He had moved to America in 1967 and established a reputation, with films such as *Bullitt*, *Hot Rock* and *For Pete's Sake*, as a big-budget director who could handle temperamental stars and was especially good at action sequences. Then, in 1977, he chose to follow up his $18m blockbuster *The Deep* with *Breaking Away*, which cost just over $2m.

This is simply not done in Hollywood, where a director who has made a succcesful big-budget film is expected, as a matter of course, to go on to an even more expensive project in the hope that fortune will smile on him once more. However, Yates reckoned he had been stuck in this treadmill for long enough and it was time he made a film that he wanted irrespective of whether it found favour with the studio bosses. Naturally enough his decision was regarded as absolute madness. Even allowing for a degree of British eccentricity, such a massive drop was surely evidence of a more serious mental disorder. But the move paid off. *Breaking Away* was a huge critical and commercial success, that magical combination Yates had found somewhat elusive in the past.

His latest film, *The Janitor*, which opens in London this week, is another comparatively low-budget affair and, like *Breaking Away*, it was written by Steve Tesich. Yates is quick to acknowledge his debt to Tesich and his dependence on a good script: "The first thing one notices about Steve's writing is that the characters are very well defined. Sadly that is a pretty rare quality in American movies at the moment. All too often characterization gets thrown out of the window in an endless search for pace. The result is that audiences have become used to having things presented to them on a plate. They now expect to see cardboard characters and stories which move inevitably from one episode to the next. I feel it's my job as someone who creates entertainment to try and snap people out of that. It's like writing a good book; if you can encourage people to read again, then you've really succeeded in doing something".

The film is set in New York and stars William Hurt as Daryll Deever, a janitor who is infatuated with a television reporter (Sigourney Weaver). When he discovers a murder victim in the office block where he works, Ms Weaver is sent to cover the story. Interviewed on television, Daryll pretends to know more than he actually does about the killing in order to have the chance of seeing her again. "What Steve and I wanted to do was to make a film in which the audience will identify with the characters and therefore get involved in the working out of the mystery. I also wanted to show the contrasts of New York. I've lived there ever since I moved to America and I'm still fascinated by its incredible collection of nationalities. I love the way you can walk three blocks and be in a completely different ethnic and social area".

After studying to be an actor at RADA, Yates spent two years in rep but he got such terrible reviews that he decided to become a car salesman instead. "I'd always been very interested in cars and the company that took me on was also involved in motor racing, so I was able to try my hand at that as well". However, the garage was next door to Walton Studios and Yates found himself becoming more involved with what was happening on the other side of the fence. "Most of my childhood had been spent tinkering about with engines or going to the cinema and somehow movies got the upper hand. Eventually I managed to get a job in the dubbing theatre but it wasn't until I became an assistant director that I started to think seriously about directing myself. I felt that I could never be as good as David Lean or Carol Reed so what was the point in trying if you weren't going to be the best? But as so often happens in life one finds oneself drifting into something without really being aware of it. Tony Richardson arranged for me to direct a couple of plays at the Royal Court and from then on I got the bug".

It was Steve McQueen who invited Yates to go out and direct *Bullitt* after seeing his second film, *Robbery*. He accepted, unaware that Warner Brothers were trying to get McQueen to break his contract and had only agreed to his doing the film because they reckoned an English director was bound to foul up what was already a pretty shaky venture. However, Yates was able to put his motor racing experience to good use and, largely by virtue of its climactic car chase, *Bullitt* became a box-office hit.

"I had no intention of staying in America but I suddenly found I was being offered rather a lot of films out there whereas work was distinctly thin on the ground in England. I was always hoping to come back but it just sort of dragged on and on. Even though I've been in America for fourteen years, I still look upon England as my spiritual home; my blood pressure goes down about four points as soon as I set foot on English soil. The thing I miss most is the respect people show one another in England. I know a lot of English people don't feel there's much respect left but, compared with America, there really is.

"On the whole I've been extremely lucky. There are very few films that I've been forced into in order to pay the bills. Everyone has to do one or two like that despite what the critics may say; you've got to earn a living, although I'm bound to admit that it's a very good living. I've managed to do a wide variety of films and, the moment I recognized that my career might not be going the way I wanted it to, I was able to say 'enough's enough'. Now I'm going to do the film that I want to do and hang the consequences."

It comes as something of a surprise to learn that Peter Yates is about to start another big-budget production. This is called *Krull* and will be shot in England. Does he have any trepidation about moving back within the multi-million dollar orbit?

"No, not really. The problem is that if I start to get a reputation as a small-budget 'arty' director then no one will employ me at all, so I've got to keep my hand in once in a while. Besides, I don't think there's any harm in doing a big commercial picture as long as it's not just bloody stupid. I wanted to do *Krull* bacause it's a fantasy and I'm fascinated by all the wonderful things one can do now with camera tricks and special effects. But I think they should be used to stimulate emotions in the telling of the story and not just as spectacular interludes. I hope that it will be like a jolly good old-fashioned pantomime which one should enjoy in the sane kind of spirit.

"As I get older I feel it's very important to have a hero that one can identify with and not be ashamed of doing so. I tend now to look for stories that have hope. We can all sit at home and be miserable but when you go to the cinema you want to be able to look on the bright side. Both *Breaking Away* and *The Janitor* have the theme of counting your blessings; appreciating what you've got rather than being envious of other people. I can't say that I always live up to that but I think it's a nice idea."

Dance

Frank but delicate

Sydney Dance Company

Sadler's Wells

Graeme Murphy's *Scheherazade* is nothing to do with the familiar ballet by Fokine, thank heaven. Music, theme, choreography and design are all entirely different. The only point the two works have in common is their sensuousness.

Murphy has made his *Scheherazade* to Ravel's score of that title, a voluptuous setting of poems by Klingsor. Kristian Fredrikson's designs take Klimt as their inspiration. He provides a pavilion of blue silk, the walls and ceiling of which sink mysteriously at times; gold shapes decorate the material and are repeated in the mainly transparent costumes of the four dancers. At the sides and back are what seem to be statues until they move with excitement at what they see.

The dances are a mainly slow, languorous exposition of physical rapture, frank but delicate. As if to underline the almost perfumed nature of the work, scent wafts through the auditorium (Diorissima, the programme tells us). It makes a striking, unusual and attractive start to the Sydney Dance Company's third programme at the Wells.

Among the other works new to London, *Sequenza VII* is a highly amusing treatment by Murphy of Berio's oboe solo, played on stage by Andrew Knights. Nina Veretennikova, Janet Vernon and Murphy dance the inventively eccentric movement; sometimes too jocular for the music, perhaps, but fun.

A solo by Carl Morrow for himself, to sounds recorded in a rainforest, was ambitious but vague. I enjoyed more the sharpness of another piece by Murphy, *3rd Conversation*. In this duet to the Adagio from Bartók's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta, the movements of Susan Barling and Bill Pengelly convey a dialogue between lovers, with five other dancers briefly adding both commentary and decoration.

The remaining work is the complete last section of Murphy's latest long production, *An Evening*. Danced to the second string quartet of an Australian composer, Richard Meale, it matches the often contemplative nature of the music with dances which, at their best, are again almost conversations.

Susan Barling, a dancer of talent and beauty, is the cat that gets the cream in the first movement. Four small dancers rush themselves to exhaustion in the second. Victoria Taylor encounters three men and two women who bring very different moods to the third movement, and in the fourth Vernon and Murphy vividly dance a cross quarrel. The last movement tries unsuccessfully but interestingly to find a summation for all this.

John Percival

Rock

Donovan

Festival Hall

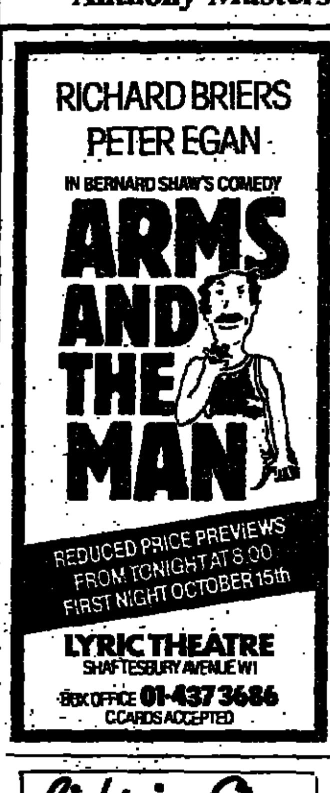
Snub-nosed, lantern-jawed, still sporting those velvet loon-pants, Donovan is back among us after seven years. It is tempting to speculate that his return was prompted by news of the psychedelic revival which is currently gathering momentum in London's clubs; that, at least, would explain why the new songs he unveiled on Monday sounded so resolutely indistinguishable from the old.

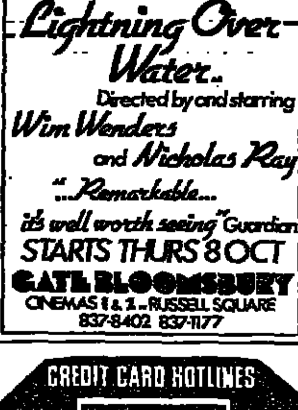
Donovan Leitch, it will be remembered, was the first successful imitator of Bob Dylan's original incarnation. After a while, every country had one. In France it was a chap called Antoine, who quickly did the decent thing: he disappeared. On Donovan's behalf, it must be said that during the lean years he never looked even slightly desperate. He neither recorded a disco album, nor uttered harsh words against the punk movement, nor appeared in *The Last Waltz*. He simply cruised, with characteristic serenity, to a halt.

The resumption of his work has evidently given rise to no great self-examination. His hits, among them "Sunshine Superman", "Mellow Yellow" and "Jennifer Juniper", were presented for reinspection with the assistance of an experienced, self-effacing trio whose bassist, Danny Thompson, soared and swooped to make the oldest song of all, "Catch the Wind", sound the freshest.

Back in '65, of course, the first Glaswegian busker to get hold of a corduroy cap and a harmonica holder was inevitably destined for *Ready Steady Go* and the charts, and Donovan must be grateful that such an unexceptional talent has carried him so far. Even now, poking around in the rubble of his infantile rhymes, misplaced stresses and collapsed scansion, one is hard put to find anything more profound than "Hello sky, hello flowers". Yet, on the evidence of Monday night's audience, it seems that plenty of people cannot wait to get themselves back into his garden.

Richard Williams







SICILY

John Earle describes the region's significance as the centre of gravity shifts southwards again

Back in the family

To its 4.8 million people, Sicily appears to be growing in international importance. The entry of Greece and, soon, of Spain and Portugal into the European Community, means that Western Europe's centre of gravity is shifting southwards.

With the increase in international tension, Sicily has become a strategic outpost for the West and the disused airport of Comiso, near Ragusa, has been selected — though over the head of the regional government — to house Italy's contingent of United States cruise missiles.

For Sicilians like Signor Giuseppe Orlandi, who as Secretary General of the Presidency is at the pyramnid of the regional government executive, the wheel of history is turning full circle. "From being on the extreme fringe of Europe," he says, "we are again becoming central to Europe". It is like the period eight or nine hundred years ago, when cargoes from the east used to arrive in the island for onward shipment to Europe.

Because of these changes, Signor Orlandi feels that the closure of the British Consulate in Palermo two years ago on the grounds of economy was badly timed.

The decision broke a link which dated from the development of the Marsala wine trade and the hospitality given to Nelson's fleet nearly two centuries ago, and which was momentarily rekindled by the warmth of the welcome given to the Queen and Prince Philip when they passed through in the Royal yacht last October on their way to Algeria.

In its long history Sicily has been colonized or ruled by ancient Greeks, Phoenicians, Arabs, Normans, Spaniards. All have been absorbed and amalgamated.

Unknown prosperity comes from the profits of the Mafia

"We are", to use Signor Orlandi's phrase, "a lesson in living together". Though too polite to take the subject further, his words imply that the lesson could well be learnt by other areas on the fringe of Europe, like Northern Ireland.

So there is a feeling of things moving, though to the visitor from the outside it is hard to determine how far they will go. Many of the old structures and patterns of life remain, seemingly irremovable on the surface.

The Mafia is as far from being eradicated as ever. The victims, recently, have been mostly among the gangs themselves, but in the past few years they have included politicians, both Christian Democrats and Communists, judges, and senior police officers.

The outstanding assassination was that, on the feast of the Epiphany in January, 1980, of the regional Prime Minister, Signor Piersanti Mattarella, a young Christian Democrat who, according to political friends and foes, was trying to introduce a modern and honest style of government. It stopped a course towards renewal from which the island, on the political level, has not recovered.

No one can tell how much of the evident signs of prosperity in the centre of Palermo come from emigrants' remittances and how much from Mafia profits. Palermitans will mention a figure running into billions of dollars, reported to have been calculated by the American authorities, as the estimated annual turnover of the drug traffic from the East which passes through local hands on its way to North America.

Boutiques, in consequence, are well stocked, expensive cars contribute to the traffic jams, and the consumption of champagne per person is said to be among the highest in any town in Italy.

The supply of water has long been a Mafia sphere of interest and dams can be built with public funds but, if the local boss does not give the word, they remain unfilled or their water is not distributed.

Under an antiquated system, tax collection is still farmed out in much of Sicily to private individuals who take a substantial commission. Such is their accumulated financial power that they are reported to be able to manipulate certain politicians of the ruling parties.

The machinery of regional government creaks and groans with old age and, when it turns, finds difficulty in going forward. The government is behind in its efforts to apply a regional economic plan. Far from being a poor region, the government is unable to spend all the money at its disposal.

Governments tend to have a shorter life even than in Rome

The public attorney at the Corte dei Conti (court of accounts) for the region, a public body which supervises government finances, notes in his annual report for 1980 that the region ended the year with a current account balance of 323,132,897,113 lire (£153.8m).

With accumulated unspent funds of 2,291,264,111,557 lire (£1,091m) in his report, frequently critical of the regional government for failure or delay in implementing its laws, he underlines " the incogruity between the region's financial situation, characterized by a notable budget surplus and by sizable *bank deposits*, and the economic crisis encompassing Sicily, with the grave phenomena of unemployment and insufficient income".

He adds that the region's deposits *may* be used by banks for financing operations outside, thus indirectly aggravating the Mezzogiorno's problems and increasing the income gap between north and south.

Such an inefficent government machine only makes the task more daunting for those politicians and officials who are trying to equip the region to meet the forces of change. They are fighting on two fronts, externally as well as internally, for with Rome there is constant skirmishing.

The latest case is the region's refusal to comply with an instruction by the central government's treasury minister, Senator Nino Andreatta, who in order to curb the public sector deficit ordered all regional and local authorities to pay into the treasury funds held on deposit in excess of 12 per cent of their annual revenue. The region maintains that this offends against its autonomy and has taken the case to the constitutional court.

The region's statute or constitution, drawn up in 1946 when Rome granted autonomy to forestall pressure for independence, contains numerous articles which are not applied.

The region has, on paper, power to levy taxes. The Banco di Sicilia, the public sector bank for the area, should have facilities for channelling to the region the proceeds from Sicilian exports and emigrants' remittances. The region should control the police.

Palermo has been quarrelling with Rome over the *vacant appointment of Director* General of the Banco di Sicilia. According to the statute the region has a say in his nomination, but the region allege that Senator Andreatta, in Rome, prepared to go ahead with the nominaton without consulting it.

Signor Salvatore Natali, Assessore or regional minister for tourism and transport, is sniping at Rome on two counts. For two-and-a-half years in the early 1960s Taormina had a casino, which was shut by the police on the grounds that games of chance are forbidden in Italy, with the result that Sicilians go to Malta to gamble. Yet casinos function in San Remo, Venice, Saint Vincent and Campione (an Italian enclave in Switzerland).

Either the central government should close these too, Signor Natali says, or it should allow Taormina to reopen.

Of course, Signor Natali *says, he has the power if he* wants to reopen Taormina. The police would presumably move in and close it, as they did before. But then the regional premier, with his already mentioned authority over the police, could order them to desist. Then who would they obey, Rome or Palermo?

Signor Natali, a Republican like the central government Prime Minister, Senator Giovanni Spadolini, does not wish to rock the boat with an open conflict which could have constitutional repercussions, but he is also not averse to some further pin pricks at Rome.

Signor Natali is also at odds over non-observance of an article in the region's statute giving it a say in fixing air and sea fares by public carriers to Sicily. Rome's disregard, he says, has led to the ridiculous situation in which it is cheaper to fly from Rome to Malta or Tunis than from Rome to Catania.

Sicily's autonomy goes farther than that of the ordinary regions into which most of Italy is divided. It has authority over industry, which in ordinary regions remains under Rome. It gives permission for the opening of branches by banks, and issues exploration permits for oil and minerals on its territory, but not offshore, which remains the prerogative of the ministry of industry in Rome.

The new regional government, a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, was formed in August, after elections in June. On paper it rests on a solid majority of 64 out of the 90 seats in the assembly. But Sicilian politics are treacherous and the party whip cracks feebly, with the result that governments tend to have a shorter life even than in Rome.

The government needs a long *spell* in office, however, for not only is there past leeway to be made up, but the mood of change will impose new problems.

Besides the feeling of Sicily's increasing international relevance there is movement in other sectors. In the economy, feeling is turning away from big public bodies in favour of private initiative, especially on the smaller scale.

The cooperative movement is flourishing. Industry will be offered a plentiful new source of energy, Algerian methane. Agriculture may be stimulated by the introduction of the soya bean.

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A fish market in Palermo: fishing is one of Sicily's major industries

Where partnership flourishes

by a Special Correspondent

Few Western governments have a Ministry for Cooperation, but Sicily comes near with an Assessorato, the equivalent on a regional level, for cooperation, commerce, crafts and fishing.

In spite of Sicilians' image as individualists, reserved and disinclined to work with their neighbours, the cooperative movement has old roots in the island. Cooperation used to be under the Ministry of Labour, but in 1978 it was split to give it a new impulse.

Sicily is Italy's biggest wine producing region and, according to Signor Ugo Lombardo, Director General at the Ministry, 85 per cent of output comes to the market through cooperatives.

Usually vineyards are owned by farmers, who are associated for bottling and distribution. They have suffered severely this year in the "wine war" with France, whose Socialist government has stopped shipments from Trapani and Marsala in Western Sicily to the Midi.

This is regarded as a serious breach of European Community regulations, and the Sicilians have been pressing the central government to put their case more forcefully in Brussels for the restoration of free trade with France.

Other important sectors for cooperatives are building and early season fruit and vegetable production around Ragusa and Marsala. Altogether, Sicily has 1,380 cooperatives with 52,099 members. Of these, 516 cooperatives with 21,164 members are in agriculture, 37 with 9,855 in retailing, and 262 with 6,042 in building and industry.

Most are affiliated to one of the three main movements — Catholic, Communist-Socialist, and Republican — which in practice collaborate without mutual antagonism.

A network of regional laws exists for the promotion of cooperation, and since the 1950s there has been a regional institute for cooperative credit to provide cheap finance. Large operators, as well as small men, have taken advantage of this and the financial interests behind the formation of new cooperatives are not always crystal clear.

While the movement, as a whole, is expanding particular difficulties are being met in launching fishermen's cooperatives, in which boats are often jointly owned.

Altogether, 712 seagoing vessels are registered at the south-west Sicilian ports, of which 370 are based at Mazara del Vallo. The Mazara fleet officially declared a catch of 75,900 tons last year, though officials say more than 100,000 tons were landed.

The best fishing grounds are off the North African coast. Periodically Mazara trawlers are arrested by the Tunisian or Libyan navies, their catches confiscated, fines levied, and crews sometimes given prison sentences. A fishing agreement with Tunisia expired in 1979, and the new agreement can no longer be negotiated bilaterally but has to go through the European Community.

The policy is to negotiate joint ventures with Tunisia and other North African countries in which cooperatives would play a leading role in the Italian side of the mixed companies. Some progress has been made in talks with the Tunisians, but it is difficult to overcome what an official described as the "personalism and egoism" of individual Italian boat owners.

The number of unemployed in January, the last available month, was 158,000 out of a workforce of 1,644,000. Yet this was 0.6 per cent less than in January, 1980, while the workforce had grown by 2.6 per cent.

The number of those leaving the island slightly exceeds those returning from abroad. The total workforce is swelled — nobody knows by how many — by Tunisians who come ostensibly as tourists, then stay to work unofficially with the Mazara fishing fleet, in the vineyards, and elsewhere.

Last year the gross regional product still managed an increase of 3.5 per cent in real terms, though this was less than the 1979 rise of 4.9 per cent.

Professor Salvatore Buscemi of Banco di Sicilia however, expects the 1981 figure to be more negative. The economic cycle, he points out, comes later to Sicily than to other parts of the country, and the recession now gripping industry in the north is likely to be reflected in the island this autumn.

Tourism and agriculture both languish, though in the former sector a fall in foreign visitors has, to a large extent, been compensated for by a late summer inflow of Italian holidaymakers.

The task which the authorities have set themselves is to extend the season for foreigners throughout the winter or, as they call it, the "Sicilian Spring" from November to March.

In agriculture, citrus fruit as well as wine is a problem sector. One of the few operators to take measures to meet growing international competition on export markets is the Rendo group of Catania. It has just completed a reconversion plan for the orange and tangerine groves on its 740 acre model plantation 15 miles outside Catania, claimed to be the biggest citrus fruit plantation in Europe.

Italy's share of European markets shrinks each year and, the farm manager estimates, is now no more than eight to nine per cent. Competition comes from Spain, Israel and Morocco — where United States capital has been invested — in all of which exist efficient marketing organizations, whereas Sicily alone has 400 individual exporters.

But some of the ground lost in citrus fruit could be regained with the soya bean, so reducing dependence on the United States. The Rendo group has been growing soya in Sicily experimentally for the past three years and Signor Ugo Rendo, son of the chairman, claims that results show its introduction is perfectly feasible.

Critics maintain that the quality would not be that of the American plant and that water supplies would be insufficient. This the group contests, adding that Sicily has plenty of water, only much of it runs to waste as it is not collected and distributed properly.

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John Earle on industry's needs

Enticing the small entrepreneur

Efforts at industrializing Sicily. it is now generally admitted, have failed. Billions of *lire have* been poured into the island through government bodies like the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, by the region's own agencies, and by big state concerns. To show for it, the island has some public service works — though the transport network is still inadequate — and a large number of firms which work at a loss. A disproportionate amount of economic activity, particularly in the West, is not generated by a spirit of *initiative but depends on* receiving public contacts.

Signor Rino Nicolosi, a Christian Democrat of the younger generation who became Assessore or Minister for Industry in the Government formed in August, admits that Sicilians have had their fingers burnt. It was a mistaken policy, in his view, to promote giant petrochemical and chemical plants which, even if the oil crisis of the mid-1970s had not upset all financial projections, always threatened to remain white elephants providing few local jobs. The oil- producing countries would in any case have tried at the first opportunity to engage in their own refining and downstream activities.

Equally mistaken, he maintains, is the traditional view that Sicily's future lies with agriculture and tourism. Given the island's position in *the centre of the Mediterranean*, its climate like California, and the forthcoming availability of Algerian methane, it should have good prospects as a manufacturing centre. He wishes to promote sectors such as light manufacturing, agricultural industries, fine chemicals and electronics as well as research. Among advance guard activities, there is already a pilot plant, financed with a contribution from the European Community, for producing electricity from the sun's rays at Adrano near Mount Etna.

Hitherto, Signor Nicolosi says, the authorities have completely neglected small and medium private industry, which should be a backbone for the economy. The tendency, therefore, will be away from the gigantic state or parastatal concerns, and towards the smaller entrepreneur. *To help him, concessio*nal financing will have to be made available much more swiftly and efficiently than hitherto by the Cassa or, when its mandate expires in a few months, by the development agency which is expected to succeed it. But above all, Signor Nicolosi plans legislation to offer the *entrepreneur a range* of regional services, in consultancy, informatics, promotion and marketing, help with the standardization of products and the like.

In due course he hopes to attract the foreign investor from the Western world. Two years ago, he recalls, the late Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the Regional Premier, visited West Germany for this purpose not long before his assassination. Signor Nicolosi wants to take up where Signor Mattarella left off. Attempts at economic penetration by Libya, incidentally, are reported to have already been made and to have been rebuffed, for fear of the political implications.

The move towards smaller private initiative is partly a reaction to the dismal record of the agencies and industries under the region's control.


Palermo Cathedral: magnet for tourists

There are some exceptions, however, such as the kainite *mines of the Ispea-Italkali* group, employing a workforce of 1,750. The mines yield Italy's total production of about 205,000 tons a year of potassic sulphate, used in fertilizers. Besides, satisfying 80 per cent of national demand, Ispea exports to the Mediterranean basin, Venezuela and Japan.

A modernization and reorganization programme under way will raise output to 400,000 tons and, subsequently, 470,000 tons a year, enough both to satisfy all internal demand to increase export earnings. *The firm is* also studying a project for the production of 20,000 to 40,000 tons a year of magnesium. The mines, it is maintained, have the prerequisites for making a healthy profit.

A *prototype of the native*-born entrepreneur exists in the person of Signor Mario Rendo. Aged 59, he inherited from his father about 30 years ago, a small building firm in Catania. The first important *success came with a contract* to regulate the waters of the Simeto river in the plain of Catania, executed on time. Punctuality in meeting deadlines is, according to his son Ugo, one of the reasons for *subsequent success.* The other was the realization that, to be successful, it was not enough to stay in the building trade, but diversification was essential.

The Rendo group is now a *family-owned company (him*self, with his brother and their children) who, partnered by an old friend from the war, have 27 companies employing 4,000 workers. So far, in spite of the recession, not one has been laid off. The companies cover industrial consultancy, engineering (equipment is being supplied to a nuclear power station under construction at Lyons in France), railway rolling stock, public works, prefabricated buildings, reinforced pipes, citrus fruit, soya bean cultivation, stockraising, and freeze drying. Signor Rendo is reported now to be studying a project for a yacht marina, which would take business away from Malta. There are plenty of Sicilian businessmen of one kind or another but, as a banker observed, in the island there is none quite like him.

Four offshore oilfields

In the pipeline

The names Nilde, Mila, Perla and Vega as yet mean little to Sicilians, but for those in the business they represent one *of two significant developments* that are putting the island on the international energy map. They are all *oilfields*, producing or regarded as commercial, off the shores of southern Sicily.

The other development is the forthcoming arrival of large quantities of natural gas from Algeria through the Transmed pipeline, a bold technical venture which registered a world record in pipe laying, in the Sicilian Channel from Tunisia, down to a depth of 608 metres (1,994 ft).

The four fields so far located are not another North Sea. *Their extent is limited.* But even if Nilde, which Agip of the state-owned ENI group is now bringing into production after a false start, can reach an annual output of one million tonnes this is important for a country which produces only about 1,500,000 tonnes and has to import virtually all its needs: Lying 40 miles *south-west* of Marsala, Nilde is a partnership with the Shell group. Agip has also found oil at Perla half way along the coast, and *is* installing a platform in order to start production late next year.

The other leader in Sicilian oil exploration is Montedison, Italy's biggest chemical group. *It is undertaking* test production at Mila Field, discovered in 1978 only four miles off the coast south of Ragusa. Then at Vega, 16 miles off the south-east coast, it heads a consortium which *has made* encouraging finds but wishes to do more drilling before assessing the potential.

All this has led to an usurge of interest among oil companies, especially as commercial discoveries have also been made off Tunisia, while the Maltese Government has allocated permits this year for exploration in its northern waters towards Sicily.

In the south Sicilian offshore Conoco has been drilling a well, Palma Two, to follow up interesting shows from Palma One in 1975. Among other companies to take out exploration permits are Elf of France, Gulf, Hudson Bay, Canada North*west, and* Fiat.

These permits are all for water depths of less than 200 metres (656 ft.). Recently the Italian Government has opened up the prospect of exploring the deeper parts of *the Sicilian Channel, and* as a first step has given the state company Agip exclusive rights for preliminary prospecting. Agip will have to make generally available the seismic and other data it *collects, but will be able to* cream off some of the most promising areas before general bidding opens.

More direct potential for the island's economy, however, is offered by Algerian gas than by Sicilian oil. This was foreseen years ago by the Sicilian authorities, who pressed for Transmed at a time when others thought they were talking not about a pipeline but a pipe dream. Transmed is now there. *Laying* of the last of the three 155 km (96 mile) lines across the Sicilian Channel was finished in January.

November will see completion of the 350 km (217 miles) across Sicily — rising to about 1,600 metres (5,250 ft) near Mount Etna — up to the Straits of Messina. From there the line goes up the Italian peninsula, to storage depots at Minerbio near *Bologna, where it connects* with the national network receiving gas from Italy's own fields and from The Netherlands and the Soviet Union. Altogether the distance from Hassi R'mel in the Algerian Sahara to near Bologna is about 2,500 km (1,550 miles).

The use of natural gas is nothing new in Sicily, which has been exploiting small deposits since the 1950s. Gas is already available from the mainland across the Straits of *Messina pipeline for indus*trial areas in eastern and southern Sicily. But the great question is how the Algerian methane will be used.

When at full capacity, Transmed will bring 12,300m cubic metres a year. A year ago, ENI signed a letter of intent with the Algerians to increase this to 18,000m cubic *metres. On paper, the arrival* of plentiful energy could spur the economic take off not only of Sicily but of the whole backward Mezzegiorno.

Sicily has obtained the right to 30 per cent, or about 3,500m *cubic* metres. Some will be useful for home heating and cooking. The ENI group is committed to laying branch *lines* to *areas* designated for industrial development. The gas would make an excellent source of energy for manufacturing activities such as ceramics and glass. But, as matters stand, there is not enough suitable industry for the island to absorb its allocation, and some will be diverted to fuel electric power *stations.*

A great debate is under way. The left wing opposition, the trade unions, and the *cooperatives* have *accused* the authorities of unpreparedness, so that, they allege, in the end Sicily will not take its full allocation but much will flow north for the benefit of already-established industries there. The last word has not been said, but it is to be hoped that it will not be still another story of missed *opportunities.*

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"THE EFFECTS OF AUTONOMY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND"

SICILY — CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR FINANCIAL OPERATORS AND TOURISTS

The Agricultural transformations and the arrival of Industries — The relationships with the European Community and the African Countries of the Mediterranean.

Sicily, which in view of its long-standing special features of *culture and history is recognized* to be an Autonomous Region with special status being without an international policy, which is outside its competence, feels the need — as was asserted recently by Mario D'Acquisto, President of the Region — to make its presence felt in a more precise and decisive manner with the bodies of the European Economic Community and the Mediterranean Countries. Not only with the latter but in particular those who are already members or who are about to become members of the community, *there are many questions* in common and therefore Sicily is induced to accelerate the timing of all agreements which are possible on the commercial, cultural and social level in order to lay down the bases for a *policy in the Mediterranean area* where Sicily will play the greatest possible part in protecting its interests and rights.

As President D'Acquisto stated, the Mediterranean nature of Sicily from the aspect of *geographical conditions is a* value which it considers with great enthusiasm, developing any useful contact and initiative which is effectively worthwhile. The most incisive presence with the EEC bodies not only means *greater effect whenever the* interests of the island are involved, but will serve to make better known the new Sicilian reality originating from 34 years of Autonomy.

It is known that Tourism plays a *primary part in Sicilian economy*, supported by adequate policies and appropriate public aid which has made possible an increase in the infrastructures so marked as to encourage and maintain a touristic influx of exceptional importance not only from *Europe but also from other* continents. Current regional laws provide businessmen with the best financial conditions for investment, including foreign investment.

But Tourism is not the only hinge pin of the *Sicilian balance* of payments: great prospects are offered by Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Fishing. The Region has already done a great deal to bring the Agricultural sector to an impressive level and despite this it is strengthening and developing the theme of the central nature of Agriculture *within the Regional Economic* Policy. The programme provides, in addition to individual action in sectors, a development strategy which allows for a definitive replacement of the old traditional agrarian organization — *uncertain* and *slow* in innovation — by a new managerial organization which produces for the market, knows how to achieve increases in output and quality of products, and takes care of the handling, *preservation and processing of* the production, protecting them from the tyranny of the market and the seasonal nature of prices. This is why the Sicilian Region has assumed a strong financial commitment, making capital *available to Agricultural Co*-operatives for plant and services and also a modern business organization, simultaneously investigating — with national public bodies operating in the foreign trade sector — structures *suitable to provide* better placing of Sicilian production on the foreign markets.

Substantial results have already been obtained, if one considers the success which Sicilian agricultural products, with wine taking first place, have achieved *throughout the world both in* view of their genuineness and the modest prices.

Industry as well, although operating in an area which is predominantly agricultural, has found a worthwhile market which *will certainly* extend further.

Like the other southern Regions, *Sicily has claimed* entitlement to the benefits of the Industrial Incentive Policy and also the devising of a new type of incentive which, progressing beyond the traditional incentives based on financial facilities, offer *real services, capable of lowering*, rather than the cost of industrial plant, the management costs affecting the life of the business. This is why Sicily is conducting a policy offering areas which are fitted out and the use of services *suitable for the essential func*tions of business such as the acquisition of stocks, the marketing of products, the supply of electricity, water and purification.

With this policy, the Sicilian Region is aiming at *opening a* dialogue with those who, even abroad, wish to invest their capital in the Island for productive purposes.

The Regional Policy, within the framework of the touristic, *agricultural* and *industrial* development takes the matter of transport into full account. President D'Acquisto, illustrating to the Sicilian Parliament the Government Programme, stressed the commitment towards *the acceleration of timings for* the bridge over the Messina Straits and a policy for action in port and airport matters, effectively meeting Sicilian requirements. A problem which cannot be postponed is troubling Sicily: This is the problem of fishing in *the Mediterranean, made acute* by the serious tension existing with the African coastal countries and the failure to renew an international agreement. The European Community has been called on to intervene in the *dispute with these countries* but nothing positive has so far been achieved.

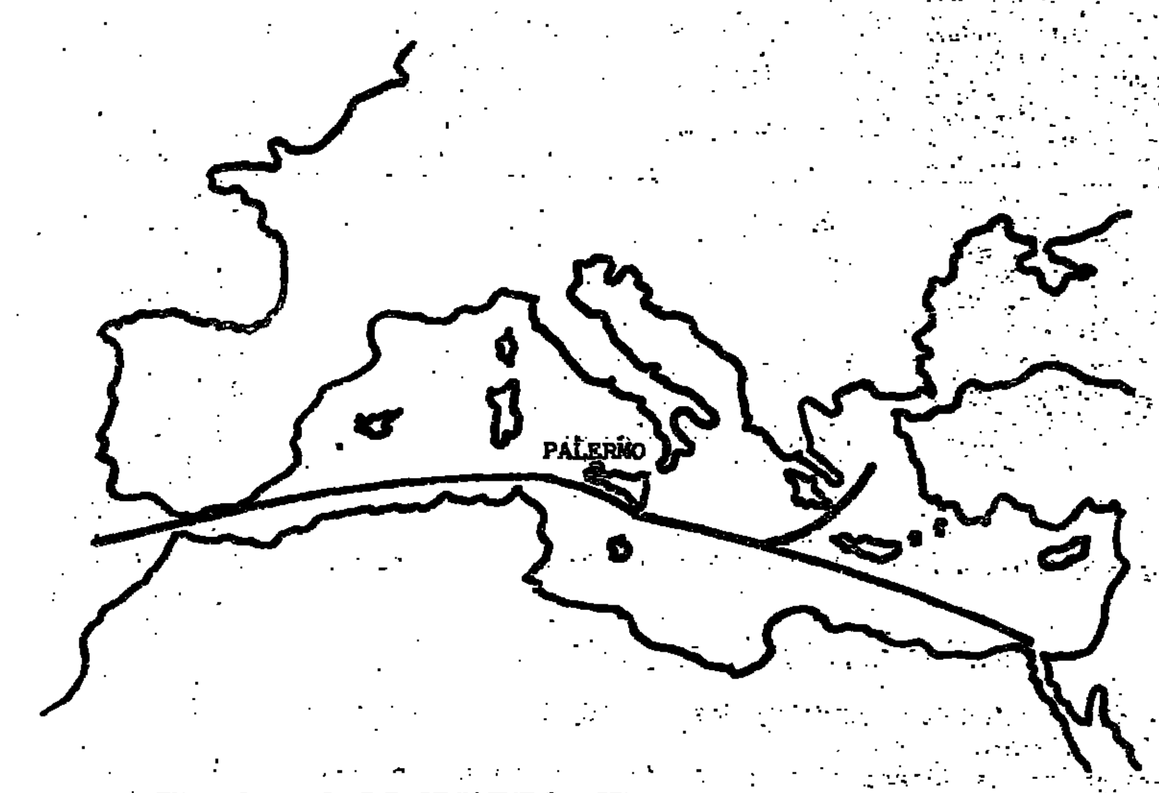
However, the Region is investigating new forms of support, compatible with community legislation, whilst a more definite Sicilian presence in that connection is being prepared within the *ample framework of the multi*lateral negotiations which are taking place inside and outside the States.

Those which we have illustrated are merely a few outstanding *points* of *Sicilian* Autonomy. Much has been done and much remains still to be done, but there is no doubt that the largest island in the Mediterranean, with its sun, its climate, its unequalled cultural assets, its *agriculture and its industries*, constitutes, and will do so even more, the centre of attraction both for tourist influxes and for financial operators — not only English and European in general but from most of the Countries in the World, *renewing* and further uprating the role of hinge and bridge between various cultures which history has entrusted to it from the birth of the first civilizations — a role which is now being reinvigorated by the central nature of the Island in relation to the emergent Countries of Africa and the natural tendency of the European Community towards the South.

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Nicholas Wapshott discovers colonial legacies dating back to before the Greeks

Finding the real Sicily, and all the clues are there

The childhood impression of Italy, taken from an atlas or a globe, is that of a huge foot of land, booting the island of Sicily somewhere out into the Atlantic. And visitors to Italy will find that this childish wisdom is backed up by everything that is said about the island. Few Italians have anything good to say about Sicily. It is a barren place, devoid of culture. The people are criminal and sly. The food is poor, the wine is worse. The climate is too hot. In short, Sicily combines all the bad things about the very south of Italy.

True, there are no splendidly verdant, poplar-lined pastures as there are in Tuscany. The food cannot compare to that in Emilia Romagna. There is nothing like the electric excitement of Rome, nor the intellectual rigours of almost everything in Florence, nor the sheer wonder of arriving in Venice. But Sicily has more than enough to compensate and the very surprise of finding that Sicily is not what those on the mainland make it out to be is itself a genuine pleasure, adding to a visit the thrill of discovery.

Sicily is triangular, an island about a third the size of Scotland, right in the centre of the Mediterranean. It was once linked to the mainland at Messina, but since then has been separated by far more than the two miles of water which now divides the island from the rest of Italy.

Sicily is fiercely independent. But, as the largest island in the Mediterranean and a sailor's stepping stone on the way to everywhere, it has been colonized by every passing civilization. Each has left its indelible mark. The Phoenicians came first, then the Greeks, the Phoenicians returned under Hannibal, then the Romans arrived and so on, via the Normans, until the last invasion, the British, arrived at a beach near Syracuse, ousting the Germans.

A visitor to Sicily soon notices the lasting effects of these empires. Everything he hears, eats or sees is an amalgam of very different cultures. The language is close to Neapolitan, but far from that heard in Tuscany. The food is unique, not the poor Italian food which the mainlanders describe but a form of cuisine of its own, strongly influenced by Africa, 80 miles to the south, using more oil in the cooking and a more robust pasta. The folklore and music is similarly unique.

The only clues to the separate cultures that make up Sicily are the buildings. By a happy fate, few empires were jealous of their predecessors and the local population did not desecrate the monuments erected by their parade of masters.

The Greek amphitheatre carved into the rock at Syracuse is almost exactly as it was when it was built in the fifth century BC, except for a small Roman amendment. The Roman theatre there was built eight centuries later, an oval slightly smaller than the Coliseum in Rome, and is intact, although it would no longer hold water for staging naval battles as it once did.

The most magnificent legacy of the Normans is the Cathedral of Monreale, with gilt mosaics which rival those in Ravenna. As for the baroque period, the whole of Palermo is hung upon a baroque skeleton of streets which join at squares as magnificent as the Piazza Vigiliena. And the town of Noto was entirely rebuilt as a baroque show-piece after the earthquake of 1693.

For the general sightseer, it is worth remembering that the wealth of Sicily has always remained in the cities. There has never been a grand country house life, as in most of Italy, nor even a respectable market town tradition. The main sights are usually just outside main cities, like the Valley of the Temples outside Agrigento — a line of magnificent temples, some still standing, others carefully restored.

A rare country visit — and something of a mystery — is the Roman Villa Casale outside Piazza Armerina. To call it a villa is hardly doing it justice, an indication perhaps of Sicilian reserve, for it is really a palace, discovered only within the last 50 years, dating from 4AD. It has the most magnificent mosaic flooring, showing scenes from a wild animal safari, a chariot race, a battle between giants —in all about 25 magnificently decorated rooms — which were preserved by a landslide until excavations began in earnest after the Second World War.

Sadly, the villa, like many historic monuments in Sicily, is barely preserved. It is open to the glare of the sun, is regularly sprinkled with water to heighten the colour for visitors and is protected from the rain and the frost only by flimsy perspex.

Like the rest of Italy, the wealth of the legacy of art which the Sicilians have inherited is too expensive to maintain. At the same time, the progress which Sicily is making in industrialization — becoming a centre for oil refining and a beneficiary of the EEC regional fund which promotes industry in the places most distant from Brussels — means that the landscape and the historic monuments are in danger of fast expansion without proper planning restrictions.

The town of Syracuse, for instance, once a charming small harbour, is now a vast, sprawling city and most of the expansion has happened over the past 10 years. To the north of Gela is the most ghastly factory complex in a place which once boasted some of the finest beaches on the island. But only those who hire a car or travel by the arduous public transport system will meet the worst horrors.

A more genuine way to enjoy Sicily is to stay in the capital, Palermo, despite its reputation for street crime and violence. Nowadays, when the innocent art-lover can have her bag snatched in daylight outside a fashionable restaurant in Florence, the wariness that was once needed for a city like Palermo has become universally applicable.

Palermo at least exists for its own population and not for tourists. By the way, most Sicilians can make themselves understood in English — or at least American, for there are few who do not have and uncle or aunt living in the United States. If you ask, they will point out the villa where Frank Sinatra's parents live.

As for the Mafia, it exists, although inquiries are met with a polite rebuttal. It is inconspicuous and seldom referred to — although Sicilians like to encourage the credulous foreigners with daring tales.

A good time to visit Sicily would be at the end of March next year. It will be exactly 700 years since the Sicilian Vespers, when the Sicilians rose against the oppressive rule of Charles of Anjou. One hundred years ago, Garibaldi visited Sicily for the celebrations, although he proved too frail to take part.

Bruno Roncarati traces the history of viticulture

A land floating on wine

The wine tradition of Sicily goes back at least to the period of Greek colonization, during which there were important viticultural developments on the island. Viticulture advanced further under the Romans but suffered a setback during the Arab occupation, on account of Muslim prohibitions against wine. Nowadays Sicily is one of the largest wine-producing regions of Italy, with an output of some 11 million hectolitres, equivalent to 24 million imperial gallons in 1980. The average production for the past five years has been just over 10 million hectolitres, some 22 million gallons.

A lot of this wine is sold in bulk and most leaves in tanker ships, to the consternation of French *vignerons*, some of whom made their feelings felt at Sète in August by pouring fuel oil into the tanks of a ship carrying Italian wine. Known in ancient times as *trinacria* because of its triangular shape, Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean. Grapes are grown on most of the island as well as on the minor islands such as Lipari and Pantelleria that fall within its jurisdiction.

There is little doubt that the most famous Sicilian wine is Marsalà, named after the town by the same name in the extreme west of the island.

This fortified wine was first marketed by the Woodhouse brothers from Liverpool in 1773. John and William Woodhouse were seeking a source of soda in an area between Trapani and the small town of Marsala when they came upon a limpid white wine with an extraordinary vigour. They were inspired by the contemporary taste for fortified wine to experiment along similar lines. Soon they had captivated the imagination of many fellow Englishmen, including Lord Nelson, whose sailors appeared to share their Admiral's taste and greatly contributed to the popularity of the wine.

Woodhouse's example was soon followed by other Englishmen. Benjamin Ingham contributed notably to the success of Marsala by introducing rational cultivation of the vines and improving substantially its vinification and processing technology. John Whitaker also did his bit and by the early 1830s local interest had been aroused and Vincenzo Florio had set up a specialized winemaking establishment for Marsala, and was sending his wine around the world.

By the beginning of this century, more than one million gallons of Marsala were exported. A decline followed in the 1930s as a result of the sanctions imposed on Italy, a direct consequence of the Abyssinian War. Important markets were lost and this was particularly so of Britain, where Marsala had been most successful for years. In contrast the home market expanded and there was hardly a household in Italy where a bottle of Marsala was not to be found.

Various decrees to regulate the production of this wine were passed in the early 1930s, in 1950 and again in 1969, when Marsala became a wine of controlled Denomination of Origin. The area of production is in western Sicily, the province of Trapani and parts of the provinces of Agrigento and Palermo, one of the most heavily planted areas in the world.

Marsala comes in several types, all of substantially high alcoholic strength, ranging in taste from very dry to very sweet. The *vergine*, made by the solera method, is dry and as such makes a most pleasant aperitif. More debatable are the Marsala *speciali* with various flavours of banana, almond and egg, the latter reputedly having some invigorating qualities. Marsala also plays a commanding role in the kitchen as it is often used to prepare such dishes as veal escalopes; the well known *scaloppine al Marsala*, as well as the famous *zabaglione*, a delicious, but very rich, sweet made with egg and sugar.

At the foot of Etna grow *carricante* and *catarratto* grapes that make Etna Bianco, a dry white wine of controlled Denomination of Origin (DOC), fresh, delicate, balanced. Chilled, it is tailor made for *maccheroni con le sarde*, a dish based on macaroni flavoured with a sauce of pine nuts, wild fennel, olive oil and cut-up fresh sardines.

Under the same DOC Etna a red wine is also produced. This is made almost entirely with *nerello mascalese* and is a warm, full, dry wine that can age up to some 15 to 20 years. In Sicily, DOC wines account for some 5 per cent of the total wine production. This may sound strikingly low, particularly so if compared with the 20 per cent of Veneto and Tuscany and yet, in Puglia, one of the largest wine producing regions of Italy, DOC wines account for only 2.5 per cent of the total production.

The national average is just over 11 per cent but we must not forget that the regulations disciplining the production of wines of Denomination of Origin was passed only in 1963 and that in any case this status would apply only to wines of substantial quality. While the Denomination of Origin status is certainly a reassurance for the consumer, not having such status does not imply poor quality. This is particularly so for branded wines.

One of such wines is Corvo, produced by the house of Duca di Salaparuta. The Duke of Salaparuta first started to make Corvo wines in 1824; they were named after his largest vineyards, situated at Corvo, near Casteldaccia, about 20km from Palermo. Both the white and the red are a blend of a number of grapes from a vast area of Sicily. They retail in Britain at less than £3 a bottle and are good value as they are of excellent quality and enjoy a good reputation throughout the world.

Other pleasant wines available in Britain are those of the Settesoli cooperative situated near Menfi; rather inexpensive, they too are a blend of different grapes from an area of some 7,000 acres and are simply known as *rosso*, *bianco* and *rosato*, all three followed by the words *di Menfi — vino da tavola*.

Of the dozen or so DOC wines of Sicily, the Moscato are quite prominent. Moscato di Pantelleria is produced on the small island of the same name, known as the pearl of the Sicilian Channel, quite close to the Tunisian coast. This is a sweet aromatic wine of deep golden colour made from the muscat grape, also available as a sparkling wine and a fortified wine, the latter under the additional heading *passito liquoroso*. Similar are Moscato di Noto, produced in the southernmost tip of Sicily, and Moscato di Siracusa, made in the south east, a more delicate and velvety wine produced in limited quantity.

To promote Sicilian wines, the Sicilian region instituted some years ago the Club Paladini dei Vini di Sicilia, of which there is an active British chapter. On the occasion of the celebration of the bicentenary of Marsala wine in 1973, the Venerable Sam Woodhouse, Archdeacon of London and Canon of St Paul's Cathederal, a direct descendant of the Woodhouse family, was made a Paladino.

Dr Roncarati is the author of 'Viva Vino,' DOC Wines of Italy, Wine and Spirit Publications, London SE1. (£3.50.)

Sicily Treasure Island

A mere step away from Italy and enjoying the best qualities of the mainland, Sicily, nevertheless, belongs to a different world— or rather many worlds.

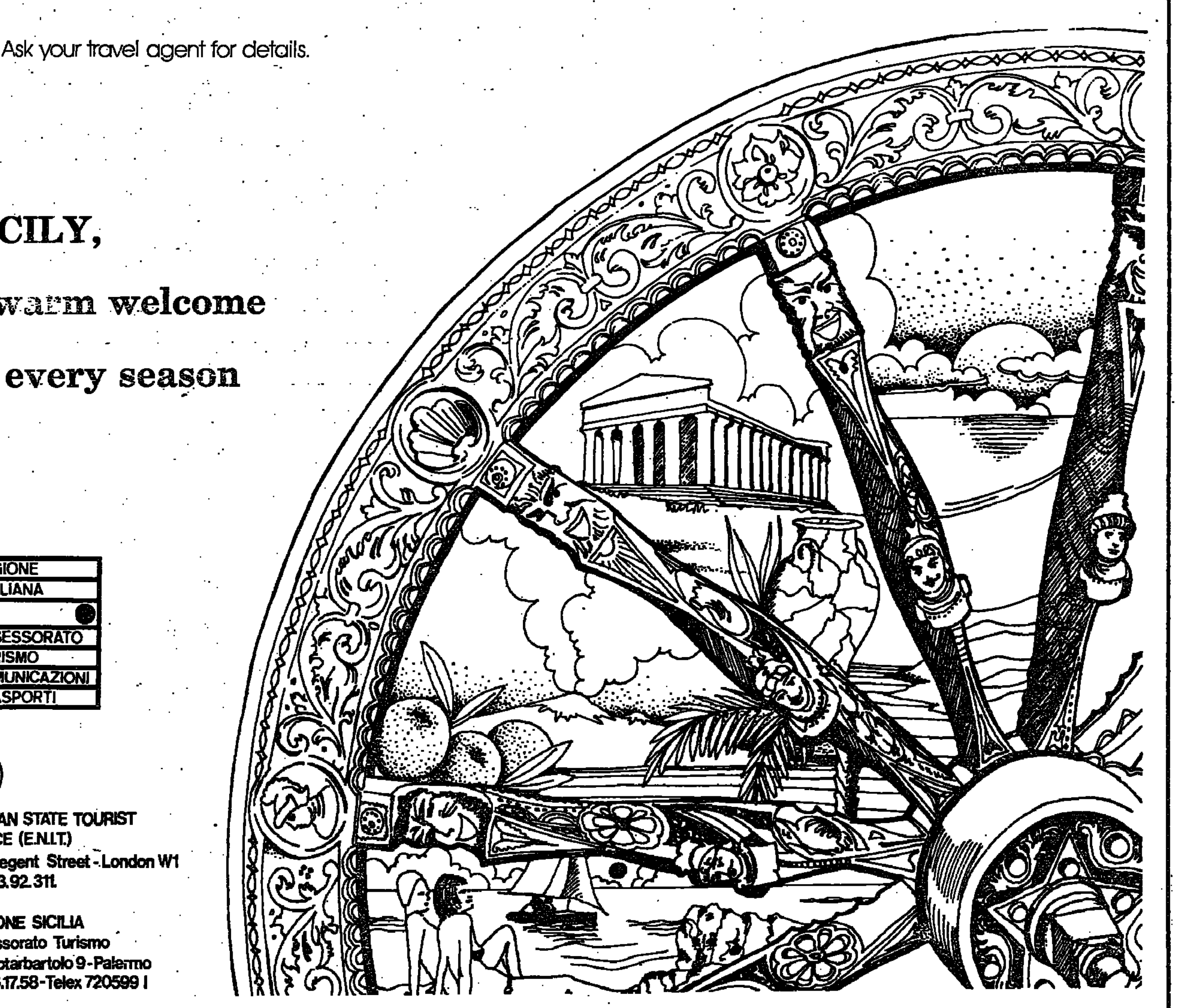
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Sadat, the courageous man of peace

by James Callaghan

In May, while my wife and I were the guests of Madam Sadat, I had a talk with the President about his future. He was, as always, straightforward and frank. He said that his term of office was due to expire in October 1982. He felt very well but said he did not have his former stamina. He had thought very carefully about whether to carry on.

His name was associated with so many projects, and there was so much pressure on him to continue, that he felt he would have to do so. He had recently taken over the responsibility of Prime Minister as well as President and I said to him that he could not possibly do both jobs indefinitely.

Surely he ought to give up the post of Prime Minister as soon as he could and emulate increasingly the method of President Tito if he were to continue as Egypt's leader.

President Sadat nominated a deputy prime minister, Fuad Moheiddin to preside over the cabinet and coordinate government policy. But it was clear that he was giving much more work to Vice-President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, whose wife is the daughter of a Welsh family from Pontypridd.

Now, in the light of yesterday's tragedy, Mr Mubarak will take over. He is a robust, soldierly, optimistic man who has concentrated on coordinating relations between the cabinet in Cairo and the governors of the provinces. He has also been Mr Sadat's chief link with the politicians in the party. He is a man of decision and if he is given the opportunity will, I am sure, do all he can to carry on the plans and projects the President had set himself.

But no one has the authority to replace Anwar Sadat. His simplicity, his calmness and his slight detachment from the day to day events which he cultivated enabled him to keep his eye firmly fixed on the long run of events.

He was a key figure in the Middle East. He held the Camp David agreement together, and that surely will be his permanent and lasting monument. I can conceive nothing more significant than the creation of peace between Israel and Egypt. From the beginning I encouraged the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Begin, and President Sadat to come to an agreement. History will record the great part that President Carter played in achieving this.



Anwar Sadat and James Callaghan in Cairo in 1979.

Of course there was great opposition from other Middle East states, but President Sadat held firmly to his course and on more than one occasion he declined to criticize Israel publicly even when her actions infuriated the rest of the Arab world.

His attitude naturally aroused opposition among Egyptian politicians and I would not be surprised to see Egypt moving slowly but surely towards a reintegration with the other Arab states, with the exception, of course, of Libya and Syria.

This development will concern Israel very closely but my belief about the able men who lead Egypt today is that they will wish to sustain the peace agreement to recover the lost territory in Sinai and to continue to prepare a plan for Palestinian autonomy and eventual self-determination.

President Sadat's plan was that once the autonomy negotiations were concluded between Israel, the United States and Egypt that the plan should be left with Israel, the PLO and Jordan to implement. He was very much in favour of a simultaneous recognition by the PLO and Israel of each other. I believe Egypt will still wish to achieve this.

Secondly, in remembering what Sadat tried to do, I do not overlook his deep and sincere affection for the ordinary Egyptian worker and peasant.

In every conversation with me he emphasized that every Egyptian should enjoy social security and full employment. He wanted desperately to improve the lot of his fellow countrymen and women. His death should give increased urgency to the talks between rich and poor nations to be held soon in Mexico.

I shall remember President Sadat as a simple, straightforward man, a good friend, a man who was happiest when he was with his family and his grandchildren, who were always brought to see men when I visited him, a man who believed that the best interests of the Egyptian people would be served by peace and recconciliation in the Middle East.

He was a statesman who observed the world, and indeed on the last occasion we met he had his own opinions about the consequences of the rise of the Social Democratic Party in Britain.

Like everyone, he had his faults but he was a great and good man. His wife has great charm, intelligence and grace. I mourn for her and for Egypt.

James Callaghan was Prime Minister from 1976 to 1979.

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My life has been the story of Egypt

by Anwar Sadat

In his autobiography, Anwar Sadat described his life as the story of Egypt since 1918, when he was born in the village of Mit Abul-Kum.

Everything made me happy in Mit Abul-Kum, my quiet village in the depths of the Nile Delta, even the cold water in the winter when we had to leave at dawn for the special canal that filled to overflowing for no more than two weeks, the "statutory" irrigation period, during which all land in the village had to be watered. It was obviously necessary to do it quickly and collectively. We worked together on one person's land for a whole day, then moved to another's.

The main thing was to ensure that at the end of the "statutory" period all the land in the village was irrigated.

That kind of collective work—with and for other men, with no profit or any kind of individual reward in prospect—made me feel that I belonged not merely to my immediate family at home, or even to the big family of the village, but to something vaster and more significant: the land. It was that feeling that made me, on the way home at sunset, gaze at the evening scene with a rare warmth, recognizing an invisible bond of love and friendship with everything around me—the smoke rolling down the valley promising a delicious meal at the close of a village day, and a perfect calm and peace in the hearts of all.

I cannot say that during that early period of my life my political consciousness had matured or even taken shape. I shared the patriotic feelings of all Egyptians, of course. I took part in the demonstrations, the smashing of plates and burning down of trams, and the chanting of slogans calling for the removal of Ismail Sidki Pasha and the reactivation of the 1923 Constitution—but I didn't even know what that Constitution really was.

I can say, however, that a certain feeling had struck root in me by the time I left school—a hatred for all aggressors, and a love and admiration for anyone trying to liberate his land. I remember that in 1932 Gandhi passed through Egypt on his way to Britain. Reports of his struggles, past and present, filled the Egyptian newspapers and magazines. I was struck by his character and fell in love with his image.

I began to imitate him. I took off my clothes, covered myself from the waist down with an apron, made myself a spindle, and withdrew to a solitary nook on the roof of our house in Cairo. I stayed there for a few days until my father persuaded me to give it up. What I was doing would not, he argued, benefit me or Egypt; on the contrary, it would certainly have given me pneumonia, especially since it was a bitterly cold winter.

He described his first imprisonment by the British during the Second World War as follows:

I passed through the gates of the Aliens' Jail for the first time on 26th Ramadan, AD 1942. Commonly believed to be the "Night of Power" mentioned in the Koran, the eve of 27th Ramadan is a religious occasion which we observe in Egypt, particularly in rural areas, by serving a duckling, a goose, or a couple of capons (according to one's means) to break the fast.

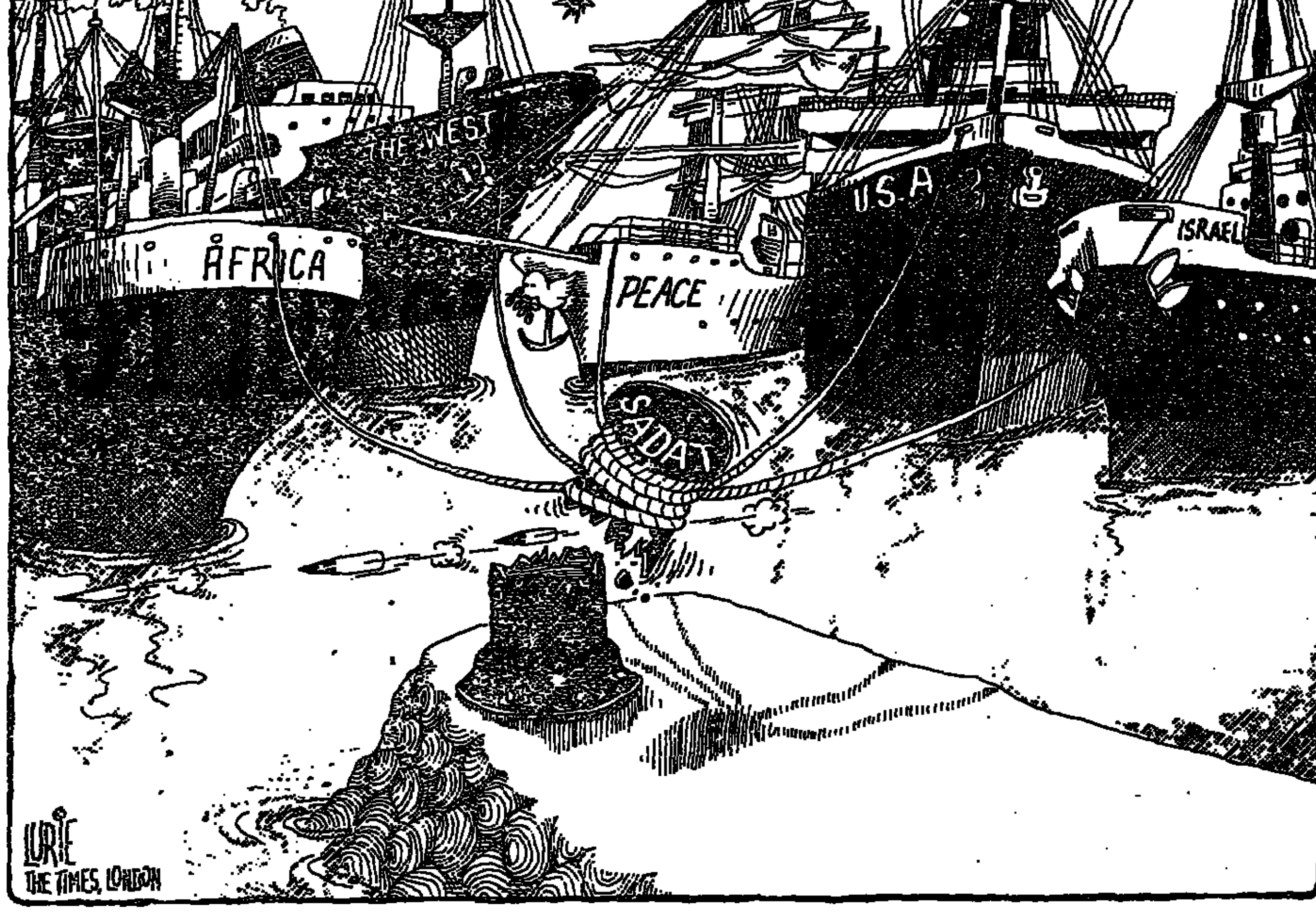
The Aliens' Jail was reserved for cases connected with the war Britain was fighting, and its governor was one Mr Hickman, a British national of Maltese extraction. I went to my cell, which was on the first floor, and shortly afterwards, my orderly brought in some food. At sunset I performed the evening prayer, then broke my fast.

Until then I had felt more or less normal; I was hardly conscious of my sense of shock. Only when I had had my meal and smoked a cigarette (smoking being allowed, exceptionally, in that jail) was the full impact of the shock brought home to me. I felt utterly lost. What was I going to do?

On the Death of President Nasser: It was obvious that Nasser forced himself to make the effort. When the Amir of Kuwait boarded his plane, Nasser couldn't move at all but simply stood stock still in front of the aircraft, perspiring heavily and looking very pale indeed. He asked for his car to be driven right up to where he stood and take him home, which we did. I said goodbye to him on the understanding that we would leave for Alexandria the next day for a rest. I went home but before I could get any rest myself Nasser's private secretary rang me up to tell me that Nasser would call to have supper with me. I tried to get some sleep. But I was woken up, at 6.30 pm, and told that I had been asked to go to President Gamal's home for a very important reason.

I changed quickly and went to Manshiat al-Bakri. I was immediately shown into Nasser's bedroom. He was lying in bed surrounded by doctors. They told me he had died an hour before. I lifted the bedcover to see his face—it looked very much alive, as though he were simply fast asleep.

I put my cheek against his but did not feel the chill of death. I turned to the doctors and said: "It's not true . . . What you're saying is wrong . . . It can't be right!"



On the launching of the Yom Kippur War in 1973:

On Saturday October 6, 1973, Marshal Ali called. It was precisely 1.30 pm, as agreed, and we drove together in an army jeep (I wore my military uniform) to the Ops. Room. We arrived in a few minutes and I sat down with him as C-in-C, on my right. Our instructions, based on the expert opinion of Islamic law, were that nobody should be fasting—but I wasn't sure this was the case. "Why aren't you smoking?" I asked the assembled group. "Why isn't anybody having a drink of some kind? This operation requires your utmost attention and concentration." I noticed they were very embarrassed, so I ordered some tea for myself and lit my pipe — whereupon they began to smoke and ordered tea. At 2:0 p.m. sharp, Zero Hour for the air force to cross the Canal, a microphone report came in saying that our aircraft had set off.

The air strike, in accordance with the plan laid down, was a complete and stunning success. It surprised us, in the first place, by achieving 90 per cent of its targets: and it aws equally surprising to Israel, and the world — both East and West. The Soviet Union had estimated — on the basis of the reports submitted by Soviet agents before they left Egypt — that in any future war the air strike would cost the Egyptian Air Force no less than 40 per cent of its entire strength, and achieve no better results than 30 per cent. This estimate by the Soviet Union was meant to intimidate us and make us feel entirely unequal to the battle. They had no confidence at all in us, just as we had lost confidence in them.

On his historic first visit to Israel:

My plane took off from Abu Suwayr airfield in the Canal region and, in less than forty minutes, landed at Lod airport. I was in Israel. Disbelief prevailed and people were practically stunned. The minute I stepped out of the plane, I found myself face to face with Mrs Golda Meir, who had cut short her U.S. visit in order to see me on arrival. We exchanged greetings. I saw Dayan next—recognizing the man against whom I had fought the 1973 battle. Then Abba Eban, and General Ariel Sharon, who had led the famous counter-attack. "If you attempt to cross to the West Bank again," I told him, "I'll put you in jail!" "Oh, no!" he said, "I'm Minister of Culture now!"

Next I spotted Mordechai Gur, the Israeli Chief of Staff, who had warned that my visit was a trick designed to camouflage an imminent attack. The moment I saw him, I explained that I never practise ethical deception; strategic and tactical deception I can accept, but ethical deception never.

On the outcome of his peace mission:

But what of the outcome? Did my plan come off?

My major target is to put an end to the crisis in the Middle East by solving the Palestidian problem and effecting a withdrawal from the Arab land occupied in 1967. I shall always be guided by the principle of just peace and am willing to make any effort, and any sacrifice necessary, however long the process may take. If it turns out to be a question of one side trying to impose its will on the other, let me affirm that, just as I stated my willingness to go to the end of the world to achieve peace, so I would be willing to fight to the end of the world for the same target.

Extracted from In Search of Identity—An Autobiography *by Anwar el-Sadat (Collins, 1978).*

Henry Fairlie

How wise are Reagan's three wise men?

Washington

There is something deeply at fault with the American presidency at the moment, and unhappily the assassination of Mr Sadat only emphasizes why each American president so quickly becomes so vulnerable: the unavoidable tendency of presidential advisers to put all their master's eggs in one basket. The result is that if a Shah falls or an Egyptian president is shot, it is the basket and not just the eggs which lies broken on the floor.

But the genius of politics is that it creates a variety of institutions containing so many baskets that it hardly matters if a Shah or a Begin or a Sadat or an American president be shot out from under them. Dean Rusk once observed that each year there were about 54 changes of administration in countries around the world with which the State Department had to cope. But then a State Department or a Senate committee has never put all its eggs into the basket of one regime. All of this became clear this week even before Mr Sadat was murdered.

To anyone who enjoys politics red in tooth and claw, Monday was fascinating. Two of the most powerful committees in the Senate, foreign relations and armed services, both with Republican majorities and Republican chairmen, were at loggerheads with the President: the first over his proposal to sell five Awacs radar early warning aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the second over his long-awaited decision on the MX missile and the B1 bomber. In the House of Representatives, Mr Reagan's new budget cuts are in trouble. A protracted struggle over the environmental policies of his administration is building with its own fury.

In the end Mr Reagan will probably get from Congress a great deal of what he is asking. The surprise is not that he is in difficulty on every major issue which he now confronts. The surprise was that so many of his dazzled followers ever thought he could avoid them.

The political resources at Mr Reagan's command are still formidable; but what matters is how much of these resources have to be spent in the struggles ahead. Whatever the rights or wrongs of the major policies which he has proposed in the past month, was it necessary that they should be so presented that they have provoked such abrupt and determined opposition from so many sides? What the country and the world now face is yet another weakening of a President before he has even got effectively into his stride.

It is not to the point to place the blame first or even mainly on Mr Reagan. The source of the trouble is elsewhere: less in the president, whoever he is, than in the presidency. It lies in the White House, of course, but not in the Oval Office. It has been there in different ways for every president since John F. Kennedy. The American President is now so protected by his own White House against the political realities with which he must cope that he receives conflicting advice too little and too late.

The final decision on the MX missile was taken a week ago last Monday after Mr Reagan had returned to the White House from an engagement in New Orleans. Present at that meeting with him were only Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, and Reagan's three top advisers in the White House: Edwin Meese, James Baker and Michael Deaver. The decision was then communicated to George Bush, the Vice-President, Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, William Casey, the director of the CIA, and David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That is all; at least all that counts.

The three White House advisers were the majority at the time of the final decision. And why not, it may be asked? Surely it is the advice of his trusted political lieutenants that a president needs at such a time and not the still conflicting opinions of the generals or admirals or even other departmental chiefs than the one immediately involved. By that stage, the decision is political. The experts have spoken before, now raw politics must decide. That would be all very well if the lieutenants in the White House were genuinely political.

But more and more presidents take into the White House, and place around them, only the advisers who helped them to win their elections. It is therefore not political advice but electoral advice which they continue to get from their closest lieutenants.

Kennedy was surrounded by his Sorensens and O'Donnells; Nixon by his Ehrlichmans and Haldemans; Carter by his Jordans and Powells. All had won elections for their chiefs. And the White House now is the electioneering firm of Meese, Baker and Deaver. If Lyndon Johnson is absent from that list, it is because his presidency was a thing apart, its failures due to other and very specific causes.

The permanent election campaign to which American politics is now increasingly reduced is the ultimate cause of the weakening of American leadership, and the ultimate reason for that diminishing is the translation of electoral advisers into political advisers in the White House.

One could hardly find two more difficult politicians or Republicans than Senator John Tower, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The first is from the sun belt, the second from the frost. The first is diehard right wing; the second is mushily effective moderate; the first enjoys confrontation, the second avoids it. But one could not watch them this week, as each took on the President in open battle, without sensing the strength of the political territory from which they spoke. One does not trifle with men who have firm ground beneath their feet.

What is out of kilter in the American system now is that the advisers in the White House seem to be men who have ridden a Carter or a Reagan into office through the use of television and the close study of public opinion polls. But where is their territory? Voters are important. But voters are shifting ground. Politics is not only elections; it is where power lies after elections.

One could comb through the present White House advisers, as through those of Carter, and not find a man with any territory of his own. Who is the main White House adviser on domestic policy? One Martin C. Anderson, who determines political decisions by the election rhetoric of his president, which he helped to supply.

Who is the main White House adviser on foreign policy? One Richard V. Allen, who, as the head of the National Security Council, has no political credentials other than himself.

One hesitates to say it, but there is a "credibility gap" far beyond the mistakes of a Johnson or a Nixon about American leadership. The American presidency has no real political territory beyond its own fragile electoral support. It has no ballast. One is reminded of Macauley's pathetic words to his American correspondent, H. S. Randall: "Your constitution is all sail and no anchor."

No anchor, no ballast, and no territory on which to fall back.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Boycott time at the Literary Review

Mr Naim Attallah, the Palestinian publishing tycoon who recently parted company with Dr Anne Smith, founding Editor of the *Literary Review* which he had bought, is about to discover that the magazine without its editor could be but a pale shadow of its former self. Many of the magazine's roll of distinguished writers have been in contact with Dr Smith to say they will not write again for the monthly without her. Among those who are quitting with the editor are such household names as Dame Rebecca West, Malcolm Bradbury, Colin Wilson, Professor David Lodge, Dannie Abse, Kenneth McLeish, Frederic Raphael and Margaret Forster—in short, virtually all of the magazine's principal attractions.

Many readers have also been in touch with Dr Smith to offer support and she is now discussing a number of approaches to start a new magazine. She is presently searching for long-term finance and for a new title—having toyed with and discarded *Not the Literary Review*.



More transatlantic traffic among the magazines that make up the Hearst Corporation's extensive stable. In the wake of the news that The Connoisseur, *the monthly fine art magazine, is moving west to USA I hear that* Science Digest, *a highly successful American popular science monthly is travelling east.*

The magazine, which has a circulation of about 150,000 copies in America, is to be promoted in Britain for a three-month trial period. It is known there for its flamboyant approach to science with such articles as "Sex in Space . . . Actual Experiments". "Human Fireballs . . . People Who Burst Into Flames", and "Machines To Read Your Mind".

There are hopes that the magazine can eventually sell 50,000 copies a month—if this proves successful a British edition could be launched next year.

John Maddox, the editor of Nature, *the resolutely serious-minded international scientific journal, told me yesterday that recently there has been a tremendous growth of interest in popular scientific magazines in the USA. "I will be fascinated to see if they make a go of it", he said. "Since nobody in the States understands why these popular magazines have sold so well, it may be a bit of a risk to try the same thing in this country."*

However, New Scientist, *Britain's weekly science news magazine, has enjoyed a steadily rising circulation in recent years. Last year's average weekly sale totalled 85,000.*

Junior choice

This week is Children's Book Week, designed to show children that books can be "FUN". If, however, you feel that your children are rather past the "fun" stage, since they are already earning more than you, designing stamps, or doing 18 months in Gartree for embezzlement of the house-keeping, here is a list of current titles which may be more suited. They are all available from The Precocious Press, a subsidiary of Tax Haven Books, Box 10 U. Vaduz.

● *The Mole Who Lived in a Sports Car* by Nikki Winterton. Marianne, a not-very-important-but-patriotic-mole, thinks that mogul-mole John is breaking his promises to his subjects in Watership, County Down. So Marianne tells all to the stainless steel, gull-winged wizard in London. What follows is a delightful tale in which right and wrong are deliciously confused.

● *The SDP Trainspotters' Guide.* The first of what we are told will be an annual publication. Trainspotting had given way, as a pastime, to jet-setting, but we are all glad to see it back. Nice pictures of the Gang of Four (1-1-1-1 formation), City of Perth, City of Bradford, and the Devonian. Pictured in Plymouth this last is a collector's item as it may soon be withdrawn.

● *Clever Hans and the Magic Chatshow,* by M. J. Parkinson-Carson. Clever Hans, of course, was the little boy who lived in the flat above Sigmund Freud, which is how he got to be so clever. Hans eavesdropped when all the famous neurotics of *fin de siècle* Swiss Cottage came to unburden themselves to the great man. Years later, when BBC 2 were searching for a rival to the great chatshows on BBC 1 and ITV, Clever Hans filled the bill to perfection. His 13-part *series on David Frost's ego (transcribed here in full) is a masterpiece of the genre.*

● *Brer Rabbit's "Gambling made Easy",* by Vikki Lownes. Full of pretty geometrical patterns in red and black and with many pictures of kings and queens, this little book may be seen as a simple introduction to mathematics, elementary financial principles (a whole chapter on why you should not issue dud cheques), the Liberal Party and basic French (it is *so* important for the child who *really wants to be precocious* to realise that *chemin de fer* is a phrase found not only in the *SDP Trainspotting Guide*). Vikki's book comes with a set of dice, two tickets to Atlantic City and a false passport. This is the only book that is really FUN.

Cuttest kind of all

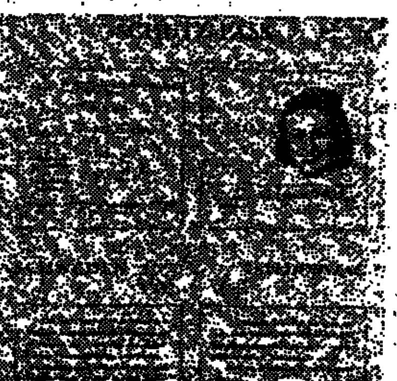
One of the perks of this job is the free tickets to new films and plays. Yesterday I was pleased to receive from the Mermaid Theatre two tickets for its new production which, I see, abridges *Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra* into one. I shall look forward to it though I don't think either play a patch on *Measure for Measure*, by far and away my favourite by the Bard. However, I couldn't help thinking that the title the Mermaid has come up with for the telescoped play, *Shakespeare's Rome*, is rather flat and scarcely does the great man justice. Perhaps *Times* readers can offer the Mermaid some help with a wittier *amalgam*?

Bierman's luck

The extraordinary bestowal of honorary American citizenship on Raoul Wallenburg, the Swedish diplomat kidnapped by the Russians in Budapest in January 1945, and who is reported to be still alive in a Soviet prison camp, could not have come at a better time for former BBC correspondent John Bierman whose book on Wallenburg, *Righteous Gentile*, has just been published in America.

Bierman has unearthed a number of new facts about the Swede, who has been described as the greatest *unsung* hero of World War Two, and he also has a new theory as to why he was captured.

It may have been, says Bierman, that the Russians confused the diplomat with his cousin, Jakob Wallenburg, whom they *knew to be the* principal western contact for the *anti-Hitler underground* in Germany. Moscow was deeply concerned that these ties would bring about a premature overthrow of Hitler and his replacement by a pro-western regime which would thwart its territorial ambitions in Eastern Europe. But, having seized the wrong Wallenburg, they were too embarrassed to admit the mistake and release him. Sounds like the whole family should be honoured.

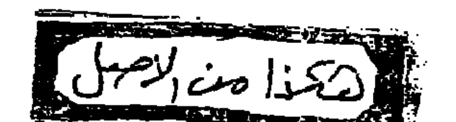


A Wallenburg passport.

Let sleeping Lords

Surprise among journalists covering the Prime Ministers' Conference in Melbourne yesterday, when they besieged Nicholas Fenn, Lord Carrington's Press Secretary, for a reaction to the assassination of President Sadat. Perhaps taking a leaf out of President Reagan's book, at the time of the Gulf of Sirte attack, Fenn declined to wake the Foreign Secretary.

Peter Watson





TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HE WENT TO JERUSALEM

Political assassination has become regrettably commonplace in today's world, but the assassination of President Sadat must shake even the most hardened commentators from such grisly complacency. Not since John F. Kennedy died, nearly eighteen years ago, has the world been brutally robbed of a statesman so well known, or of one who had shouldered the burden of so many people's hopes. Sadat no doubt had more enemies than Kennedy. His murder is therefore less surprising, objectively. He was also, by most standards, a less powerful figure, the leader of a small impoverished country rather than of a superpower. Yet the sense of shock one feels is hardly less than it was then, and it is perhaps fair to say that Sadat has made a greater mark on the world in eleven years as President of Egypt than Kennedy was able to do in less than three years as President of the United States.

The Middle East conflict has a special resonance in the world, or at any rate in those parts of the world where the three great monotheistic faiths that have their origins there are followed. Almost everyone's emotions are engaged by it to some degree, whether through partisanship for one side or the other; or through compassion for the victims on both sides and shame at what is done in the cradle of faith, and too often in the name of faith; or at least through fear that conflict in the Middle East will sooner or later ignite a world conflict that could destroy us all. Almost everyone's imagination must have been caught, in some degree, by the boldness and grandeur of Sadat's gesture, in November 1977, when he broke twenty years of Arab taboos and went, in the full glare of publicity, to the house of his enemy, saying: "Let there be no more war."

Even in those Arab countries whose governments were loudest in condemnation of the "Trip of shame" one could sense, at that moment, admiration for the courage of a man, however foolhardy, who was prepared to ignore the risks and make a break for peace by the direct route; and even in the most sceptical Arab commentary an undercurrent of willingness to be proved wrong. But that moment was only a moment, during which the laws of Middle Eastern politics seemed to be suspended. Too soon the waters of the Red Sea closed again over the route to the Promised Land, and the ordinary rules of double talk and cynical bargaining were once again in force.

Sadat was not exempt from those rules; But at least he made the attempt to rise above them. His lack of interest in detail was often the despair of his advisers and subordinates, but was perhaps the true mark of his greatness. The crudity of his pronouncements often embarrassed his more sophisticated countrymen, yet it often betokened a different kind of sophistication which in the end is more valuable. Sadat had an instinct which told him that in extreme situations half measures will not do. Having discovered that the Soviet Union was unwilling to help the Arabs achieve military victory over Israel, and unable to help them achieve a peaceful settlement, he drew the logical conclusion: the Soviet card had to be discarded. The American card had to be played, and everything had to be staked on it. The October war was necessary to make America take Egypt seriously; but once that had been done the important thing was to convince America that Egypt was a sincere friend, and sincere in her desire for peace, without mental reservations.

Similarly, once he had convinced himself that he had to deal directly with the Israelis, Sadat's instinct was to put all his cards on the table, to cut through the web of bargaining positions and outline what seemed to him an equitable solution for both sides. Unfortunately his Israeli hosts did not respond with the same degree of boldness and generosity. Mr Begin's proposal of "self-rule" for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was imaginative in a technical sense, but was not calculated to seize the imagination of the Arabs in the way that Sadat's gesture had seized that of the Israelis. What was needed from the Israeli side, and what Sadat undoubtedly hoped for, was a recognition of the right of the Palestinians to exist as a people, in an independent state if they so wished, provided they were prepared to live in peace with Israel. If that gesture had been made, the broad sweep might indeed have carried the details along with it, as Sadat always felt it should, and the multiple objections of all sorts might have been overcome. We do not know yet the precise motives of yesterday's assassins, but it is reasonable to think that the loyalty of the Egyptian armed forces to their President would have been stronger if his peace initiative had borne the glorious fruit of a Palestinian settlement, rather than the somewhat inglorious one of a separate Egyptian peace.

Now Sadat is dead. But, for the moment, that is all. He has not been overthrown by a revolution, or even a coup d'etat. The institutions he set up and the men he promoted remain, for the moment, in place. The great question as yet unanswerable, is: how much of his work can be preserved or carried on now that he has gone. Changes of detail there will surely be, and some of them will be healthy. One hopes they would include an amnesty for all those arrested last month against whom there are no specific charges of crimes of violence. That would enable the new government to start work in a clearer and freer atmosphere, with some hope of broadening its base of support. One must hope, on the other hand, that they would not include an abrogation of the peace treaty with Israel. Glorious or not, this remains vital to Egypt's interests and a beacon of hope for the rest of the world. Leaving aside the longer term questions, Egypt's immediate interest must be to convince the Israeli's that peace does not, after all, depend on the life of one man, and so to give them no reason to delay the final withdrawal from Sinai which is due next April.

Beyond that, it is to be hoped the new government, not carrying the special, if undeserved, odium attaching to Sadat in other Arab capitals, will be able to repair the breach that has opened between Egypt and most of the Arab world since 1977. There can be no doubt that both Egypt and the Arabs suffer from this, and that neither will benefit from a prolonged argument about whether Sadat was right or wrong. No Arab state, except perhaps Libya, is officially against any Arab-Israeli peace; and most Egyptians would like to help other Arabs achieve the kind of peaceful settlement with Israel that they want.

A comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, taking account of the rights of the Palestinians, is surely the memorial that Sadat would most desire to see built on his tomb. All those who admired his efforts for peace, whether in Israel, in the West, or elsewhere in the world, owe it to him and to themselves to strive to bring that about.

PATHFINDER FOR A YOUNG PRETENDER

Mr Edward Heath is an elder statesman who sounds too often like an aspiring politician. He deals frequently at an appropriate level of high seriousness with the great national and international issues that ought to be preoccupying our own and other governments. His attachment to the European Community has been admirably forthright and unwavering. His concern for the problems of the Third World has been displayed not only in his membership of the Brandt Commission but also in the tenacity with which he has continued to press recommendations upon governments and public opinion. In his analysis of Britain's economic ills he has much of value to offer on terms both of critical comment and constructive suggestion, as he demonstrated in his devastating speech to Conservative students at Manchester yesterday. Of all the Conservative voices that are warning against reliance upon rigid monetarist doctrines his is the most weighty.

Yet it is not the most dangerous voice that will come to Mrs Thatcher's ears because, although it may be the statesman who is speaking, it is the politician who is heard. That is certainly the case within his own party. In the country at large he may well have preserved his credit to a greater extent. But in Conservative circles his words are largely discounted as the expression of personal frustration at his exclusion from power.

Whereas Lord Home earned a special place for himself in the affections of the Conservative Party by the readiness and loyalty with which he served under his successor as party leader, Mr Heath has never been forgiven for refusing to join Mrs Thatcher's team. From time to time there have been token reconciliations in public. Sometimes it has seemed that a reconciliation of substance, even perhaps some kind of partnership, might develop. But these hopes have always been dashed. The policy differences have been too great and the philosophies of leadership too dissimilar. Mr Heath's hymn to "consensus" last night provoked, even before is was uttered, Mrs Thatcher's blistering retort from the antipodes.

Mr Heath has never seemed fully to accept Mrs Thatcher as leader of the party, and she cannot fairly be blamed for failing to offer him a post in her Cabinet after she won the last election. Had she included him her administration would have been even more divided than it has been. The relationship would quite simply not have worked.

But because everyone knows that it would not have worked, and that Mr Heath cannot therefore reasonably expect to hold high office again so long as Mrs Thatcher remains the Conservative leader, there is an understandable tendency within the party to assume that his criticisms of policy are motivated by personal calculation. It is widely believed that while he may speak as an elder statesman he is not content with that role. So whenever he launches an attack upon the government, no matter how formidably reasoned it may be, there is an inclination among Conservatives to respond: "Well, he would say that wouldn't he?"

This means that Mr Heath is not the person best placed to lead a rebellion against Mrs Thatcher. But the substance of his criticism may nonetheless undermine confidence in her policies. He is expressing anxieties which are shared by many others who are known to be more disinterested. This time the Conservative reflex which brands him as disloyal will be struggling with a growing suspicion in some of the same minds that he is saying exactly what needs to be said. Mrs Thatcher may be able to shrug off his attack, but that will not dispose of the anxieties. What she has to fear is not defeat by Mr Heath in single combat, but that others will use the weapons he is fashioning to greater political effect.

New lap in the arms race

From Mr Michael Rubinstein

Sir, Some people say that Afghanistan would not have been invaded if it had had a nuclear weapon as deterrent. Perhaps; but on that view *all* vulnerable nations, however poor, should build, buy or be provided with a nuclear deterrent, no matter how unstable the regime, how wild or irresponsible its governors. Such nonsense does not merit argument. If peace depended upon the ability of economically weak nations to protect themselves against attacks by powerful ones it would always be hopelessly fragile. In reality it depends upon the fluctuating interests, actual or imaginary, of the powerful ones.

Your Defence Correspondent reports (October 3) that "President Reagan's decision to procure the Trident-2 D-5 missile will almost certainly prompt Britain to follow suit — adding at least another £1,000m to the Government's strategic weapons bill."

Everyone seems to agree that the current arms race is lunacy. Why then is not everyone in this country questioning what Britain is doing in it?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN,
6 Raymond Buildings,
Gray's Inn, WC1.

Common Prayer Book

From Sir William van Straubenzee, MP for Wokingham (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Denzil Galvin is surely not right (article, September 26) in suggesting that it was the private members' Bills promoted by the Prayer Book Society in the Lords and Commons which safeguarded "the regular use of the old prayer book for those who desired it".

First, no such private member's Bill passed into law. Second, it was the Church if England itself which offered to Parliament through the Worship and Doctrine Measure, 1974, the guarantee that the Book of Common Prayer could only be abolished by Act of Parliament. This was freely proffered and gladly accepted.

It seems ungenerous, to say the least, to infer that it was the Church of England who was anxious to abolish so incomparable a part or our heritage.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. van STRAUBENZEE,
House of Commons.
October 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reselection of Labour MPs

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, At last week's Tribune rally pleas were made for the newly elected National Executive Committee not to inflict reprisals on its remaining Bennite members. This plea came a day or so after press reports of the drawing up of "a death list" against those MPs who would not vote for Tony Benn. In today's issue (October 5) you report that angry Tony Benn supporters now intend to try to increase their influence in the constituencies where MPs have still to go through the reselection process. "The object will be to ensure that those opposed to Mr Benn's argument that the Parliamentary Labour Party should follow conference decisions and that MPs should be accountable to their local party do not get reselected." Before any local party responds to this call I hope they will consider carefully what the full consequences of such conduct might be. I am a long-time supporter of the need to reselect MPs, but recently the arguments about reselection have changed. It was originally presented as a way of removing incompetent and lazy MPs. Now reselection is being talked of as a way of remodelling the Labour Party into a vanguard party.

The advances we have made on extending party democracy will be put at risk if MPs are refused reselection because of their unwillingness to genuflect to a personality cult. Along with support for reselection I have always believed that MPs have a final court of appeal and that is the electorate. If in the coming months reprisals are taken against MPs with good constituency records I hope they will consider fighting by-elections rather than an alternative strategy of continuing the fight outside the Labour Party. If they fight as the sitting Labour members they should be supported by loyal members of the Labour Party which will, of course, include MPs. After they have won their by-elections I hope they will apply to the PLP for the Labour Whip. And as each campaign may result in a new local party growing up around the MP it will be up to the new National Executive Committee both to endorse the re-elected Member and to support that local Labour Party which has gained the endorsement of Labour voters.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.
October 5.

Celtic courtesy

From Mr J. M. Bowley

Sir, In view of the space given to football hooliganism, you may wish to know that a crowd of Glasgow Celtic supporters boarded the Dieppe ferry on the evening of October 1. Instead of the crew battening down the hatches and the passengers taking to the lifeboats we witnessed, without exception, good grace, humour, kindness and consideration, the like of which I have not seen in 35 years of observing the behaviour of cricket, rugby and soccer supporters.

Relieved passengers, a pleased ship's crew and a delighted party of disabled children from Chailey House can testify.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. BOWLEY,
10 Woodcote Green,
Fleet, Hampshire.
October 2.

Closed churches

From Mr Elystan G. Phillips

Sir, I am not prepared to speak for Suffolk, but Mr Peter Brooke (October 5) should try The Church in Wales.

Early in August I visited eight churches in Breconshire and Radnorshire to examine their Royal Heraldry. Though several of them were situated in remote places ("valent le détour") yet seven of them were open, and the eighth had a notice saying clearly where the key could be obtained.

Yours very truly,
ELYSTAN G. PHILLIPS,
Vine Cottage, Darsham,
Saxmundham, Suffolk.

How SDP should choose its leader

From Mr Tyrrell Burgess

Sir, I hope Professor Rawlins (October 1) is wrong and that most SDP members will understand why the leader of the party in Parliament, and thus any potential Prime Minister, must be elected by Members of Parliament alone. The short point is that in our system the Prime Minister must be one who has the confidence of the House of Commons, because the House of Commons is directly elected by the people. To interpose another body, the party, into that relationship is to undermine, not extend democracy.

The point comes out well in Professor Rawlins' own letter. When the party in Parliament is small, he says, it "cannot reflect the range of opinion in the party as a whole". But opinion in the party is only one of the things MPs must consider. More important is the opinion of their constituents.

A political party is a serviceable drudge for democracy. A party which seeks to impose its control on directly elected institutions cannot be trusted with power.

Yours sincerely,
TYRRELL BURGESS,
Chairman,
Croydon Social Democratic Party,
34 Sandilands, Croydon.
October 2.

From Mr M. J. Lynch

Sir, In the debate about the method of election of the parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic Party, some argue that it should be by the whole party membership on the grounds that this is "more democratic".

May one ask in what sense this is meant? I can easily imagine cases where the operation of this method could lead to a travesty of democracy.

Imagine, for instance, that a Social Democrat Prime Minister died or retired during his term of office. In that case I, as a party member, would have a vote in the election of the next prime minister of this country. My neighbour, who is not a member of the the party, would not. What sort of democracy would that be?

Supporters of this method, I think, confuse party democracy with national democracy. They are not quite the same thing. A party may be as democratic as it likes, internally, and that is highly desirable. If, however, it then regards this "internal" democracy as a justification for imposing itself upon the democratic electoral system of the country as a whole, the results can by very far from democratic.

Only elected MPs, in this sense, have any mandate from the electorate as a whole to choose the country's political leader, or, for that matter, the leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition. They are in a way an electoral college, ready for the purpose. A political party, unelected by anybody except itself, certainly is not.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. LYNCH,
9 Suckling Green Lane,
Codsall,
Wolverhampton.
October 6.

Independent schools

From Mr Lawrence Norcross and others

Sir, We write as head teachers of secondary schools within the maintained sector of education. In a letter to *The Times* earlier this year, the Chairman of the Independent Schools Joint Council Advisory Committee wrote: "An attack on independent education would pose a threat to both academic freedom and individual freedom ...".

This indisputable fact would, we hope, unite people from both sectors of education in opposition to the Labour Party's current obsession with educational "privilege". The existence of an independent sector could well prove to be the most effective safeguard those of us in the maintained sector have against future political control of education, from whatever direction it may come. We do not regard a state monopoly in the sphere of education as either educationally healthy or politically acceptable.

It simply is not true that all parents who send their children to independent schools do so because they wish to buy privilege. Many do so, at great personal sacrifice, in order to obtain for their children the sort of schooling of which they approve.

Neither is it a question of superior resources being available within the independent sector. Many maintained schools are better equipped than most independent schools, and at least as well staffed. What parents want above all is a school regime which they can support and with which they can identify. Where they find this within the maintained sector, most are happy to make use of it. What they seek is not privilege but choice.

Undoubtedly, there are parents who buy education for their children for entirely wrong reasons; and they do not always get value for money, either. But, in seeking to show these people the error of their ways, the Labour Party proposes to exact too high a price from the rest of us. There are other ways of ensuring that inherited or conferred "privilege" does not succeed at the expense of merit. Potential legislators would be better employed investigating these than eroding one of our fundamental freedoms.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE NORCROSS (Highbury Grove)
TERENCE BARNES (Central Foundation Boys')
B. CHADWICK (South Borough Girls')
DR WILLIAM CHAPMAN (Eaglesfield)
MARGARET F. CHITTICK (Mount Carmel)
A. R. HARRIS (Clare Park)
J. JONES (Holmesdale)
JOHN MCINTOSH (The London Oratory)
IAN MITCHELL-LAMBERT (Howbury Grange)
A. S. PELLEGRINI (Cardinal Vaughan Memorial)
P. A. J. PETTIT (Maidstone Grammar)
G. ROBERTS (Bishop Stopford's)
Highbury New Park, N5.
September 25.

Incentives to employ

From Mr Roger Graham

Sir, There is an initiative which the Government could adopt to provide a fiscal incentive to employers to increase employment. It is simple, could be implemented with a result in saving to the Exchequer, and, to my knowledge, has not been canvassed before.

The proposal is that relief against corporation tax should be provided by allowing a capitation allowance for each net additional person employed in the United Kingdom during a company's financial year. I have in mind an allowance of about 60 per cent of the average wage (say, £3,500) for each additional adult person. There should be some lesser allowance (perhaps £2,000) for those under 18.

Such a proposal would complement the long standing capital allowances and the more recent stock relief allowances and be entirely consistent with the Government's key strategies. It would provide an incentive to business rather than the private individual, be particularly effective with small and medium sized firms, and encourage mobility of labour. It would actually reduce the demands on the Exchequer and the PSBR by reducing unemployment and social security payments and provide a substantial reduction in short-term Exchequer cash-flow. It could be simple to understand and administer. Its pursuit would emphasize the Government's determination to address positively and in a direct fashion increased continuing employment in profitable enterprise. There is a desperate need to recognise that the risk involved in employing people is quite as large as that in increasing fixed investment. Increasingly, employment growth will occur in industries and occupations which are not always capitally intensive but are largely involved in the services sector.

Incidentally, the oft canvassed idea of reducing the National Insurance Employers Contribution does not meet comparable policy objectives because it is a blunt instrument, is not directly geared to increased employment and, of course, would be extremely costly to the Exchequer.

yours faithfully,
ROGER GRAHAM,
Birchanger Hall,
Birchanger,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.

Staying afloat

From the Chairman of British Shipbuilders

Sir, Your article on September 21, "Can British shipping keep afloat?" made comments about British shipbuilding and a number of basic manufacturing industries which merit reply.

It was stated that UK shipbuilding has been "swept away since the war by superior manufacturing performance in Japan, Germany and some other countries", that UK shipbuilding has "gone down the drain".

If market share is the criterion upon which you assess the performance of the industry, as appears to be the case, it is hardly possible to hold up West Germany as a shining example since its market share fell from 19 per cent in 1955 to 3 per cent in 1980, a trend which matches that of the UK's. However, the statistics you use cloak the fact that many foreign nationalistic countries decided to build locally, causing a great increase in overseas building which reduced our proportion; we are now building about 33 per cent of the tonnage we built in 1955, which paints a slightly different picture. So we must look further for the explanation of why the shipbuilding industries of the UK, West Germany and indeed the rest of Western Europe have experienced this calamitous decline.

The answer is that from the early 1960s the Japanese shipbuilding industry set out to win a dominant market share by whatever means were necessary. It was Japan that started the subsidy race in 1962 by the introduction of cheap export credit and it was Japan in the early 1970s which led the headlong expansion of tanker building capacity, leading ultimately to a disastrous excess capacity in the world shipbuilding industry.

It is no secret that the resources of their industry, banking and Government were combined in this campaign in a way which cannot be matched in Western Europe and the results of this national economic strategy have been devastating. Now that world shipbuilding is emerging from the prolonged depression we read that the Japanese industry is once again amassing its forces for a new round of expansionism, about £620m in fact.

Your comments on shipbuilding were made in the context of an article about the recent decline of the United Kingdom merchant fleet, a matter which is of great concern to the British shipbuilding industry. In the past two decades both industries have taken a severe battering in the international market, yet both have in the past been regarded as having essential strategic and economic merit.

The postwar growth of foreign fleets and shipbuilding is not because of failure but because of a combination of factors such as nationalism, changing patterns of world trade and, above all else, the financial, taxation and other direct and indirect support given by foreign governments to their home shipping and shipbuilding industries.

It is a sad fact that in the United Kingdom there has been no co-ordinated and beneficial marine industry policy which is so evident in the more successful maritime nations.

The British shipbuilding industry is not yet efficient, but far from giving up the struggle, it is now one of the most competitive shipbuilders in Europe. We are energetically and successfully scouring the world for business and we have recently won orders for merchant ships and warships and oil rigs valued at over £600m from Hongkong, Philippines, Norway, Greece, Canada, Panama and Oman, in addition to valued orders from United Kingdom owners.

Our productivity and customer relations is improving, we are introducing new technology and considering the industrial pressures of the last four years, when 20,000 jobs have been lost, our management/labour relations have been quite remarkable.

Last year we improved our financial performance by £100m at a time of the worst shipbuilding depression in 50 years. In short, we are seeking to create a future, first and foremost by our own efforts and based on merit.

Our workforce of 70,000 deserve to receive encouragement by recognition of their improved performance.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT ATKINSON, Chairman,
British Shipbuilders,
197 Knightsbridge, SW7.
September 29.

Polish claims to peace prize

From Professor John Hutchinson

Sir, It is said, in the current discussions on the Nobel Prize for Peace, that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is too controversial a figure to warrant the award.

One bemoans the counsel of timorous men, not least in the light of the debatable neutrality or perfection of past honourees.

But here in Gdansk there is an answer, on the floor and platform of the founding Congress of Solidarity. Whatever the achievements of Mr Walesa — and they are enormous and should he acceptable — there can be no doubt that the gathering here in Gdansk is one of the most inspiring and portentous in trade union history.

There is nothing in the record of organized labour to compare in quality and scale and promise — and danger dared and overcome, at least so far — with what Solidarity has done. It has carried the lamp and the word for freedom as none before it.

Solidarity itself deserves the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Faithfully,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
Solidarity Congress,
Gdańsk,
Poland.
September 27.

No mere father

From Mr Peter Hoos

Sir, The paternity of Lady Diana Cooper has never been in doubt, and was fully acknowledged by herself. Mr Ziegler merely confirms this "fact of life", and names my great-uncle as her father.

To castigate Harry Cust as a "noble failure" (review, September 24), to suggest that his only claim to fame is the paternity of a beautiful, witty and intelligent daughter is mediocre. Your reviewer obviously lacks knowledge of this era.

What of the Souls, who were the members of Wilfrid Blunt's Crabbet Club? His editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was cut short only by a disagreement over editorial freedom with his publisher.

I trust that Mr Hodgkin will read the definitive biography of Harry Cust being prepared by Mr Paul Chipchase. This work will reveal the true strengths and weaknesses of Cust, warts and all. The quotation from my godfather and cousin, the late Ronald Storrs, has been taken out of context.

Lady Diana has assisted Mr Chipchase with his research — and only shown pride, and happy memories of Harry Cust.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HOOS,
Somerby House Farm,
Leicestershire.

Custodial sentence

From Captain R. Hamilton

Sir, Mr McCarthy's concern (October 5) at the influence of accommodation problems on custodial sentences is shared by many. But his conclusion that "expediency must never displace justice" is, with respect, somewhat unrealistic.

Conviction is a matter of law, sentencing a matter of policy. Law is what wins in court; it is (or should be) ascertainable, and its outcome affected only by adequate and admissible evidence. Policy is susceptible to many subjective and abstract influences, of which "justice" and "expediency" are only two.

If there are no vacant cells, offenders cannot be imprisoned. Some would call this a victory for "justice", others would say that "justice" required the building of more prisons. Whatever the then Government's decision, one hopes that it would embody both principle and expediency.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER HAMILTON,
West Dean,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
October 5.

Baker Street irregular

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham

Sir, The facts mystifying your correspondents (letters September 19 and 25, October 3 and 5) would seem less singular if looked at in the plural.

Thus, Watson had two Christian names, John being the first and, presumably, Hamish (*Anglice*, James) the second. He married two wives, *seriatim*, not bigamously, and with a decent interval. He had two wounds, one in the shoulder, the other in the leg. Perhaps he had two calendars, one real and the other fictitious, to confuse his over-inquisitive readers.

As for the noble bachelor, he must have had two titles: "Lord Robert" by courtesy as younger son of a duke, and a barony granted to him *suo jure* and *vita patris* as a reward for his public service as "Under Secretary for the Colonies in a late Administration". Elementary, really.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT MAXTONE GRAHAM,
6 Moat Sole,
Sandwich,
Kent.
October 5.

Trouble shared

From Mrs A. E. Mennell

Sir, Re your paragraphs about "Costs rise for married Prince" (October 3): when we married in 1940, my doctor father merely said to us "Do remember that from now on a penny bun will cost tuppence".

Yours truly,
ANNE E. MENNELL,
23 Rowland Close,
Wolvercote,
Oxford.
October 5.

Totally equipped to triumph.



Introducing the new Triumph Acclaim.

The car that's totally equipped to triumph. On all roads. In all weathers.

Totally equipped to perform.

High technology light alloy 1335cc (70BHP) twin carburettor, transverse engine. Five speed gearbox.

Road-hugging steel-braced radial tyres. Tachometer, Electronic ignition. 0–60mph: 12.5 seconds. 30–50mph: 10.2 seconds (4th gear.) Max speed: 96mph. Dual circuit braking.

Totally equipped for handling.

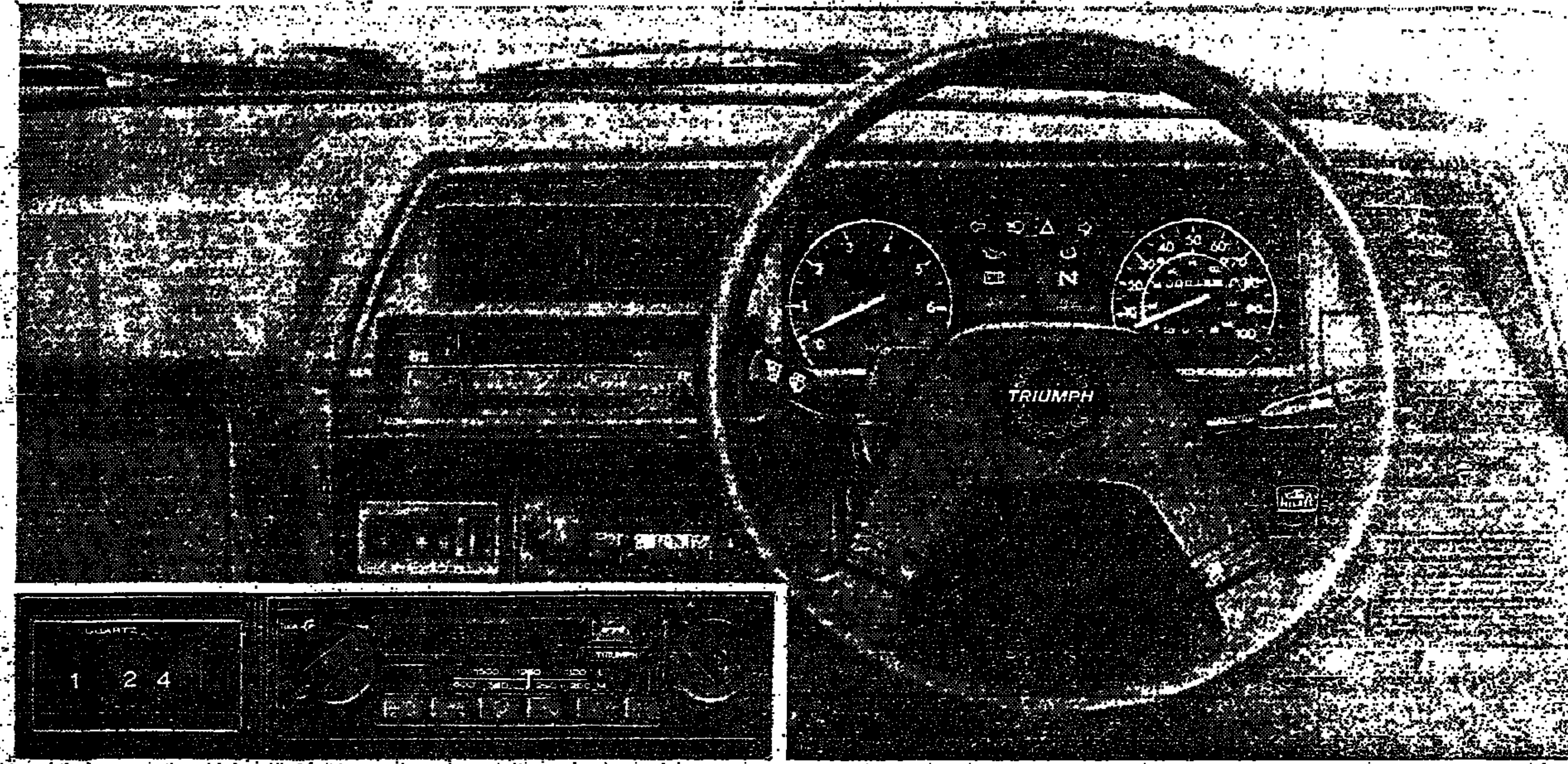
Responsive rack and pinion steering. Sure-footed front wheel drive. All round independent suspension.

Front and rear suspension springs offset for efficient low friction action. Front anti-roll bar.

Totally equipped for safety.

Teflon coated inboard hydraulic brake lines. Servo-assisted braking system with front discs. Brake fluid level warning.

Energy absorbing safety steering column. Safety steering wheel. Twin high intensity rear fog guard lights. Pressure jet



headlamp wash.* Laminated windscreen. Tinted windows all round.†* Remote control door mirrors.†* 90% all round visibility.

Inertia reel front seat belts. Halogen headlamps.†* Independently fused headlamp circuits. Impact absorbing fascia. Head restraints.*

Ergonomically designed controls. Anti-burst door locks. Rear door child safety locks. Reversing lights.

Warning lamps: Boot open. Choke. Handbrake. Hazard warning lights. Rear fog lights. Direction indicators. Main beam. Low oil pressure. Ignition/no charge. Brake fluid level.

Totally equipped for driving pleasure.

Interior headlamp levelling control. Remote boot opening control. Extra storage compartment beneath boot floor.

Five speed synchromesh gearbox. The versatile Trio-matic gearbox (optional extra, only £299) for easy restful driving. Soft velour seating.†* Fully trimmed doors. Push button radio. Stereo-cassette.* Four adjustable face level vents.

Electric windows all round.* Fully carpeted interior. Single key for doors, boot and ignition.

Boot hatch/picnic tray.†* Digital clock. Cigar lighter. Illuminated instruments and controls. 6 component engine mountings for refinement. Double skinned bulkhead for quietness.

Totally equipped for all weathers.

Side window demisters. 3 speed air blending heater, with recirculation facility. Servo-assisted braking system with front discs.

High intensity rear fog lamps. Fully integrated air conditioning option.†*

2 speed wipers. Intermittent wipe.

Electrically operated screenwash. Headlamp pressure jet wash.* Remote fuel flap release.†* Halogen headlamps.†*

Totally equipped to save you money.

On servicing: 7,500 miles between each service, (less than 12 scheduled hours in service bays in 50,000 miles of motoring).

On petrol: (five speed manual) Urban, 32.8mpg. (8.6L/100km); 56mph, 48.8mpg. (5.8L/100km); 75mph, 34.0mpg. (8.3L/100km); (Official D.O.E. figures). Two star petrol.

On depreciation: Proven, high technology paint process. High pressure cleaning of body shell before painting.

Seven stage phosphate pre-treatment programme. Cathodic electro-priming, ensuring total coverage by primer coat. Underseal. Two layers of undercoat. Two colour coats. Clear hard lacquer to metallics.

Plus corrosion preventive wax injected box sections. Plastic wheel arch inserts. Underbody wax coating after complete vehicle assembly. Double-skinned aluminised exhaust down pipe.

Acclaim automatically covered under BL's unique Supercover programme.

Totally equipped for your pocket.

Acclaim HL £4,689.
Acclaim HLS £4,989.
Acclaim CD £5,576.

Five speed manual gearbox standard. Trio-matic available only £299 extra.

Now you've seen just some of the features we've put into the Acclaim, ask your local Triumph dealer for a test drive.

And you'll understand why we say the Triumph Acclaim is totally equipped to triumph.

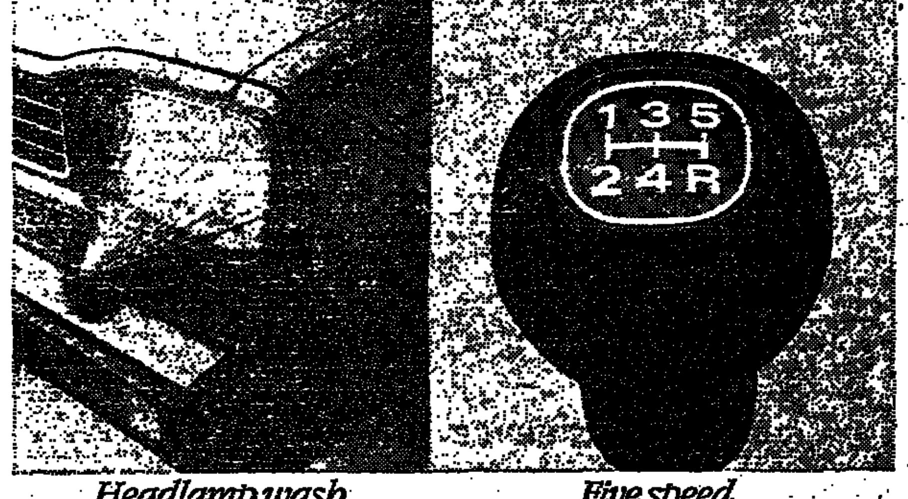
†HLS model. *CD model.

TRIUMPH ACCLAIM

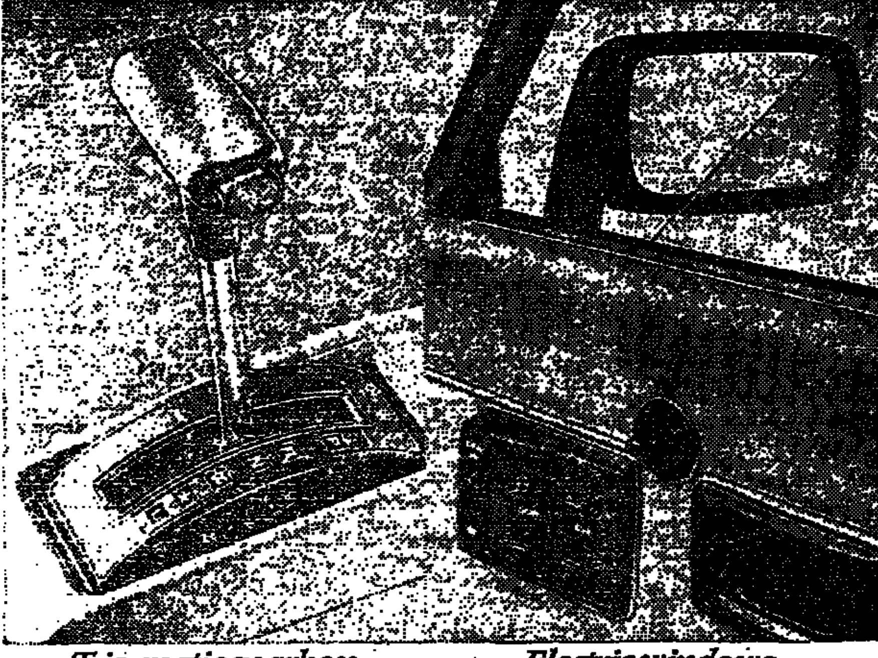
FROM £4,689

Totally equipped to triumph.

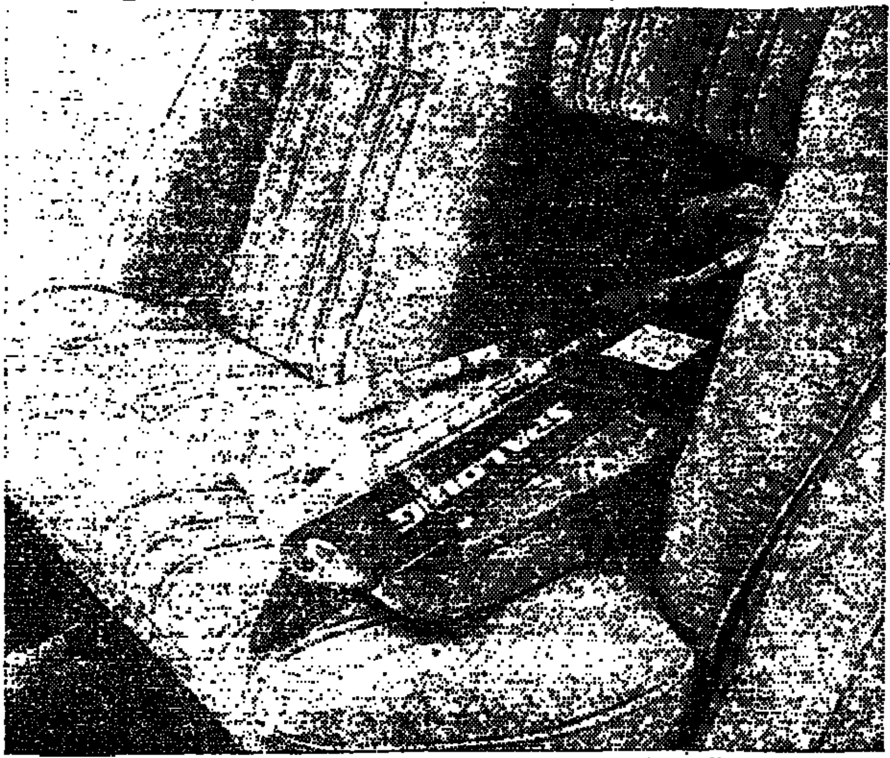
Prices include seat belts, car tax and V.A.T. (Number plates, road tax, delivery and metallic paint extra.)
For Fleet Sales information ring 021-779 4484.



Headlamp wash standard on CD. *Five speed gearbox standard.*



Trio-matic gearbox (optional extra) *Electric windows standard on CD.*



Boot hatch/picnic tray standard on HLS/CD.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 6: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this evening attended a Reception given by the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Society at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Stevens.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 6: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the new Centenary Building of St Paul's Preparatory School (Colet Court), Barnes, SW13.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at a Concert in the Cathedral and Dinner in the Guildhall, Worcester attended by the European Communities Agricultural Ministers and members of the Special Committee on Agriculture.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 6: Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy were present at a Hongkong Gala Evening held at the Barbican Centre, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will attend a dinner at the Mansion House in connexion with the twenty-fifth anniversary on November 2.

Dame Geraldine Aves much regrets that she was unable to attend the memorial service for Dame Eileen Younghusband on October 2 owing to indisposition.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Robert Cox will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Wednesday, October 14, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. Chandris and Miss M. L. Goulandris
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Mr Demetrius Chandris and Mrs Myrto Chandris, of Grosvenor Square, London, and Maria Loula, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Goulandris, of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Captain A. J. Faith and Miss E. P. Sheppard
The engagement is announced between Anthony Faith, Royal Horse Artillery, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs S. A. Faith, of Chiddingfold, Surrey, and Philippa, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. P. Sheppard, of Barton-le-Street, North Yorkshire.

Mr S. Northeast and Miss K. Pierce
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Northeast, of Moorlands Farm, Begelly, Dyfed, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. G. Pierce, of London, SE5.

Mr D. K. Wybar and Miss E. A. Stevenson
The engagement is announced between David Kenneth, younger son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth C. Wybar, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Evelyn Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs John B. Stevenson, of Elie, Fife.

Mr I. C. Thompson and Miss J. B. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr M. C. Thompson, of Oundle, and Mrs J. D. Thompson, of Cambridge, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. R. Wilson, of Guiseley, West Yorkshire.

Mr P. M. B. Green and Miss C. T. Caswell
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Green, MBE, and of Mrs Kate Green, of Duxhurst, Reigate, and Cassandra Tamn, only daughter of Mr Donald Caswell, FCA, FCT, and the late Mrs Sheila Caswell, stepdaughter of Mrs Susan Caswell, of Old Linkfield, Redhill.

Mr A. N. F. Morrison and Miss K. T. Trafford
The engagement is announced between Norrie, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. F. Morrison, of Norsebury, Stoke Charity, Hampshire, and Katharine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Le M. Trafford, of Deer Run, Calgary, Canada.

Mr B. M. J. Wasserstein and Miss J. B. Sherrard
The engagement is announced between Bernard, elder son of Professor and Mrs A. Wasserstein, of Jerusalem, and Janet, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Sherrard, of Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Marriages

Mr N. J. C. Comyn and Miss H. M. Hessey
The marriage took place on September 26 in Old Harlow, between Mr Nicholas Comyn, son of Mr and Mrs C. A. J. Comyn, of Okehampton, Devon, and Miss Helen Hessey, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. G. Hessey, of Old Harlow, Essex.

Mr C. H. Whitby, QC and Miss E. M. Scott
The marriage took place quietly on September 11 between Mr Charles Whitby, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Whitby, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Miss Eileen Scott, daughter of the late Mr A. G. Scott and of Mrs Scott, of London, N13.

Mr D. W. Doy and Miss R. G. E. Isaac
The marriage took place on October 3 at St Oswin's Parish Church, Wylam, Northumberland, between Mr Desmond Doy, son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Doy, Halesworth, Suffolk, and Miss Rosemary Isaac, daughter of Professor and Mrs P. C. G. Isaac, Wylam, Northumberland. Canon W. K. Boddy, Vicar of Wylam, officiated.

***Professor T. Kempner* and Mrs V. A. Vere-Sharp**
The marriage took place on October 3 at St Michael's Church, Bray, between Professor Thomas Kempner, of Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, and Mrs Veronica Ann Vere-Sharp, of Bray, Maidenhead.

Memorial service

Mr D. Tyerman
A memorial service for Mr Donald Tyerman was held yesterday at St James's, Piccadilly. Canon Anthony Caesar officiated. Mr Robert Tyerman (son) read the lesson. Mr Louis Heren, Associate Editor of *The Times*, Mr Timothy Phipps, Deputy Director General of the Save the Children Fund, and Lord Robbins, CH, gave addresses. Among those present were:

Mrs Tyerman (widow), Mr and Mrs Christopher Tyerman (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Alex Fells (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Anne Tyerman and Miss Mary Tyerman (daughters), Mr and Mrs E A Cremer (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Miss E L Gray (sister-in-law), Mrs Glyn Jones.

The Earl of Drogheda, Lord Ardwick, Lord Layton, Lord Franks, OM, Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, Lord Beloff, Lord Gibson, Mr F T Willey, MP, Mr Aubrey Jones, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, the Hon Mrs Hugh Astor, the Hon Alan Hare, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Sir Noel Moynihan (chairman, Save the Children Fund) and Lady Moynihan, Sir Colin Thornley, Sir Paul Wright.

Sir Ian Trethowan, Lady (Dingle) Foot, Sir George Bishop (chairman, Overseas Development Institute), Mr Evelyn de Rothschild (chairman, Economist Newspaper), Mr C C B Duffell, Mr D S Gordon, Mr A S B Knight, Mr Hugo Meynell, Mr Gerald Long (managing director, Times Newspapers), Mr John Grant, Mr Owen Hickey, Mr Colin Watson, Mr Geoffrey Woolley, Mr and Mrs Iverach McDonald, Mr Michael Hardy, Mr Richard Harris, Mr Donald Holmes, Mr Duncan Fern, Mr R W Cooper, Miss Jan Morris, Mr A H Rendel, Mr Eric Wigham, Mr and Mrs John Lawrence, Mr H Nockolds, Mrs Oliver Woods, Miss Nancy Balfour, Mr Alastair Burnet, Mr Peregrine Worsthorne, Miss Elizabeth Monroe, Professor H Seton-Watson, Mr C P Thompson, Mr M Barrington-Ward, Mr Maurice Ashley, Mr Leonard Miall (Research Historian, BBC), Mr M R D Foot, Mr Norman Collins, Mr Stanley Robinson, Mr John Grigg, Mrs John Maddox, Mr L Butcher, Mr John Charlton, Mr William Clark, Mrs Isaac Deutscher, Mr and Mrs Gilbert, Miss M Goldring, Mr F H W Green, Mr J Hartshorn, Mrs R Hicklin, Miss W Hinde, Professor R Hiscocks, Mr and Mrs G Hutton, Mrs G Ivan-Smith, Mrs K Jones, Mr Jon Kimche, Miss J Osborn, Professor B Pattison, Mr V G Roson, Dr M F Sawyer, Mr W Taplin, Mrs W Wiynski, Mr Eric Sosnow (United City Merchants) and Mrs Sosnow, Miss Fiona Sosnow, Mrs D Abrahams, Mr Ron Aldridge, Mr Paul Bareau, Mr B J Beedham, Mr A K N Boyd, Mr G S Browne, Mr W W Clarke, Mr J Goldman, Mrs M Cruickshank, Mr R A Forty, Mr R T Green, Mr Nick Harman, Miss J Hawkins, Miss Joan Hewitt, Mr F L James, Mr G C Lee.

Mr J D Marvin, Miss E Methold, Miss W Mullins, Miss E Parker, Mr D Salvatore, Mrs D Sell, Mrs Barbara Smith, Mr J Spelled, Mr I Swanton, Mr J E S Thorne, Mr H L Turnbull, Colonel J S Bolton, Mr H G Excell, Major J P Fonseca, Air Commodore W N Hibbert, Mr H O Joseph, Colonel C MacFetridge, Mr M Regan, Miss W Riches, Mrs V W Street, Captain W R M Winkley, Mr G Witherington, Mr Hugo Holmes, Mr Patrick Heren, Mr Mervyn Herbert, Dr and Mrs A R Norton, Mrs E I Brown, Mr Peter Berliner, Dr and Mrs I Levy, Mr and Mrs R Wallis, Mr Rufus Segar, Mr R A Bargate, Mr K C Taylor, Mr J E Johnson, Mr E Mosbacher, Mr M B Latey, Mr Peter Dunbar, Mr Anthony Moncrieff, Mr Stanley Bone, Mr A T Whitehead (Brasenose Society), Miss Jean Middlemiss, Mr and Mrs G Ravenscroft, Mrs J Klein, Mr W E Oliver, Mr John Thurlwell, Dr and Mrs F E S Hatfield, Mr Alan Phillips, Mr Stefan Mendelsohn and Mr B Gearson.

Latest wills

Mr John Newton Frears, of Cropston, Leicestershire, former chairman of Frears and Blacks, the biscuit makers, director of Nabisco-Frears Biscuits, and Pro-Chancellor of Leicester University, left estate valued at £260,461 net.

Gladys Emily Dewdney, of Chelmsford, left estate valued at £28,961 net, all to Christchurch United Reformed Church, Chelmsford.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Arnold, Mr John Noel Faulkner, of Seckington, Warwickshire £239,515

Atkins, Mr Arthur John, of Braunton, North Devon £228,800

Rothschild, Mrs Rosetta Jeanette, of Westminster £254,117

Wilson, Mr Dudley Atherton, of Uckfield, East Sussex .. £226,818

Middle Temple

The masters of the bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple have awarded the following senior law scholarships, 10 of £2,000 a year, 7 of £1,500 a year, 8 of £1,000 a year, tenable for two years.

ASTBURY: M A Bishop, The Leys S and Down, Cantab: S N Bridge, Lawnswood S, Leeds and Queens', Cantab: I D Burnett, St John's C, Southsea, and Pemb, Oxon: W L Coley, Radley C and Down, Cantab: P N Francis, Radley C and Down, Cantab: T J Horlock, Perse S, Cambridge, Manchester Grammar S and Joh, Cantab: R M Jay, Kings' C S Wimbledon and New C, Oxon: D J Kendrick, Saint Ambrose C and Trin Cantab: J P Onions, St Albans Abbey S and Joh, Cantab.

HARMSWORTH: T D Brenton, Kings S, Rochester, Britannia Royal Naval C, Dartmouth and Bristol Univ: A B Clarke, Crew Co G S, King's C, Lond and Linc, Oxon: D Gerrans, Shrewsbury and Emm, Cantab: M V Horton, Midhurst G S and King's C, London: D Travers, Spennymoor Sec S and King's C, Lond: N R Withington, William Hulme's G S, Manchester and BNC, Oxon: S E Wood, Royal G S, Newcastle and Newcastle Univ.

JULES THORN: B M Elwick, Clarendon C and Nottingham Univ: D J M Janner, University C S and Trin H, Cantab: Miss H L Manners, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Woldingham and Univ C, at Buckingham: Miss S J Nelson, Hatfield S and King's C, Lond: P L Harding Roberts, Worksop C and Leeds Univ: I D Roxborough, Winchester, King's C, Lond and Trin H, Cantab: I R Ward, Sir Thomas Rich's S, Gloucester and Emm, Cantab.

BENEFACTORS: M T Patchett-Joyce, Manchester G S and Trin H, Cantab: C P Thorpe, Cranleigh S and Magd, Cantab.

EXTENSION AWARDS: J S Bowers, P P Janusz.

THE JAMIESON AWARD: P J Nelson.

THE MALCOLM WRIGHT MEMORIAL PRIZE: Miss A B Dennett.

THE EDE & RAVENSCROFT PRIZE: M V Horton.

Meeting

Montgomeryshire Society.
The Montgomeryshire Society held its annual inaugural meeting at St Catherine's Hall, Regent's Park, NW1, last night. The incoming president, Baroness White, was invested with a badge of office by the retiring president, Major E. H. C. Davies.

Dinner

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
Professor A. H. Beckett, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, presided at a dinner held last night at the society's headquarters in Lambeth High Street. Professor M. A. Barrett was the principal guest and speaker and Mr J. P. Bannerman also spoke. Other guests included:

Dr R W J Keay, Judge Thomas Dewar, Mr Simon Abell, Miss M J Watson, Mr W Gorner, Mr J H Henderson, Mr D R Evans, Miss Marie Noblet and Mr Colin Birch.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Professor Arthur Bell, dean of natural science at King's College, London, to be director of the Botanic Gardens, Kew, in succession to Professor John Brenan, who is retiring.

Mr Geordie Oliphant Hutchinson, managing director of Calders and Grandidge, to be part-time Forestry Commissioner in succession to Mr Denis Raymond Hicklin.

Mr M. H. Long to be chairman of the new Cuckfield and Crawley District Health Authority; Mr F. T. Foyle to be chairman of Gloucestershire Area Health Authority until March 31, 1982.

Birthdays today

Miss Yaltah Menuhin, the *musician, who is 60.*

Lieutenant-General Sir George Collingwood, 78; Mr Joseph Cooper, 69; Sir Zelman Cowen, 62; Professor Harold Dexter, 61; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Fletcher, 65; Dr Mark Girouard, 50; Mr Edward Halliday, 79; Mr B. M. S. Hoban, 60; Mr Terence Hodgkinson, 68; Lieutenant-General Sir Derek Lang, 68; Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Mansergh, 83; Sir Christopher Masterman, 92; Sir Harry Platt, 95; Major-General Desmond Smith, 70; Mr Justice Stocker, 63.

Remembrance Sunday

Remembrance Sunday will be observed on November 8 this year.

25 years ago

From Our Correspondent

Nicosia, Oct 4.—Military authorities here are maintaining complete reticence about the incident involving 21 RASC reservists at Platres on October 1, and no details are available beyond those given in the laconic War Office announcement. Platres, in normal times a popular summer resort, is isolated now, occupied solely by British troops who are quartered in some of the excellent hotels. Life is boring for them, and this feeling provoked a noisy gathering at which their discontent was voiced in no uncertain terms, and orders to disperse and return to billets were ignored.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Today, a quick selection of the best of the new autumn books.

I Did It My Way (Déjà Vu £6.50). The Geoff Boycott story.

The Social Democrat Railway Timetable (Platform Press £4). An invaluable guide for anyone planning to hold conferences on consecutive days in, say, Swansea, Hull and Oban. Very good on main inter-city routes to and from Limehouse, and full of unusual notes such as Stops Only to Pick Up Shirley Williams.

I Did It My Way (Hamish Heinemann £7.35). The Peter Sellers story.

The Rubik Cube Bible (Progress Press £3.50). A new translation of the Bible, told in the only language that makes sense to many people. It is not completely successful in Rubik terms, but there is a great freshness about "they twist not neither do they spin" and the story of Joseph and the cube of many colours.

We Did it Our Way (Hamish Hefner £6). The Playboy Club story.

The Naked Anthropologist (Hamish Deutsch £4.99). The curious story of Desmond Morris, who just stood and watched other people. Professor Lorean Taylor shows that the urge to stand and watch people is a prehistoric instinct, that early man stood about a lot doing it and that this explains he slowness of evolution. Only today, however, is man finally being paid for doing it.

You Do it My Way (Tendency Press £3). The Tony Benn story.

The Ludwig van Beethoven Songbook (Hamish Pavilion £8.99). Thirty of Ludwig's favourite songs, selected by himself, and decorated with his own doodles, drawings, poems and recipes. Melody line words and guitar chord symbols only.

I Took Them My Way (Overtone Press £12). The Lord Lichfield story.

The Best Rural Photographs 1970-1980 (Hamish Penguin £8). Harold Evans stresses in his introduction that the countryside is not always the quiet place we imagine, and this certainly explains the photos in the book of a stoat strangling a young rabbit, molehills being blown up, an American GI zapping a wasps' nest etc. But there is quite a nice peaceful sunset on page 67.

The Victor Lownes Study of Male Sexuality (Hamish Hamish £10). After talking to more than 7,000 males about their secret fantasies and desires, Lownes concludes that what they most want in life is girls dressed up as rabbits whom they are not allowed to touch. This can't be right, surely?

They Will Do it My Way, Eventually (Andre Hamish 8). The Nostradamus story.

An Area of Twilight (Dutch Elm Books £6.99). Hamish Naipaul, the little-known brother of Shiva and V.S., spent a year among the Scots studying their beliefs and habits. He concludes that all-day licensing may have come too late to save the nation.

READER'S QUERY. John H. of Basford writes indignantly about the behaviour of the English National Opera, and wants to know if going on stage in jeans can ever be justified. Yes it can, John, but only in operas written by Levi-Strauss.

OBITUARY

PRESIDENT SADAT

An Egyptian leader who signed a peace agreement with Israel



President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, who was assassinated yesterday while reviewing troops on the eighth anniversary of the crossing of the Suez Canal by Egyptian forces which raised him to the stature of a world statesman, will be remembered above all as the first (and so far the only) leader of an Arab state to sign a peace treaty with the Jewish State of Israel. The two events were intimately connected, for without the self-respect which the crossing earned both for Sadat and for his country he could never have taken his bold initiative for peace. He was 62.

Perhaps the most consistent feature of Sadat's eleven years as president of Egypt was the way his political skills were underrated by his opponents. Initially regarded as a stopgap figurehead, totally unqualified to fill the void left by Gamal Abdul Nasser's death, he first astonished political commentators in May 1971 when he carried through the deposition and arrest of a group of men generally assumed to have a much tighter grip on the realities of power than he did himself, and so became in effect the sole ruler of Egypt. Time and again thereafter he was contemptuously dismissed as a gimmick-merchant who had run out of ideas, only to turn the tables on his critics and restore his popularity with a new "gimmick" that they had not thought of. The most spectacular examples were, of course, the crossing of the Canal in October 1973, and the visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 which opened the way to peace with Israel.

His peace initiative was undoubtedly popular at first with the great majority of Egyptians (although badly received by most other Arab governments). But by this summer its political benefits appeared to have been largely exhausted while Egypt's economic plight remained as dire as ever. Last month Sadat reacted to widespread criticism with a wave of arrests which did little to improve his reputation either at home or abroad.

Already before succeeding Nasser as President in September 1970, Sadat had had a long career of varied fortunes. Born in 1918, he became a signals officer in the Egyptian Army, but in 1942 was dismissed and interned on a charge of spying for Germany. Released at the end of the war, he was again imprisoned in 1945 on a charge of being implicated in a plot to assassinate the then Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha. At this time he had close connexions with the Muslim Brotherhood. He was later pardoned and in 1951 was reinstated in the Army, but there continued his subversive activities and in 1952 was one of the nine-man "Free Officers' Committee" which ousted King Farouk in a bloodless coup d'état and instituted a republic. He later became Director of Army Public Relations, and then editor of the official newspaper *Al-Gumhuriya.*

His political career, which began in 1954 by his appointment as a Minister of State, was at first unsuccessful, as two years later he was dropped from the Cabinet. In 1958, however, he became Secretary-General of the short-lived "National Union", and in 1960, when a National Assembly was instituted, he was elected its first Speaker. In 1961 it was dissolved, and he became Secretary-General of its successor, the "National Congress of Popular forces"; he was also appointed a member of Nasser's Presidential Council, with special responsibility for inter-Arab relations. He was thus closely involved in the decision to intervene militarily in the Yemen civil war, a misjudgment which later was to cost Egypt dear. In 1964 he was promoted Vice-President, and immediately afterwards was elected Speaker of the reconstituted National Assembly.

In 1967 the defeat of Egypt by Israel in the "Six-Day War" created so much political confusion in Egypt as to lead President Nasser to make a determined effort to divorce the military from politics and to create a civilian chain of leadership which would enable the National Assembly to have a greater voice in the conduct of affairs. With this in mind, he caused Sadat to be elected to the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the only authorised political party, and, soon afterwards, to succeed Ali Sabri as Chairman of the Permanent (Coordinating) Committee of its Higher Executive, a position of considerable influence.

Successor to President Nasser

In September 1969 Sadat came into increased prominence when he replaced Nasser, who was already suffering from the heart complaint which was to prove fatal, as Head of Egyptian Delegations to an Arab Summit Conference at Rabat in September and to Moscow in December after which he was appointed Vice-President. It therefore came as no surprise when on Nasser's death in September 1970, Sadat was unanimously voted into the Presidency, though many observers assumed that he would be only a stopgap solution.

He began well by relaxing the severity of Nasser's repression of opposition elements, and he pleased the war-weary majority by indicating that, in the continuing struggle with Israel, he intended to place Egyptian interests first, even to the extent of envisaging a separate peace or, as an interim measure, an agreement providing for the reopening of the Suez Canal. But these apparent withdrawals from previous Egyptian attitudes were bitterly criticised within the Cabinet and Army when the State Department, on whose initiative they had been taken, failed to extract any corresponding concessions from Israel; and the stresses so created were intensified by his announced decision in April 1971 to enter into a Federation with Libya and Syria. In May, therefore, in what was presented as a pre-emptive coup, he dismissed one of his two Vice-Presidents, Ali Sabri, who was seen as the leader of a pro-Soviet faction, along with six senior Ministers, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and a number of senior officers, of whom several were subsequently arraigned on charges of having plotted a coup d'état.

This severity consolidated his position for the moment; but in November 1971 severe student riots calling for a more active policy against Israel broke out in Cairo; and Sadat's attempt to appease the malcontents by describing 1971 as "the year of decision" backfired when the year ended with no military or even political successes.

In 1972 when Sadat, disillusioned with the Americans, visited Moscow in an attempt to secure greater Russian military support for Egypt he returned almost empty-handed and with a conviction that the Russians were interested only in a political as opposed to a military solution of the Arab-Israel conflict; and that the scale of Russian military assistance was inadequate, a view widely held in higher military circles in Cairo. It nevertheless came as a surprise when in July 1972 he dismissed the Soviet military Mission and cancelled the military and naval facilities which the Russians had hitherto enjoyed in Egypt. But his criticisms of the United States for their continued support of Israel continued unabated and his action against the Russians was on the whole approved in Arab circles as indicating a healthy spirit of independence.

During the winter of 1972-73 Sadat was forced to take strong measures to deal with a wave of student unrest caused mainly by the absence of any signs of preparation for war with Israel; he caused a number of ringleaders to be expelled from the Arab Socialist Union and in March, 1973 following further trouble, himself assumed the offices of Prime Minister and Military Governor-General. From that time onwards he made a series of moves evidently designed to cement or restore relations with Arab leaders, notably General Nimeiri of the Sudan, and President Assad of Syria. He made up a long-standing difference with King Husain of Jordan and invited him to Cairo, and most important of all he visited Saudi Arabia and managed to persuade King Faisal of the need to adopt a policy of oil sanctions designed to force the Western Powers and particularly the United States to modify their support for Israel. He succeeded during the same summer in fending off repeated attempts by President Qaddafi of Libya to force an immediate merger of their countries.

Diplomacy of Dr Kissinger

His hands being now free, he astonished the world, not excepting the Israelis, by launching an attack on them in which the Syrians participated, and which was clearly the fruit of long and careful planning. The surprise enabled the Egyptians to cross the Suez Canal and capture most of its east bank; and although later outflanked and all but surrounded by an Israeli counter-thrust, they had fought well enough to erase the memory of their 1967 rout, which was generally assumed to one of Sadat's main objects.

He therefore found it politic to accept a cease-fire proposed by the American Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger, and refused to lose patience with Israeli procrastinations over its implementation. He also agreed to Dr Kissinger's proposal of a resumption of Egyptian-United States diplomatic relations, and was at pains to express friendly sentiments towards Great Britain and France; towards the Russians, he exhibited coolness and insisted on paying for most of the arms which he had accepted from them to counterbalance American deliveries to Israel. Within Egypt he indicated his intention of reverting to the popular policy of "Egypt first".

In January, 1974, the indefatigable Dr Kissinger, by a series of lightning visits to Middle East capitals, was able to persuade Sadat to sign a "Disengagement Agreement" with Israel, and President Assad of Syria to sign a similar one in May. He hoped that these would provide a basis for more far-reaching Arab-Israel negotiations, but once again these hung fire: the Israelis showed no enthusiasm for initiating them, while on the Arab side a serious rift arose on the question of whether King Husain, who still claimed sovereignty over the Palestinians, or the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which claimed to represent them, should conduct negotiations with the Israelis for the return of the West Bank of the Jordan to Arab control. At an Arab Summit held in Rabat in October the PLO claim was approved by all the Arab Heads of State; and the following month the PLO leader, Yassir Arafat, was permitted by the General Assembly of the United Nations to plead the cause of the Palestinians before the General Assembly.

At home Sadat had resumed his liberalizing course, having announced large-scale amnesties for political prisoners in January and April, 1974, and lifted press censorship in February. He was, however, faced with a rapidly worsening economic situation and by consequent rising popular discontent. In September he relinquished the Premiership to Abdul Aziz Hegazi and gave a new direction to economic policy, involving the encouragement of the private sector of commerce and of foreign investment; and he also appealed to the United States for the economic aid which he stated publicly they alone could provide.

By the end of 1974, however, these efforts had clearly proved inadequate, and popular discontent again erupted in violence in Port Said, Alexandria, and Cairo, followed by more in March, 1975, in the Delta. Sadat therefore carried out a major Cabinet reshuffle which included the replacement of Hegazi by Mamduh Salem, and placated malcontents in the Canal Zone, whom the war had reduced to refugee status, by agreeing to reopen the Canal, which was done in June. Unrest was momentarily stilled, though clearly the economy would remain a major preoccupation.

Meanwhile, Dr Kissinger, in March, 1975, failed in a mission to Egypt and Israel, though Sadat continued to express confidence in him and dissatisfaction with the Russians for failing adequately to rearm Egypt. In August Dr Kissinger tried again and this time, to the general surprise, induced both parties to initial an agreement under which the Israelis agreed to evacuate further parts of Sinai in exchange for a massive injection of American arms, while Sadat agreed to the stationing of American observers at key points in Sinai whose presence would prevent Egypt from launching any more undeclared offensives against Israel. The agreement was, however, received with mixed feelings in Egypt and with outright hostility in several other Arab States, and was described by the PLO as a "betrayal" of their cause; though the Saudi Arabians, on whose financial aid Egypt was now largely dependent and whose relations had somewhat cooled since the death of their King Faisal in March, evinced no overt objections.

Career threat from rioting

In March 1976 Sadat abrogated Egypt's 1971 Treaty of Friendship with Russia, who, he alleged, had been exerting "political, economic, and military pressure" on Egypt as well as refusing to supply her armed forces with equipment or spares. But his main preoccupation was his country's economic situation. Inability to introduce effective family planning was resulting in so steep a rise in population as far to exceed any marginal increase in cultivable land which might be possible, and in a consequent flood of landless and untrained peasants into Cairo and other towns; and the only feasible remedy, a large-scale expansion of industry, was ruled out by lack of finance, either internal or external from the United States or oil-rich Arab countries. The only feasible solution, a large-scale reduction in military expenditure, was likewise ruled out by the general Arab condemnaton of Sadat's Sinai agreement, since when he had been careful to avoid any action which might be condemned as "defeatist".

The severest jolt of Sadat's presidential career came in January 1977 with the outbreak of very serious riots in Cairo in response to increases in the prices of subsidised foodstuffs. It was probaby after this that Sadat began planning his "peace initiative", which was both to give a new political focus to the hopes and aspirations of the Egyptian people and to make Egypt a safer and more attractive market for Western investors, both public and private. The arrival in power at the same moment of a new American president, Jimmy Carter, with a relatively open mind on Middle Eastern issues, provided an additional stimulus for a new Arab initiative, while the election as prime minister of Israel in May of Mr Menachem Begin, then widely regarded as a warmonger, may have made the need for a peace initiative seem all the more urgent.

Intransigence of Arab critics

At first Sadat probably hoped to carry other Arab leaders along with him in reconvening the Geneva peace conference, adjourned since its inauguration in December 1973, and finding a formula, acceptable to both Israel and the PLO, for Palestinian representation at that conference. But other Arab leaders, particularly President Assad of Syria, were in much less of a hurry than he was to make the necessary conditions, and by the autumn he had decided to go it alone. On November 9 he announced in the Egyptian National Assembly that he was ready to go "to the Knesset itself" for peace talks with the Israelis. The offer was at once taken up by Mr Begin, with whom, it was later revealed, there had been some secret indirect negotiations, and within a few days Sadat had flown to Jerusalem, been deliriously welcomed by the Israeli population (with maximum coverage from the world media), and had delivered a firm but generous restatement of Arab peace terms to a special session of the Knesset.

His speech included the demand for Palestinian rights, including an independent state, but conspicuously omitted any mention of the PLO as such. (It was said that this omission had been specially requested by Moshe Dayan, the Israel foreign minister, in the car on the way from Ben Gurion airport to Jerusalem.) This increased the suspicion in many Arab capitals that Sadat's dramatic gesture, despite his protestations to the contrary, was intended as the prelude to a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Further colour was given to these suspicions when Sadat, after receiving a hero's welcome on his return to Cairo, issued invitations to a preliminary peace conference in Cairo accompanied by scornful language about the Soviet Union, the Palestinians and other Arab governments, which ensured that only Israel and the United States would accept.

Sadat was thus able to blame the intransigence of his Arab critics for the fact that he embarked on a process of bilateral negotiations with Israel which appeared to suit Egyptian interests. But in these negotiations he continued to insist on the need for a global settlement of the conflict taking account of Palestinian rights. Only when President Carter summoned him and Mr Begin for a marathon negotiating session in the seclusion of Camp David, Maryland, in September 1978, did Sadat agree to separate, at least procedurally, the issue of peace between Israel and Egypt from that of the Palestinians. Under the Camp David accords Israel agreed to negotiate, with Egypt and Jordan, a form of autonomy for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a five-year interim solution, during which further negotiations would be held, with the participation of elected representatives of the inhabitants, to determine the final status of the areas. But Egypt agreed to negotiate a peace treaty with Israel within three months, and the two sets of negotiations were not made dependent on each other's success.

In fact it took a further six months of negotiation, with further brokerage by President Carter, to bring about the peace treaty finally signed in March 1979. The talks on Palestinian autonomy, boycotted by Jordan and bitterly condemned by the PLO, began in May 1979 but made little progress, largely because of the very restrictive interpretation given to autonomy by the Israeli side. Sadat's hope sthat American pressure would be used to soften the Israeli stand were largely disappointed, partly because President Carter's dimestic political position got weaker, and Israel's influence within the United States stronger, as the 1980 presidential election aproached.

Sadat tried to exert pressure himself by interpreting restrictively the "normalisation" process prescribed by the treaty for Egyptian-Israeli relations. But he dared not halt the process altogether as this might have damaged his reputation as a man of peace in both Israel and the West, and would have provided Israel with an excuse to withhold the promised evacuation of Egyptian territory in the Sinai Peninsula.

In May 1980 Sadat suspended the autonomy talks, apparently hoping for more favourable conditions after the American and Israeli elections. In this he was disappointed, and though he had agreed last month that they should be reopened this October, there was little expectation among Egyptians that anything serious would be achieved.

Disillusionment with Israel

The gradual disillusionment of the Egyptian public with Israel's response to Sadat's peace initiative was paralleled—and this perhaps was a far more serious matter—by their disillusionment with the economic fruits of peace. American aid there was, on an unprecedented scale, and Western private investment on a more limited one. Suez canal dues; earnings from tourism; the sale of Sinai oil and repatriated income from Egyptians working abroad helped to improve the balance of payments. But the squalour and misery of Egypt's ever-growing urban masses were not alleviated. If anything they got worse, and were made harder to bear by the conspicuous affluence of a small class of new rich, thriving on import-export contracts. Matters were not improved by the fact that this class was the one which provided the President with his small circle of personal friends.

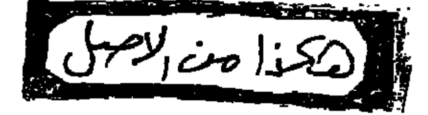
Throughout the 1970s an increasing number of Egyptians of almost all classes, like their counterparts in many other Muslim countries, were turning to religion as a consolation for the moral and material poverty of their daily lives. Sadat to some extent encouraged this, seeing it as preferable to communism and presenting himself as "the believer president" in whom a deeply religious people could recognize itself. But he was firmly opposed to the demands of the Muslim Brotherhood and other activists for strict enforcement of Islamic law as traditionally interpreted, and he was not afraid to challenge the feelings of such people by welcoming the Shah of Iran when an "Islamic" revolution drove him from his country. And last month he used some recent sectarian disturbances in Cairo between Muslims and Coptic Christians as the pretext for arresting more than 1,500 of his opponents, both religious and secular.

Hopes of democracy

One of his proclaimed objectives after 1973 had been to restore multi-party democracy in Egypt, and for most of his time in power the political atmosphere was undoubtedly freer than it had been under Nasser. But his experiments with democracy were always very firmly controlled and, like many men who enjoy supreme power, he found even moderate criticism of his policies hard to tolerate in practice.

There was a streak of vulgarity in his character which frequently aroused the contempt of intellectuals. Yet he had the greatness of a man with simple ideas who has the courage and generosity to pursue them while sweeping aside the petty details with which lesser, even if cleverer, men are so often obsessed. His career as president was, in a way, one long act of faith: faith in the West, and particularly the United States, as potentially better allies for a poor and struggling country than the Soviet Union; and faith in the response of ordinary people in the Middle East to rise above the bitter quarrels of their leaders and arrive at a peaceful solution of their great conflict. Unhappily his faith was not rewarded with the kind of response that would have enabled him to convince his opponents.

He married, in 1949, Jehan al-Sadat. They had one son and three daughters.



Japanese attitude to work, page 23

Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday October 7 1981

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Bank reveals 2pc jump in money supply

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday confirmed City suspicions that poor September money supply figures were part of the reason why the authorities have not stood in the way of higher interest rates.

In the four weeks to September 16 sterling M3, the broadly-defined money supply, is estimated to have risen by about 2 per cent, or almost £1,500m.

But the authorities are clearly hopeful that the new, higher level of interest rates will now help to rectify the position.

Yesterday morning they sold remaining supplies of the short-dated tap stock. In the afternoon they announced that a further £750m of stock was being made available to the market by way of further tranches (£250m each) of three Government stocks already in issue.

The September money supply figures were again distorted by the effects of the civil servants' dispute. On this occasion, bunched repayments of VAT are estimated to have added £500m-£750m to the central government borrowing requirement in the period.

This will not have worked through to sterling M3 on a strictly pro rata basis, however, since some of the refunds may have been used to reduce bank borrowing. As a result, market analysts were tending to put the underlying growth in sterling M3 at 1¼ per cent or more.

Although the overall result might not appear too unsatisfactory, if one allows for the month-to-month fluctuations in the levels of public sector debt sales—and they were probably low in September—it is clear that private sector credit demand has remained relatively buoyant.

While the clearing banks reported a seasonally adjusted rise in their lending during September of no more than £500m, they added that VAT repayments may have been put to a temporary reduction in borrowing and suggested that some customers may have been borrowing elsewhere, following the initial rise in base rates.

In particular, there was probably an increase in bill finance as a result of the Bank's move to extend to certain overseas banks the facility of having their acceptances rediscountable at the central bank.

Overall lending to the private sector was, therefore, fairly buoyant still. Moreover, the fact that the Bank was probably draining money from the system in its increased support of sterling would seem to suggest that total domestic credit expansion may have been fairly high.

Sterling M3 has now risen by just over 10 per cent since February, the base month for the present target period. Given that VAT repayments could inflate the CGBR by a further £2,000m in banking October, the Government will almost certainly need several months of monetary contraction this winter to get close to the top end of its full-year target range of 6-10 per cent growth by next spring.

The new tranches of Gilt-edged stock being issued are: Treasury 12 per cent 1987; Treasury 12¾ per cent 1992; and Treasury 14 per cent 1998-2001.

Rise in interest rates dashes recovery hopes

Industry forecast of worse to come

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The two increases in interest rates in the past fortnight have created such gloom among West Midlands industrialists that they are now forecasting a further sharp increase in unemployment, a deepening of the recesssion they had hoped was heading for recovery, and permanent damage to the country's industrial base.

Mr James Ackers, chairman of the West Midlands Group of Chambers of Industry and Commerce representing 10,500 companies said: "We are now talking about a downturn in manufacturing which will be greater than this country has ever experienced before".

The huge increase in interest rates had caused such widespread concern that he had felt it necessary to conduct an emergency survey of industry's reaction. This had shown that the returning confidence reported in the Group's September quarterly survey had been completely dashed.

"The feeling is that we are now back to where we were in November 1979 when interest rates shot up from 12 to 17 per cent, beginning the present recession. Companies which were struggling to hold on to labour will now be forced to let it go. Factories which were being mothballed will now be stripped and sold with permanent loss of capacity", he said.

The West Midland Group of Chambers represented the biggest regional body reflecting industrial and commercial life in Britain. As such it had tried to maintain close contact with the Government.

"There is no shortage of discussion with the Government but they are not an easy government to talk to. They listen but they do not react", he said.

The West Midlands was clearly in for an even tougher time than it had experienced over the past two years.

Mr Ackers, who is a prominent member of the Conservative Party and former national chairman of the Bow Group, said: "We frankly cannot understand the Government's economic policy or thinking."

A similar stinging attack came from a second West Midlands body yesterday. Mr Chris Walliker, the regional chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, said that companies were reporting a loss of permanent capacity in steel-making, foundries and the many forms of metal manipulation which figures so prominently in the region, so serious that many feared they would not be able to meet the demands of a recovery.

Photograph by George Crane

Pilots at work off Gravesend yesterday: Whitehall suggests small coastal ships do not need them.

Trinity House to review piloting plan for small ships

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Trinity House is to reexamine its proposals to make compulsory the piloting of small coastal vessels, after a warning that the Government may not give approval.

Fears have been growing among operators of small coastal vessels that the proposals, if implemented, would drive them out of business.

Mr George Hollwey, of Bell Lines, a leading London coastal shipowner, gave warning this week that the proposals could destroy trade on the Thames.

"We are in danger of finishing up in London with almost as many pilots as it took to win the Battle of Britain", he said.

Trinity House proposals would add £1 a ton to freight costs and impose a serious burden on London's wealth-creating industry, with less trade and fewer jobs.

The Pilotage Commission, set up to advise the Government on pilotage matters, has been warned by the Department of Trade that the Government would not favour any proposal that would add significantly to the cost of United Kingdom coastal and near-Continental shipping.

Inviting the commission to look again at the proposals, the Department indicates that some kind of fund to reduce the surplus of pilots—believed to be 350-700 out of a total of 1,600 around the British coast—would be preferable to foisting expensive pilots on ships under 3,500 tons that do not need them.

This idea is also meeting strong shipowner resistance however in talks taking place between the commission and the General Council of British Shipping.

"There can be no question of redundancy because the pilots are self-employed people", the GCBS said last night. "No pilot can be compelled to stop offering his services, nor can shipowners be responsible for a loss of trade to self-employed people. One might as well suggest that if the house market drops, house-owners should contribute to a redundancy fund for estate agents."

Kuwaitis to pay $2,500m for US oil company

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Oct 6

The United States Government is to open a series of investigations into plans by the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, owned by the Kuwaiti Government, to purchase the Santa Fe International Corporation, a large United States oil company with interests in the North Sea. The deal at $2,500m (£1,350m), represents the largest direct Arab investment in an American company.

The transaction could set important precedents, and will test the Reagan Administration, which only recently established a task force to look at direct investments in the United States by foreign governments and government-owned companies. The deal is bound to be controversial, but it is likely to win White House approval.

Santa Fe's ability to win political support in Washington for the deal will be helped by the fact that former President Gerald Ford is a director. The board voted unanimously to accept the Kuwait offer of $51 per share, more than double the current New York Stock Exchange quoted price.

Initial talks between Santa Fe officials and the Kuwaitis took place in London, but the detailed agreement was completed in California, at the American company's head office late last week.

Santa Fe is a large petroleum drilling, exploration and services company with sales last year of $1,230m. The company has an engineering and construction division that has operated in Kuwait for many years. Santa Fe's biggest oil reserves are in the North Sea, and its output there last year averaged 18,000 barrels a day.

The company has a 16.29 per cent share of the high quality Thistle oil field, off Shetland. The field, which began producing oil in 1978, is expected to reach a peak of 135,000 barrels a day next year. Its estimated capacity is 450 million barrels.

The United States Treasury's committee on foreign investment will look at the transaction and its possible implications for national security. However, strong Treasury backing for the deal seems likely, and there will be no anti-trust objections. Last week Mr Marc Leland, the Treasury's assistant secretary for international affairs, said in a speech concerning Opec investments in America that "investment in the United States, both foreign and domestic, is critical to the revitalization of our economy."

☐ Mr Benjamin Rosenthal, chairman of a house government operations subcommittee, said he had received reports of extensive insider purchases of Santa Fe. In a letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission, he urged a halt to trading in the company pending further investigation.

Arab US investment, page 22

CBI talks with Japanese aim to slim trade deficit

By Peter Hill Industrial Correspondent

Industrialists from Britain and Japan will attempt to solve the problem of the growing trade imbalance between the two countries later this week. A Japanese delegation is due to arrive in London tomorrow for discussions with the Confederation of British Industry and Ministers.

The team from the Keidanren, the Japanese equivalent of the CBI, is led by Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, its chairman, and is one of the most influential industry delegations to visit Europe in recent years.

CBI leaders, alarmed at a trade imbalance now running at about £1,400m, want to discuss greater access to Japanese markets for British goods.

Led by Sir Raymond Pennock, the president, the CBI team includes Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman. It will emphasize the problems caused by Japanese exports to important sectors of United Kingdom industry. It will also explore the scope for inward investment in both countries, further technology exchanges and the possibility of joint ventures in third country markets.

Anything but robots, page 23

Assassination sparks off chaotic scramble for gold

By Our Financial Staff

News of President Sadat's death caused chaos in the international financial markets, as share prices tumbled and investors scrambled to switch their funds into the dollar and gold, the traditional safe havens at times of world upheaval.

First reports of the attack started a hectic wave of buying of dollars and gold. Prices subsequently fell in nervous trading with conflicting reports of President Sadat's condition. But confirmation of his death in the late afternoon sent the foreign exchange and bullion markets into a frenzy, notably in New York.

Dollar and gold prices soared in the space of a few minutes. Foreign exchange dealers described the reaction as one of pure panic. One bullion dealer said the New York market had "gone bananas".

The dollar, which had opened lower as dollar interest rates eased further, jumped from DM 2.22½ to DM 2.25 on first news of the attack, then fell to about DM2.24. But within minutes of news of Mr Sadat's death, the dollar shot up by 4½ pennings to DM2.29 as dealers marked it up in response to a flood of buying inquiries.

Little business was done at these levels before the dollar plunged, almost as quickly as it had risen. It finally closed in London at DM 2.25, up 2.40 pfennigs from Monday.

The pound, which fell to $1.8350 at one stage, finished London trading at $1.8490, down 60 points on the day. Its strong performance reflected fears that the Egyptian situation could jeopardize Middle Eastern oil supplies.

Gold soared to $458½ on news of Mr Sadat's death, which came at the end of the London fixing. Gold closed in London at $450 an ounce, a gain of $7.25. In New York, it closed at $451 an ounce, up $15.50. afternoon.

The assassination upset an already nervy stock market in London, and share prices fell back sharply yesterday as sellers came in.

Only oil shares moved upwards on fears of fresh disturbances in the Middle East. The FT Index fell 15.4 points to 475.0, giving up all of Monday's good rise.

Nervously-awaited money supply figures were overshadowed by the news from Egypt in the afternoon.

How BP is fighting world oil glut

By Rupert Morris

Reducing stocks and diversifying sources of supply are two of the ways British Petroleum is overcoming declining demand for oil.

Dr Walter Kirsten, managing director of BP Oil International said in London yesterday that stocks had been reduced from 26 million tonnes at the beginning of the year to 21 million tonnes, making a £700m improvement in cash flow.

BP was changing its supply pattern dramatically, so that more than two-thirds of its crude buying was from non-members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said.

Contracts with Libya and Nigeria had been suspended, and contracts with Iran terminated, Dr Kirsten said. BP was also discussing contract arrangements with Kuwait.

"Our aim is increased flexibility to adjust ourselves if the market requires."

He hinted that more refinery closures were under consideration in Europe where overall distillation capacity of about 1,000 million tonnes compares with an estimated requirement of only 600,000 tonnes.

He regarded the decline in demand as structural rather than related to the recession, and he made it clear that BP would do its utmost to reduce its own European refinery capacity of 100 million tonnes by between 30 and 40 per cent.

It is understood, however, that this would not involve any further closures in Britain, whose capacity will be reduced by 10 million tonnes with the closure of its Isle of Grain plant at the end of 1982.

Dr Kirsten said the declining demand, expected to be about 8 per cent this year, combined with changes in exchange rates made a reduction in trade inevitable.

He said that earlier this year when the price of North Sea oil from the British National Oil Corporation had been $39.25 (£21.54) a barrel, BP had been paying £16.4 a barrel. When the price was cut by $4, the rise in the value of the dollar was such that BP paid £20 a barrel

Ricardo continues its investment for the future

Although the pre-tax profits of Ricardo Consulting Engineers, at £1,150,000 showed a decrease of 4.9% on last year's figure of £1,209,000, they nevertheless represented a significant improvement on the previous six months.

The performance of Cussons, Ricardo's manufacturing company, also showed an improvement following reorganisation at Manchester.

Throughout the year the search for new clients brought further business in Great Britain, Europe and the United States as well as Japan and the People's Republic of China.

This is supported by an extensive in-house forward engineering programme into new designs of engine, both spark ignition and diesel, backed by research into all aspects of engine design and performance.

Additionally we shall be spending £1,000,000 on capital projects in the coming year to enlarge and modernise our engineering facilities.

We look forward to a busy and successful year of consulting and contract work on behalf of our clients throughout the world.

Financial Highlights

	1981	1980
Turnover	£8,958,000	£8,607,000
Operating Profit before interest	£1,179,000	£1,407,000
Profit before Taxation	£1,150,000	£1,209,000
Profit after Taxation	£773,000	£1,253,000
Earnings per Share before Extraordinary items	22.7p	42.0p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	8.5p	7.7p



- **Stock Markets**
  FT Index 475.0 dwn 15.4
  FT Gilts 60.95 up 0.02
- **Sterling**
  $1.8490 down 60 points
  Index 88.2 up 0.1
  New York: $1.8485
- **Dollar**
  Index 108.3 up 0.7
  DM 2.2500 up 240 pts
- **Gold**
  $450 up $7.25
  New York: $451
- **Money**
  3 month sterling 16¼-16⅛
  3 mnth Euro-$ 16⅝-16⁷⁄₁₆
  6 month Euro-$ 16⅞-16⅝

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amstrad	12p to 178p
Angl Am Corp	48p to 735p
BP	8p to 302p
Brown Shipley	30p to 215p
Churchbury Est	25p to 665p
Cons Gold Flds	10p to 481p
Gresham Hse	16p to 210p
Lasmo	13p to 472p
Hoechst	25p to 305p
McLeod Russel	20p to 290p
Shell Trans	14p to 358p
Ultramar	15p to 448p

Falls

Atlantic Assets	10p to 223p
E. Austin	8p to 28p
BAT Inds	14p to 351p
Beecham Grp	11p to 186p
Cope Allman	2½p to 38p
Com Union	9p to 138p
Electrocomps	10p to 130p
Hambro Life	10p to 368p
Imp Chem Ind	16p to 252p
Minorco	20p to 450p
Unilever	15p to 561p
Utd Scientific	30p to 453p

No choice for Guthrie

Directors of Guthrie, the plantations and rubber group, said yesterday that they had reluctantly decided they had no alternative but to recommend shareholders to accept the Malaysian bid for the company (Simon Proctor writes).

Control of Guthrie was acquired last month in a swift share raid on London and Far East stock markets followed by an outright offer valuing the company at more than £280m.

The takeover, launched by Permodalan Nasional Berhad, a unit trust company set up by the Malaysian Government, sparked angry criticism from Guthrie over market share raids.

The statement from Guthrie directors said that a number of the group's big institutional shareholders had indicated that they intended to accept the Malaysian bid.

It was therefore unlikely that more than a small percentage of the shares would remain in independent hands, making the market for the shares very restricted and with the price possibly falling below the offer terms of 901p a share.

Mobil places contract

Mobil North Sea has awarded a £25m contract to the British company KCA Drilling for work on the Beryl B production platform 95 miles south-east of the Shetland Islands.

There will be up to 21 wells for oil production and gas and water injection. Up to six will be drilled by a semi-submersible drilling rig through a template on the sea bed before the platform is installed. Oil production is expected to begin in the summer of 1984.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Opec meeting expected



Opec oil ministers are exepected to announce the date of an emergency meeting next week to try to agree on a unified price structure.

Shaikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah (right), the Kuwaiti oil minister, appears to be the main advocate of an emergency meeting. It is understtod that he visited Algeria last week for talks with his Algerian counter-part on the world-wide oil glut. Since Opec ministers failed to agree on a unified price in August, pressure on prices has intensified.

Stockbrokers must wait

About 10 former partners of Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar, the crashed stockbrokers, will have to wait a further fortnight before they know their future. The Stock Exchange Council yesterday deferred a decision on whether to sanction their moving to other firms.

It is understood the council wants to wait until Mr Martin Fiddler is more advanced with the liquidation of Hedderwick. That could be by the end of the month. Mr Fiddler has already said he is confident creditors could be paid in full.

☐ Correll Engineering of Norwich has completed a £12,000 export order of precision machine tools for a Japanese customer.

☐ The Department of Industry estimates that 93,000 motor vehicles were produced in the five weeks ending September 26.

CHIANTI STAYS ITALIAN

The Antinori family whose Marquess Antinori vineyards have been producing Chianti, Orvieto and other quality Italian wines for more than 600 years have broken off negotiations with the American group Banfi for the sale of a shareholding in the vineyards. Earlier reports in the Italian press suggested that Antinori had been taken over by Banfi.

RAF goes Dutch

Royal Bos Kalis Westminster, the Dutch dredging and construction group, has announced a contract valued at 90m guilders (£20m) for the construction of 22 aircraft shelters and associated services at RAF Wattisham, Suffolk.

☐ Dutch unemployment rose to a postwar record of 404,200 in September from 392,700 in August

Paris export credit talks

Representatives of the main industrial trading nations began two days of talks in Paris yesterday in an attempt to agree on an arrangement governing minimum interest rates for export credits.

The Americans want to raise the rates to levels nearer those prevailing on world markets and to eliminate interest rate subsidies on export credit.

One difficulty is the low interest rates prevailing in Japan. Because of low inflation and the strength of the yen long-term Japanese interest rates are around 9 per cent.

The talks are being held at the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

☐ Four lines of credit totalling nearly £14m for Bank Handlowy of Poland have been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Tea machines for Russia

Rose Forgrove of Leeds has won an order worth £9m for tea packing machines from Technopromimport of Moscow. This is the third Soviet order within a year for this type of machinery.

The contracts have a total value of £15.5m and are for the supply of tea cartoning machines together with weighing and case packaging equipment. The new contract will provide work at the company's factory at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, until December 1983.

TODAY

September car sales.
Company Results: Hambro Life, Harris Queensway (both half-year).

(هكذا من الأصل)

IN BRIEF

Reuter likely buyer for US agency

☐ The President of the company that owns United Press International, the news agency, said yesterday that he expected agreement to be reached for its purchase by Reuter, the London-based news agency. Mr Ed Estlow, president of E. W. Scripps, made the forecast in a speech to editors at UPI's annual convention.

In July it was announced that Reuter was interested in buying UPI and that negotiations were continuing. Mr Estlow said that a deal had not yet been made but "based on the levels of interest shown at the time, our expectations are that a satisfactory ownership conclusion will be reached."

Mr Estlow said that Reuter was not the only bidder in the field. Industry sources in New York however, believe that they are likely to be the eventual owners and that the delay in completing the deal is due to disagreement about the price.

Soviet block debts

☐ Soviet block countries' debts in the West last March totalled between $73,000m and $75,000m and were expected to increase further, according to a new study by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research.

Japan steel spending

☐ The Japanese steel industry plans to expand its capital outlays on plant and equipment from April next year, despite the present slump, as part of its effort to gain an advantage over steel industries abroad.

£1.4m drainage deal

☐ Bovis Civil Engineering has won a £1.4m contract to build a rising main, gravity sewer and storm overflow for Weymouth and Portland

French bank strike

☐ Paris bank employees staged a warning strike yesterday afternoon on the breakdown of negotiations for shorter working hours but the strike was not expected to affect banking operations.

Canadian oil supply

☐ Canada could develop enough sources of crude oil in the next decade to meet domestic needs for 300 years and help to provide security of supply for all of North America, Mr Jack Gallagher, the chairman of Dome Petroleum said.

Italian trade deficit

☐ The Italian trade (£480m) deficit rose to a provisional 1,040,000m lire in August.

October 29 likely date for C & W hiving-off sale

By Bill Johnstone Electronics Correspondent

The Government has selected October 29 as the preferred date for the sale of 49 per cent of the shares of the state-owned telecommunications company, Cable & Wireless.

The sale, being handled by merchant banker Kleinwort Benson, is expected to raise about £175m.

The precise date depends on the behaviour of the share market before the end of the month.

The transaction has been one of the main tasks of Mr Eric Sharp since he was appointed chairman a year ago.

The company, a principal partner with British Petroleum and Barclays Merchant Bank in a telecommunications consortium, is also expected to be granted a letter of intent by the Government giving it formal approval for the group's proposed network before the end of the month.

The consortium has applied for a licence to operate a telecommunications network carrying voice and data in the United Kingdom in direct competition with British Telecom.

Negotiations have been under way for several months to establish the conditions under which the licence will be granted and the period over which it will be valid.

Three principal factors are under discussion. They are access to internal circuits, the right to carry international traffic independent of British Telecom and the level of royalty payments, if any, to be paid.



Mr Sharp: spearheading shares sale

Cable & Wireless returned a pre-tax profit of £62m for the financial year which ended in March. The company's turnover rose by 15 per cent although the small profits increase (£1m) was due largely to the unfavourable exchange rate.

The company intends to shed up to 40 per cent of its 2,000 United Kingdom staff over the next three years.

The consortium of Cable & Wireless, BP and Barclays Merchant Bank intends to invest £50m laying 1300 kilometres of fibre optic cable as the first phase of its network.

New onshore licences spread search for oil

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Five new onshore oil production licences have been granted by the Department of Energy for areas in Staffordshire and Hampshire.

Shell UK has been granted licences to drill for oil in Staffordshire while the company also has an interest in a licence granted jointly with Voyager Petroleums (UK) to explore in Hampshire.

The fifth licence has been issued to a joint venture composed of Graig Exploration and Denholm Exploration to carry out drilling operations elsewhere in Hampshire.

Last year onshore production of oil amounted to about 240,000 tonnes — double the amount produced the previous year, reflecting the build-up of production from the British Gas/BP field at Wytch Farm in Dorset.

Companies awarded onshore licences are required to offer the British National Oil Corporation the first option to buy up to 51 per cent of any oil produced from any finds made on the areas they have been allocated.

These latest onshore licences increase to 51 the number now in force. In addition, 14 mining licences, granted in the period during and before 1967 and which also permit drilling for and production of petroleum, remain in force.

More aggressive dealings likely to follow Santa Fe bid

Arabs may expand US investments

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Oct 6

The decision by Kuwait to buy Santa Fe International Corporation for $2,500m (£1,350m) represents a departure from past trends in Arab investment in the United States. Arab Opec nations have at least $60,000m of American investments, but only a fraction of this amount is in the form of majority shareholdings in corporations.

The Kuwaitis have not only signalled their intent to develop a multinational oil company, but they have become the first Arab investors to buy a large corporation. They have tended to buy large shareholdings in companies — witness their 14.6 per cent stake in Getty Oil, their 14 per cent shareholding in Daimler-Benz and their 20 per cent stake in Metallgesellschaft.

Now the decision has been taken to go for full takeovers of American companies. Arab Opec authorities will be watching Washington's reaction carefully. If it appears that the Santa Fe deal wins approval without too much adverse publicity, then the Kuwaitis, Saudis and others might become more open and aggressive about direct investments in the United States.

There have been two constraints on such investment in recent years. Firstly, there has been genuine concern among some Arab authorities that using oil money to buy large American companies might provoke anti-Arab sentiments in the United States, which would have serious political consequences. Secondly, there is a shortage in Saudi Arabia, for example, of skilled business managers who can be freed from running domestic investment to supervise foreign investments.

It has seemed administratively easier and politically more prudent for the Arab Opec nations to concentrate on portfolio investment rather than direct industrial investment in the United States. There has been some direct investment: Treasury figures suggest the total may be a few thousand million dollars, but it is likely that, through holding companies, Arab direct investments may be much larger.

Some individuals from Arab Opec countries have bought modest-sized banks in California, Georgia, Washington and Michigan, and some large shareholdings in engineering and construction companies. Kuwaiti interests have bought holdings in tourism businesses. Nothing comes close in scale to the Santa Fe deal.

Total Arab Opec investments in the United States are formidable. Federal Reserve Board figures suggest that the cumulative Opec current account balance of payments surplus between 1974 and 1980 was $337,000m after official transfers. The Treasury believes that at least $60,000m of this total has been invested in the United States.

The most recent figures suggest that total Arab Opec holdings of United States Treasury securities amount to $32,537m, more than 25 per cent of total foreign holdings of these securities. The great bulk of these holdings are probably owned by the Saudi Arabian monetary agency, but the Treasury refuses to detail investments on a country-by-country basis.

Treasury figures suggest that total Arab Opec holdings of corporate bonds in the United States in mid-1981 amounted to $6,075m and holdings of corporate shares to $8,297m. Arab Opec commercial bank liabilities totalled $7,957m, with non-bank liabilities almost $1,000m more and assorted other interests totalling a further $4,000m.

Tracing ownership, however, can be difficult in many real estate and stock market deals.

There is also evidence that some Arab investors are active buyers and sellers of securities and it is difficult to determine just what their actual holdings are. One recent report suggested that the Kuwaiti authorities were engaged in stock market transaction involving thousands of millions of dollars in the year to June 1980 through their accounts at Citibank in New York alone.

By making the Sante Fe purchase, aware that it is bound to spark Congressional investiations, the Kuwaitis have almost certainly decided to reveal to the authorities a full account of their diverse interests in America. It seems likely they have made this decision to build a big American-based oil corporation, and more acquisitions are possible soon.

Recently Kuwait launched the Kuwait Overseas Petroleum Exploration Company for foreign exploration. The company, which is active in Malaysia and Bahrain, may soon be a force in the United States. The Santa Fe deal follows two more modest moves by the Kuwaiti controlled Kuwait Petroleum Corporation earlier this year.

The company put forward $100m in a joint exploration venture with AZL Resources. It also put forward $185m to establish a joint venture with Pacific Resources. These deals, along with the Sante Fe one, bring the Kuwaitis into American refining as well as exploration.

EEC RULING ON SECRET PACTS

By Our Commercial Editor

Restrictive agreements in the Italian Flat-glass market, under which buying from foreign manufacturers, including British, was prohibited except in exceptional circumstances, have been ruled by the European Economic Community Commission to be contrary to EEC competition regulations.

The secret agreements, involving Italian manufacturers, wholesalers and processors, were made during 1976 and 1977 and were then gradually abandoned about the end of 1977. Because the agreements were only partially implemented the Commission has decided not to impose fines.

The agreements were made through the Instituto Sviluppo Vetro, Associazione Vetro Italia Centrale, and Associazione Meridionale Vetro in Lastre.

Under the agreements purchases from the Italian makers were made only through the trade associations and on fixed quotas.

Britain's glass makers face more setbacks, study reveals

By Derek Harris

Profit margins in Britain's glass industry in three years have declined sharply from 7.2 per cent to 4.1 per cent last year, with the prospect of large profits setbacks and some losses still to come.

This is the conclusion of a new study by ICC Business Ratios, out yesterday, but reports from the trade also indicate that the industry is being hit by a combination of factors.

The high energy content in glass-making amounting to more than 21 per cent of total costs, has been hitting the industry. Falling demand is also particularly affecting profitability of the large-volume producers just as it is in competitive packaging industries such as metal cans.

Decline in beer sales and particularly those for soft drinks, during the summer are also expected to have their effect on the glass container sector. Manufacture of containers for food and drink account for about a third of all glass sales.

Of the packaging market, worth around £3,500m a year, glass containers account for about 12 per cent, which this year showed a marginal improvement at the expense of plastic and glass-container imports.

But the increasing inroads of the lightweight plastic PET containers is worrying glass container makers such as United Glass and Rockware Glass. United Glass expected a first-half loss this year of £4.6m.

Sales growth in the three years covered by the report has been poor with only two companies in the top ten showing a good rate of expansion. These were Alpine Holdings, the window specialists, and Doulton Glass (manufacturing and home improvement installations), Alpine being up 40.5 per cent and Doulton 23.8 per cent.

Other growth rates were as low at just over 7 per cent. But United Glass and Rockware Glass had growth rates of more than 13 per cent. Pilkington Brothers, the St Helens, Lancashire, glass maker, saw growth of 14.6 per cent but its subsidiary, Triplex, involved in the flagging car manufacturing market, had only 7.4 per cent.

In the year 1979-80 Pilkington had the best profit margins among the top 10 at 14.5 per cent. United Glass's margin stood at 6.6 per cent and Rockware's was 4.1 per cent.

The manufacturing end of the industry saw the slimmest returns on capital employed, according to the report. Those making glass for industrial use, such as car windscreens, showed the poorest return at 6.7 per cent in the final year of the study. Producers of domestic glass had returns of 16.9 per cent, glass users were slightly better at 17.3 per cent and merchants strikingly better at 27.1 per cent.

The Glass Industry: ICC Business Ratios, 23 City Road, London EC1Y 1AA: £95.

Business appointments

Wilkinson Sword names new director

Sir Ronald Ellis has been appointed director of corporate development of Wilkinson Sword Group.

Mr A. S. O. Houchen has been made managing director of McCorquodale Machine Systems.

Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Griffiths has become chairman of Consolidated Safeguards on the retirement of Mr John Marsh.

Mr David K. Rowe-Ham has been appointed to the board of Williams and James (Engineers).

Mr C. Mathieson, group financial controller, has joined the board of Rowans and Boden. Boden.

Mr H. C. Crabb has retired from the board of Walker and Rice (Walric Fabrics).

Mr H. Pilkington has resigned as director of Braby Leslie having vacated his appointment as managing director of Braby Group, domestic products division.

Mr W. R. C. Elliott has retired from the board of Bass.

Mr Eric Brunet has retired from the posts of actuary of Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association and managing director and actuary of Provident Mutual Managed Pension Funds.

Mr G. Lenton has become a director of Kellock Trust. Mr R. B. Martin has been appointed secretary.

Dr J. H. H. Merriman has been appointed chairman of the Information systems Council.

Dr Walter Gilbert becomes full-time chairman and chief executive of Biogen N. V.

Mr J. G. Woolfenden has been made an eecutive director of the Sterling Credit Group.

Mr Derek Vander Weyer has become a part-time member of the board of British Telecom.

Mr H. J. Hann has joined the board of Grattan PLC as a non-executive director. Mr Hann is chairman and managing director of the retail division of Boots.

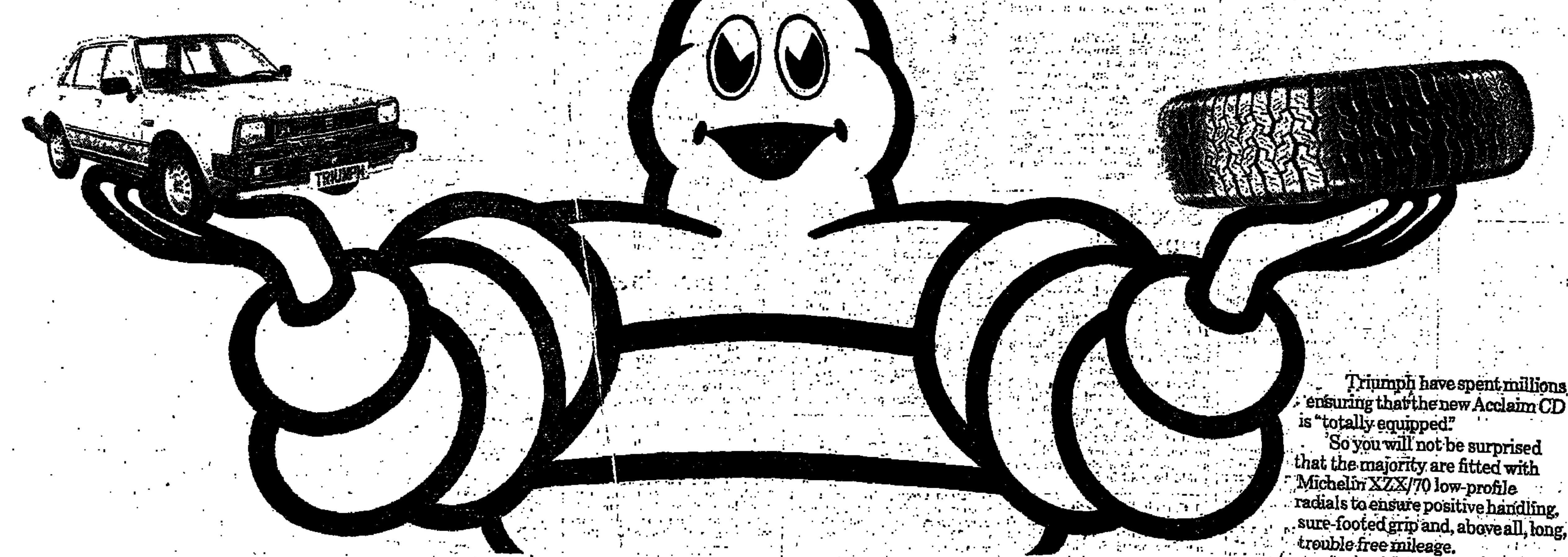
Mr Philip Birch, group managing director of Ward White is appointed chairman elect and following the retiremant of Mr George McWatters, as chairman on March 17, 1982, will become chairman and managing director. Mr D. D. de Carle, a partner in Simmons and Simmons and a non-executive director, will become non-executive vice-chairman on March 17. Mr G. Walsh, head of corporate finance and a director of Morgan Grenfell is appointed a non-executive director.

Mr Anthony Leach has been elected vice-president for accounting of Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Mr E. M. P. Welman is to retire from the board of Baring Brothers. He has been succeeded as senior investment director by Mr Nicholas Baring.

Sir Hector Laing and Mr Charles Tidbury have been elected to the Advisory Council of the London Enterprise Agency. Mr G. Gosney (United Biscuits (UK)), Mr R. Martineau (Whitbread & Co), Mr D. Melvin (BOC) have been elected as members of the executive committee of the Agency.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR MICHELIN.



Triumph have spent millions ensuring that the new Acclaim CD is "totally equipped."

So you will not be surprised that the majority are fitted with Michelin XZX/70 low-profile radials to ensure positive handling, sure-footed grip and, above all, long, trouble free mileage.

SWITCH TO MICHELIN

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Cold comfort from the money supply

Dollar interest rates continued to ease yesterday as markets convinced themselves that the Federal Reserve will have relaxed its tough monetary stance a little by the end of the week. On the face of it, the dollar, too, should have eased further, and, so, presumably, it would have done without the upset of yesterday's assassination. Not that the dollar held on to its sharpest gains, but until the implications of the Sadat assassination become clearer, the United States currency will probably be seen as the likely bolt-hole for "nervous" money.

That in turn might take a little of the sweetness out of easing dollar interest rates as far as sterling and United Kingdom interest rates are concerned. But it requires a fair amount of optimism to see United Kingdom interest rates falling from their present level for some months.

Certainly, the reason why authorities chose not to stand in the way of the latest rise in bank base rates is now clear enough. The estimated 2 per cent rise in the broad money supply, sterling M3, in the September banking month may not in fact be quite as bad as it looks. But even if you allow ¾ per cent for the effect of bunched VAT repayments and a further ½ per cent for relatively low public sector debt sales, the position is still uncomfortable.

Overall, sterling M3 has now risen by 10 per cent since the February base month, an annualized rate of over 17½ per cent. That in itself tells us relatively little given the circumstances, but the fact remains that bank lending to the private, and especially the personal, sector has remained particularly buoyant throughout.

For the authorities seemingly to want to slow this engine of recovery might seem strange, not least given the present state of the economy and the apparent switch of short-term emphasis from meeting monetary targets to holding up the exchange rate.

The real issue is whether the Government is simply trying to juggle two balls (the money supply and the exchange rate) as best it can for the moment, or whether monetary policy is in the process of being gradually adapted to be reasonably consistent with a given exchange rate target. The answer is almost certainly that the general approach at present is "fluid".

Sears

Defensive qualities

The first half figures from Sears Holdings are at the top end of expectations with pretax profits at £35.9m, and with the bulk of the earnings coming through in the second six months as usual, the group appears fairly well set to match last year's total of £99.7m. The footwear side has had a fairly static initial six months, but the purchase of the Butler Shoe Corporation in the United States has proved a useful counterweight to the depressed conditions in the United Kingdom. For the five months to July Butler chipped in £3.2m which neatly offset the fall in profits at home so that the total at the trading level came out at £22.3m.

Given the high level of interst rates on both sides of the Atlantic, the interest charge of £3.4m came as something of a surprise since it was actually down on the comparable figure by about £300,000. The answer lies not in any particularly clever financing arrangement done to buy Butler, but in the group's huge cash resources. Sears generally has anything ranging between £30m and £40m out in the money markets earning interest, plus of course the cash flowing in through its stores.

As for the other sections of the group, trading profits from the department stores improved from £1.7m to £3.3m thanks partly to a turnround at the Wallis Fashion Group which showed a small profit against a loss of £2.2m. The losses on the engineering side were at least contained at £2m while property development and investment saw profits more than double to just over £4m. But two areas of disappointment were car sales and the betting shops.

The shares at 48½p have come back with the market. With a historic yield of 6.8 per cent, they, retain their usual defensive qualities, and could even outperform the market should the group show any signs of doing better than expected in certain key areas.

Bejam

Eating humble pie

Bejam has emerged from its unfortunate venture into the fast food market with profits ahead and confidence still intact judging by the dividend forecast. Having raised the 1980-81 dividend by 22 per cent, Bejam is now forecasting a maintained payout after the planned one for three scrip issue — an effective rise of one third.

The retreat from fast foods has cost £1.9m in below the line write-downs but released about £4.5m of cash — term loans apart, the group had nearly £7m net cash at the year-end — which may well come in useful as Bejam is still expanding fast, but it is now getting stung for mainstream corporation tax because of the new stock relief rules.

Volume growth of 8 per cent in existing selling space testifies to the strength of Bejam's traditional frozen food business — freezer sales were also strong — and should allay any fears about competition from the supermarket groups. So the growth here more than offset the nearly tripled trading loss of £640,000 from fast foods, leaving pretax profits up from £8.3m to £9.0m after a first time £294,000 for profit sharing, but with the benefit of an extra week's trading.

Because of the sharply higher tax charge, of which a large part is deferred tax provisions and so will not affect cash flow, earnings per share have fallen from 10.5 to 7.1p, but cover remains ample even though it could slip again this year. Bejam remains confident of another record year and at 126p yielding a prospective 4.2 per cent and on a prospective multiple of over 16 the shares are expecting as much.

Mr Geoffrey Higham, chairman of Cape Industries

● *Cape Industries, still two thirds owned by Charter Consolidated, took a big strategic decision to get out of South African asbestos. With the help of a £9.2m rights issue at 157p, it bought into insulating materials. The wisdom of this decision is still unclear and the group has the hallmark of an unproven industrial holding group. Pre-tax profits went down by nearly a fifth in the first half of 1980, and for the whole year they crashed by half. Worse was to come. In the six months to June the adjusted figures fell two fifths to £3.33m depressed both by heavier interest charges of £1.5m against £1m, and by a building and insulating recession.*

The automotive division nearly wiped out its losses, but trading profits in building and insulation drifted from £6.9m to £5.3m. The integration of newcomer Newall in insulation cost £1m in extraordinary expenses below the line, and more are to come. Demand for insulating materials is still disappointing, and Pilkington and Cape have been joined in the competition by British Petroleum and BPB Industries. Price cutting is rife, and no one seems prepared to scrap capacity. Nor will it be until the financial year starting next January that the automotive division will return to profits. But down from 243p to the year's low of 146p, the shares now yield 11 per cent and one day business will presumably pick up.

Against a background of controversy over Japanese import penetration a top level mission is in Europe this week and arrives in London tomorrow. How do we see the Japanese? How do they view us? Peter Norman (above) and Peter Hill, both recently in Tokyo, report.

Japanese workers — anything but robots



Masao Takahashi is a union chief who would like his members to spend more of their lives at work.

As assistant general secretary of Domei, the Japanese Confederation of Labour, Mr Takahashi has started campaigning for an increase in the retirement age of his members to 65, from between 55 and 60 years at present.

His reasoning is based on sound economics. The Japanese population is aging rapidly and a way has to be found to finance pensions; but it is still eerie to hear a trade union official advocating a policy that appears to be the reverse of the European trade union goal of work sharing.

But Mr Takahashi, who also accepts the need for micro-chips and robots as part of what he calls the third industrial revolution, is no right-wing renegade in the union structure. In some ways he appears almost radical in trying to persuade his members to take their (20) days of annual paid holiday in full instead of using up only 10 days on average at present.

The moderation of Mr Takahashi and the diligence of the Japanese worker are two of the factors behind the visit to Europe this month of a top level economic mission from Tokyo. The mission, which is being backed by the Japanese Government, includes the chief executive from every leading industry and commercial sector in Japan.

It is touring seven countries in the European Community to explore possibilities for industrial cooperation in Japan, the EEC and the Third World.

The mission members are in a sense the victims of their country's economic success, fearful that a bilateral trade surplus in the EEC, which could reach $15,000m (£8,108m) this year, might lead to the introduction of protectionist measures in Europe. *They come offering* to share Japanese technology and management expertise.

The Japanese believe there is scope for a long-term international division of labour, between themselves, the United States and Europe. But such a division of labour would imply that the partners are equally competitive.

After a brief visit to Japan, which included calls on factories and farms, and meetings with politicians, government officials and trade unionists, I find it hard to see how the EEC can keep up with the Japanese without radical change in attitudes taking place in either one society or the other.

Industrial robots are already making their way into small and medium-sized companies in Japan. Two of them were at work when I visited an automobile components factory in Toshigi province, north of Tokyo, engaged in the relatively unsophisticated manufacture of car seats for the nearby Nissan plant.

Japanese workers are anything but robots. Those on the production line in the large manufacturing plants have a high educational standard, most of them having studied to either high school or senior high school levels.

The Japanese system of giving a person a job for life, paying by seniority and negotiating wages and conditions through company-based trade unions, does appear to make the worker identify his welfare with that of his employer. Jobs are rotated, ideas and suggestions flow up and down the company structure so that decisions come from a mixture of experience from the top, the middle and the bottom of the enterprise.

The result, as far as one can tell from the brief visit, is a willingness to work and the team spirit is foreign to European experience.

At Toshiba's computer plant in the Tokyo suburb of Fuchu, the workers in one department had put up a banner decorated with paper flowers urging each other to greater productivity in completing an order to replace equipment at flood damaged power stations.

In another section of the plant, programmers worked an average of two hours overtime a day. When asked why, they said it was to fulfil the backlog of orders because their machines were a pleasure to work with. No mention was made of extra pay although at that plant overtime was paid at a higher rate than normal working hours.

Along a wall of honour were certificates and awards for excellence at work. Tucked away between the photographs of two recipients of the "Computer Panel Olympics" award, were a couple of baseball trophies. They had been given by a former worker to his one time employer. This man had left the company to become a baseball professional and had handed over his first trophies in recognition of the help his career had been given through playing in the Toshiba amateur team.

The effect of such attitudes is that Japanese industry can operate without having to fear serious disruption through strikes or absenteeism. At the plants visited, attendance rates were around 95 per cent, the 5 per cent missing including those who were on holiday. The percentage of workers away sick on any given day was generaly less than 1 per cent. Guarantee of continous production allowed the car components plant in Toshigi to operate on half-a-days's supply of raw materials and it was experimenting with *operating without stocks* at all.

Japanese businessmen and politicians claim that things will change over the next 10 years. The younger generation, they say, work less hard and take their holidays in full.

Wage levels are comparatively high, ranging from a monthly average of 212,500 yen (£503) gross, including the annual bonus, at the car components factory, to 354,000 yen (£839) at Nissan. Income tax is low, averaging 11 to 12 per cent.

In increasing the level of automation, Japanese businessmen are impelled by a fear that they will in turn become uncompetitive against the newer industrializing countries of Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore.

Where does this leave the EEC? The Japanese answer is the need of change. But the verdict is not wholly negative. Mr Tadashi Kuranari, a Liberal Democrat politician who has close ties with Europe, pointed out that the EEC still has a very impressive capacity for innovation in science. If this could be harnessed commercially, the 1990s could be a decade of European economic advancement.

Stepping up the search for common ground

'Our vigorous export of products is not a conspiracy on the part of Japanese business nor a reflection of its determination to annihilate the industries of other countries'

Earlier this year the Confederation of British Industry, whose leaders will be talking later this week to the top level Japanese economic mission which is visiting Europe, launched a strong attack on Japan's "laser beam" approach to exporting.

The outburst from Centre Point was not surprising. Industrial production in this country has fallen by 17 per cent over the last two years, unemployment is rising, companies can see no prospect of any significant upturn in demand and the imbalance in trade with Japan looks as if it will soon reach £1,400m.

Britain's industrialists, along with most of their counterparts in Europe, made it clear that they wanted the EEC to take strong action to stem the tide if Japan failed to restrain her aggressive exporters voluntarily.

The CBI attack reinforced in rather more diplomatic language by both the EEC Council of Ministers and by British ministers in talks with their Japanese counterparts somewhat surprised Japan's business leaders.

Officials of the Keidanren — Japan's equivalent of the CBI — believed that they had established a reasonably constructive rapport with their British opposites. On the other, they more or less accepted that such an outburst was inevitable.

Mr Masaya Miyoshi, a Keidanren managing director who is accompanying the mission to Europe, which arrives in Britain tomorrow, told me: "Amid the worldwide problems of inflation, stagflation and the high unemployment and difficulties caused by fiscal and monetary policies in the UK, Japan has become the scapegoat".

The tough posture adopted by British businessmen was yet another example of what is termed Japan's "goatabililty".

But goatable or not, Japan takes the issue seriously. After all, as one of the world's most dynamic economies, it has to be seen to be acting responsibly — to understand and appreciate the problems which the "laser beam" approach means for the industrial economies of Europe and the United States.

The Keidanren mission forms an important part of that process. It is also important to remember that Japanese policies are shaped by consensus at every level. Decisions and policies therefore take time to formulate.

The delegation, led by Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, the Keidanren chairman, is interested in listening to European proposals and ideas on how the trade friction and trade imbalance can be eased. That is clear from the fact that the European mission is seen by the Keidanren as having been born out of an inevitably vague political concept outlined more than two and a half years ago in Tokyo by EEC Industry Commissioner Viscount Etienne Davignon.

Mr Miyoshi: "We have refined the concept and identified the areas of interest, since basically we agreed that it was desirable to increase the level of collaboration — through technological exchanges, joint ventures in third countries and two-way direct investment — because, after all we have to co-exist and to work together to maintain free trade in the industrialized world.

"We have to work together to find the common ground. If we are to solve the bigger problems which face the world, such as inflation and the relationship between *North and South, we have to* ensure there is more cooperation and less confrontation. The time has come to consolidate our relations on a more profound and solid base".

Both the Keidanren and Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which is sponsoring the mission, regard the two-week visit as a vital part of the consensus building process. The mission will be followed by others representing specific industrial sectors.

Mr Miyoshi again: "An important task of the mission will be to obtain clearcut ideas and proposals from European business leaders and Government on how we can impliment the three or four basic ideas. Since the original concept came from Europe then we think that concrete proposals should come from the European side".

In the Keidanren's view the top-level exchanges can only help to improve understanding on both sides of the problems which companies face. Understanding, the Keidanren believe, is the key to improving relations between the EEC and Japan. It may be a long-drawn-out and frustrating business for Europeans.

Mr Miyoshi neatly describes Japan's effectiveness in exporting thus: "Japan's vigorous export of products is not a conspiracy on the part of Japanese business nor a reflection of its determination to annihilate the industries of other countries. It results from improvements in productive efficiency and the increased demands for Japanese products from the consumers of importing countries."

His hope, and that of members of the delegation, is that a deepening of understanding at the top level will, in time, percolate down through the various industrial sectors and those who engage in "laser beam" exporting. That will take time.

TRADE AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES BETWEEN JAPAN AND EEC

$100m

100 — 50 — 0

TRADE BALANCE ▬▬

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE ■■■

JAPAN–EEC (Net receipts of Japan)

JAPAN–EEC (Net receipts of Japan)

1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

UK-JAPAN TRADE 1979 AND 1980

£000

	1979	1980
IMPORTS FROM JAPAN ■	1,490,288	1,7122,108
EXPORTS TO JAPAN □	597,147	606,011

Sources: MITI, United Kingdom Overseas Trade Statistics

Business Diary: The driving spirit of John Zachary De Lorean

Johnny Carson hit British television screens for the first time on Saturday night and saw himself upstaged by a marmoset.

Two nights later John Zachary De Lorean was omnipresent on our screens fending off a much more dangerous adversary — a Miss Marianne Gibson, variously described during the day as "a senior executive" and later "a typist". She threatened to bring the house of De Lorean crashing down around John Zachary's ears with allegations of financial misdeeds surrounding the building of the De Lorean production line in Belfast.

The comparison between the two men is irresistible. Both in their own way put on a bravura performance at effortlessly brushing off trouble. Carson looked like a man who would be very much at home in the boardroom exchanging golf stories and profit projections. De Lorean, judging by Monday's performance, could slip into Carson's anchor-man seat any night and no one would notice the difference.

So what could be more natural than the fact that if the De Lorean empire should sink under the weight of suspicion surrounding it, a good $500,000 of Carson's money, invested in confidence, will go down with it.

This is a loss which the nation could probably stand. The fact that there is also more than £80m of British Government aid and 2,500 jobs in Belfast tied in with it makes the future of De Lorean's car plant of more lasting interest.

After his performance on British television on Monday night, it seems impossible to separate the fate of the De Lorean Motor Company from the personality of John Zachary De Lorean himself.

This is understandable since De Lorean's character is as forthright and as individualistic as the car he has produced. At one time the publicists he is fond of employing attempted to portray him as the archetype of the trendy, worldly-wise motor executive which the author Arthur Hailey was to use in his novel about the American motor industry, *Wheels*.

It was a nice story for a public relations firm, but it was simply untrue; Hailey now says that none of the characters in the book was based upon De Lorean.

In fact, De Lorean's youth was not the stuff of which pulp best sellers are made. He was born in January 1925, the son of a worker in the foundry at the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, and spent much of his youth flitting between his mother's home in Los Angeles and his father's in a working class suburb of Detroit.

It was only in 1948, after he had won a music scholarship and a degree in mechanical engineering, that he joined Chrysler and stepped onto a motor industry career escalator which led him to where he is now. De Lorean left Chrysler in 1952 and became head of research and development for Packard, leaving four years later for the Pontiac Division of General Motors.

It was here, in the heartland of American mass car production, that his career blossomed as he presided over an increase in Pontiac sales from 688,000 in 1964 to 877,000 in 1968. Flamboyance, and, in particular the flamboyance of John Z. De Lorean, who was then starting to make his way into the gossip columns, was no small part of the success.

If one is to believe De Lorean's unofficial biography — written in collaboration with the respected American motor industry journalist Patrick Wright — this was a period of intense dissatisfaction with the standards of the industry.

He quit in 1975 making a lot of noise about GM not being willing to produce what he called an "ethical" car, a vehicle which was low on fuel consumption and built to last a long time.



John De Lorean

Two things suggest this stance should be taken with a pinch of salt. Later, when the Belfast scheme was taking shape, he withdrew his name from the Wright book in a move which has been widely interpreted as an attempt to restore his shattered links with the conventional motor industry. More conclusively, the car which he has produced at Belfast does not seem to fit in with his own definition of an ethical car.

It is expensive — $25,000, though some Americans are so keen at the moment that they are willing to pay more — thirsty, and generally more interested in style than economy.

Should Belfast fail, De Lorean will find no comfortable niche back in Detroit's car industry upper classes. Eight years since his departure, the mere mention of his name can still raise a grimace.

He shocked the mores of an intensely conservative hierarchy which inherited its puritanical outlook on life from the sprawling Du Pont clan which once owned GM. They wore suits, white shirts, ties and hats and drove to work in company cars. De Lorean wore jeans, dyed his hair, and turned up at the offices in a Lamborghini or even, on occasion, a pick-up truck.

The offence was compounded when he chose a model, Cristina Ferrare, 20 years his junior as his third wife. Unlike his reputation in Detroit the marriage lasted. Today she still earns nearly a million dollars a year from modelling contracts.

Detroit remains doubly disillusioned with De Lorean; not only did he flout its morality, but it accuses him of forcing the city to indulge in a race with Puerto Rico for the site of his sports car factory. In the end, of course, it was Belfast which beat them all, though we shall all have to wait to find out if Northern Ireland can be described as a winner.

The car itself is on the verge of success — it has established itself as a desirable object in America, but, at the same time, has attracted criticism of the quality of its finish.

De Lorean himself, after years of sniping from critics at the edges, is finally showing signs that he is personally hurt by criticism. It seems a long way from the last interview he gave to the *Detroit Free Press* when he said: "It's still like I'm only 27 and the whole wide apple of the world is waiting out there for me to take a bite of. Some day maybe I'll wake up and discover I'm not 27: But until then, I guess I'll keep living on adrenalin.... I'm running because it turns me on."

David Hewson



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Halstead profits slip but dividend goes up

By Margareta Pagano

Profits declined again last year at James Halstead, the specialist floor covering and leisure products group, but after recovery in the second-half shareholders are getting a 10 per cent dividend increase.

The shares gained 5p to 48p on the news, 1p above the year's high. Pretax profits were down by £200,000 to £1.3m in the year to June on sales slightly depressed at £21.3m compared with £21.9m. Sales for the previous year, however, included £2m from B.M. Coatings, which has since been closed.

Mr Bryan Morrall, chief executive, says that despite difficult trading conditions the group's main operating companies have either increased or maintained their relevant market shares.

Trading profits from Halstead's core business, floor coverings supplying the contract and retail trade, were little changed at £1.1m on £12m turnover.

The division has moved into the retail carpet tile business and recently invested £140,000 in an American carpet tufting machine.

In the leisure area, Conway, a maker of trailer tents and equipment for camping, improved sales over the year.

In August Halstead bought Averoy Travel, a company running coach/camping holidays to the South of France, for £250,000 with further profit-related payments over the next two years. Mr Morrall expects profits of £200,000 in the year to September and further growth next year.



Another year of Excellent Results

Mrs. J. M. Tyrrell reports:

* Record sales and profits achieved. Pre-tax profits up by 43%.
* A total dividend for the year of 7p per share recommended—an increase of 40%.
* A one-for-one Scrip Issue proposed.
* Shareholders' Funds increased by 24%—Group borrowings eliminated.
* Sirdar now the brand leader in hand knitting yarns.
* With a strong balance sheet and continuing investment in new plant and buildings the Company is well placed to face the future.

Summary of Results

Year ended 30th June	1981 £'000	1980 £'000
Turnover	27,650	22,988
Profit before tax	5,314	3,708
Profit after tax	3,462	2,398
Ordinary Dividend	819	585
Dividend Cover	4.2	4.1
Return on Shareholders' Funds	39.3%	34.2%
Earnings per Share (before tax)	44.31p	30.89p

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, available from The Secretary, Sirdar Limited, Flanshaw Lane, Alverthorpe, Wakefield WF2 9ND.

Stock markets

Oil shares alone make headway

Share prices, already nervous yesterday ahead of the money supply figures, were upset by first reports of President Sadat's assassination at midday and, with the exception of oil shares, declined steadily throughout the afternoon. The money supply figures themselves, though slightly better than the worst fears were overshadowed by the news from Egypt.

Sellers came in early in the afternoon, and with no clear guidance from Wall Street, prices drifted lower still. The *FT* Index closed at 475.0, 15.4 points down after Monday's 14.1 rise.

Leading shares closed at their lowest for the day after reports that President Sadat had died. Confirmation of his death came after hours and trimmed another 1p to 2p off share prices. ICI closed 16p lower at 252p, while Beecham lost 11p to 186p, Glaxo 14p to 380p and Unilever 15p to 561p. Engineering leaders saw Hawker down 8p to 278p at the close, Tubes 4p lower at 108p and GKN 4p off at 147p. Bowater lost 6p to 208p and BAT Industries fell 14p to 351p.

Gilts saw three existing stocks reactivated as tapstocks worth £750m at 3.30 pm, after the rump of the previous tap was taken up at £87 in reasonable demand during the morning. But the assassination knocked the gilt market back again in the afternoon. Shorts rallied a little after hours after losing £¼ in the afternoon, but long-dated gilts, after being £¼ up, lost that to close back at Monday night's levels.

After opening easier oil shares rose in quite heavy trading as fears rose of fresh confrontations in the Middle East. BP closed 8p higher overall at 302p, Shell gained 14p to 358p and Lasmo rose 13p to 472p. Ultramar gained 15p to 448p. Second liners had Carless Capel down 1p overall to 117p, KCA International 3p off at 112p and Premier 1p up at 59p. Good figures sent Amstrad up 12p to 178p after 188p earlier. Fears that the Trident missile programme will be even more costly than originally thought upset defence stocks at the start, while electrical shares generally fell with the market during the afternoon in volatile trade.

Banks had a quiet day and drifted down 5p until the news from Egypt knocked up to another 5p off prices. Barclays ended 10p off at 408p, as did Midland at 308p. Lloyds lost 3p overall to 388p and National Westminster fell 5p to 373p.

Shareholders of Alexander Howden apparently cannot wait for the formal merger documents from Alexander and Alexander. They have been selling in the market at prices well below what the merger is said to be worth. Howden shares closed 1p harder at 139p. The A & A bid is reckoned to have a worth of 165p.

Equity turnover on October 5 was £112.859m (12,326 bargains). The most active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, BP, Lasmo, Plessey, Shell, Tricentrol, Ultramar, Glaxo, Commercial Union, Racal, Thorn EMI, Beecham, Hanson Trust, GEC, KCA Drilling, British Land, Land Securities, Courtaulds, Unitech, Burmah, Bowater, British Aerospace, Legal & General, S & W Berisford, BSR and Premier Consolidated.

Traded options saw 1,871 contracts. Racal saw profit taking on put positions, and the BP series was also active.

Traditional options were active. Premier was 6p for the call and 5p for the put. Calls were done in Wearwell at 7p, First National Finance at 3½p, and Woolworth at 4½p. Doubles were done in BP at 35p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Amstrad (F)	14.1(8.76)	2.37(1.36)	13.3(11.3)	2.39(2)	27/10	3.95(2)
Bejam (F)	199.7(164.1)	9.02(8.27)	7.1(10.5)	1.5(1.25)	13/11	2.7(2.2)
Cape Inds. (I)	113.1(106.9)	3.34(4.62)	11.7(15.8)	3.9(3.9)	5/1	—(11.2)
R. Cartwright (I)	4.13(4.98)	0.17(0.27)	2.4(2.32)	1.25(1)	26/11	—(3.0)
Chas. Clifford (I)	3.75(5.31)	0.22*(0.15*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Elbar Ind. (I)	33.4(31.8)	0.94*(0.39*)	20.7*(12*)	—(1.0)	—	—(2.0)
J. Halstead (F)	21.3(21.8)	1.3(1.5)	9.52(10.04)	1.85(1.6)	4/12	2.65(2.4)
Jove Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.4(0.44)	—(—)	2(2)	27/11	—(4.3)
Lawrie Plants. (F)	—(—)	2.0(1.99)	38(26.1)	20(18.5)	12/11	20(18.5)
Raine Eng. (F)	11.8(14.6)	0.025*(0.16)	—(—)	—(0.14)	—	0.03(0.429)
Sears (I)	713(657)	35.9(34.8)	2.1(2.1)	0.7(0.7)	7/12	—(2.3)
Silentnight (I)	36(30)	2.47(0.71)	8.24(2.31)	2(1)	2/1	—(3.5)
Stag Furn. (I)	14(14.9)	0.7(0.84)	7.5(7.7)	1.7(1.7)	19/11	—(5.0)
Francis Sumner (I)	7.68(8.16)	0.15(0.22)	0.43(0.63)	—(0.35)	—	—(0.35)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss.

Lilley in agreed bid for MDW

By Our Financial Staff

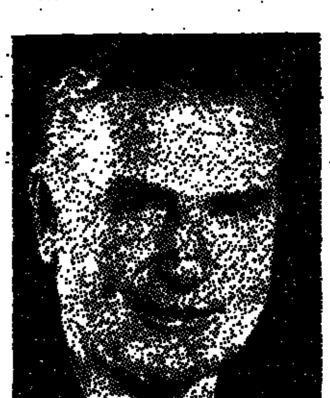
Two Glasgow civil engineering and building groups effectively joined forces yesterday when F. J. C. Lilley emerged as the bidder for MDW Holdings with an offer valuing the group at £8.03m.

Recommended terms are one Lilley share plus £1 cash for every two MDW shares. Lilley's shares slipped 10p to 130p while MDW's shares, after suspension at 83p on Monday, returned at 108p. The offer values MDW at 119p a share.

MDW shareholders can take a higher proportion of the offer either in shares or cash. They can also choose an alternative of an equivalent nominal amount of new 1985 Lilley loan stock bearing interest at the interbank rate for six months sterling depositions payable half-yearly.

Directors of MDW have unanimously recommended the bid and accepted in respect of their 9.08 per cent stake. The group's shareholders will be entitled, whether they accept the offer or not, to the half-year dividend for 1981 of 2.14p gross.

Mr James Aitken, chairman of Lilley, said yesterday the acquisition would extend the range of construction services available from the present group. It would provide opportunities to strengthen trading, particularly in Scotland and the north of England.



Mr H. A. Whitson, chairman of MDW Holdings.

Amstrad profits soar

By Our Financial Staff

Rubber ducks could well add almost 50 per cent to the already soaring profits of Amstrad Consumer Electronics, the radio and Hi-Fi group, next year. After next month, this and other call signs of the citizen band radio enthusiasts — paying around £60 per set—will be music to the ears of Mr Alan Sugar, the group chairman.

He believes that Amstrad could get 20 per cent of the CB market — estimated to be worth £78m in a full year—by Christmas.

Profits for the year to last June of the group which came to market 18 months ago, jumped 75 per cent to £2.3m on a turnover up from £8.7m to £14.1m. Mr Sugar has virtually doubled the gross total dividend from 2.857p to 5.64p with a 3.414p final.

He says that during the year the group has doubled production at its Southend factories

Half-time fall at Stag Furniture

On turnover 6 per cent lower at £14m, pretax profits at Stag Furniture Holdings fell by 16 per cent to £706,000 in the 26 weeks to June 26, mainly because of continued poor results at Avalon Furniture.

Mr P. V. Radford, the chairman, reports that while conditions are still difficult, Stag has an adequate order book and is maintaining its market share; Stag's financial position is strong and liquid. An unchanged interim dividend of 2.5p gross is being paid.

Vibroplant reshuffle

Mr Jeremy Pilkington, whose family owns nearly 65 per cent of plant hire group Vibroplant, has become chairman in a series of moves designed to ease the family's capital gains tax burden. The outgoing chairman, Mr Roy Clinning, now heads Vibroplant Investments, which is already holding talks about expansion into leisure. In the year to last March, pretax profits fell from £3.8m to £1.9m, and the start to this year was poor.

York Trailer

Mr Frederick Davies has taken off the market the 60 per cent of York Trailer Holdings he owns via a Canadian company and family trusts. Mr Davies, York's chairman, suspended the shares three months ago while talking to a buyer. In August the shares came back 4p lower at 10p as talks broke down, but Mr Davies said other companies were showing interest. A statement last night said the 60 per cent is no longer for sale. Mr Davies is in Canada.

Arlington acquisition

Arlington Motor Holdings has entered into an agreement with Lloyds and Scottish to purchase for £1.29m the whole of the share capital of its subsidiary, C. V. (Sales and Repairs), a Leyland vehicle distributor at Basildon, Essex.

Arlington will transfer the business carried on at Chadwell Heath to Basildon and sell its freehold premises at Chadwell Heath.

Eastern Produce

The Eastern Produce (Holdings) offer for Unochrome Industries has been accepted by holders of 10.2m shares (61.06 per cent) which together with the shares already held gives Eastern 90.99 per cent.

The ordinary offer has been declared unconditional

Edinburgh Securities

Edinburgh Securities has made an application to the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in its ordinary shares in the Unlisted Securities Market. Dealings are expected to start next Monday.

At present, specific bargains in Esco's shares take place under rule 163(2)(A). The Stock Exchange has requested that dealings under rule 163(2)(A) should cease pending the outcome of the application.

Hallite asks holders to reject offer

By Our Financial Staff

Hallite Holdings, the synthetic rubber and plastic precision seals maker, last night strongly urged shareholders not to sell their shares to General Tire and Rubber of South Africa.

Mr James Gordon, Hallite's chairman, said that the board was not supporting the takeover bid. The group's Financial advisers, Henry Schroder Wagg, are being consulted.

General Tire and Rubber, a majority-owned subsidiary of Anglo-African Finance, is offering 200p per Hallite share, which values the group at £4.8m

Last week stockbrokers Laurie Millbank carried out a dawn raid on Hallite, securing a 14.9 per cent stake at 200p a share, but the client was not revealed until Wednesday. Then, on Monday, a further 5 per cent changed hands in the market bringing General Tire's stake to 19.99 per cent.

General Tire states that it has received support for its offer from the holder of another 7.83 per cent stake, 188,200 shares, making the total holding 27.8 per cent. The additional stake is believed to be that held by Kleeman Industrial Holdings.

Hallite's shares rose 7p to close at 205p. In the half year to November 1980 Hallite improved pretax profits by 13 pc

Silentnight on course for a record year

By Philip Robinson

Silentnight Holdings, the Lancashire beds, upholstery and furniture group, is predicting record profits this year. At the halfway stage the pretax figure rose from £711,000 to £2.47m.

Mr Thomas Clarke, the chairman, says that the results are being compared with a very poor opening half last year, but the six-month figures to August 1 are still a third up on the group's previous first-half record of £1.8m in 1979.

The result has been achieved on a 16 per cent increase in sales to department store, mail order, and high street retail customers. Sales are up from £30m to £36m.

Mr Clarke says that 2 per cent of that increase is represented by price rises, but the rest is new orders. Silentnight have spent around £4m a year on new plant and equipment.

Mr Clarke said: "We have been making ourselves more efficient for some time now. At the beginning of last year we cut the workforce by 10 per cent to 3,000. We have still got them and we have not had to make any more redundant. There has not been much short-time working either. It is our competitors who have been suffering from the recession, not us."

But he admits that there has been a much more aggressive approach taken to getting orders.

Silentnight is paying a doubled half-time dividend of 2.85p, but says that shareholders should not look for the same sort of increase at the year end.

Idris protests at suspension of its shares

By Our Financial Staff

Shares of Idris Hydraulic Tin were suspended at 162p yesterday by the Stock Exchange without consulting the company.

Idris announced a landslide at its opencast tin mine in Perak State in Malaysia 10 days ago which led to the immediate suspension of all operations. On September 30 the board was reported to be considering what options remained open to the company. There was also a landslide at the site last year.

The company said yesterday that it would seek reinstatement and described the suspension as hasty and arbitrary. But the Stock Exchange said that for the moment there was insufficient information available for shareholders to form a proper view of the company's worth, and the shares would remain suspended until more information was forthcoming. The suspension price values Idris at £2.07m.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14¼%, over £50,000 14½%.

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loan Stock Valuation October 6th

The Net Asset Value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is 228.08p calculated on Formula 2.
Securities valued at middle market prices.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	+1	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	10.9	15.2
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	42	−1	4.3	10.2	3.5	7.9
200	92½	Bardon Hill	187	−1	9.7	5.2	9.1	11.1
104	88	Deborah Services	97	+1	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	112	+2	6.4	5.7	10.1	24.3
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.0	—
110	52	George Blair	52	−1	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	98	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7
113	59	Jackson Group	98	−1	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	113	+1	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	244	Robert Jenkins	288	−2	31.3	10.9	4.0	10.2
59	50	Scruttons "A"	53	−1	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6
224	187	Torday Limited	suspnd	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	11¼	+½	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	+1	15.0	20.0	—	—
56	34	Unilock Holdings	34	—	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	82	−1	6.4	7.8	5.4	9.5
263	181	W. S. Yeates	224	−1	13.1	5.8	4.2	8.6

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.

Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina, United States of America)

Authorised 50,000,000

*Issued and reserved for issue at 22nd September, 1981** 20,000,000

Shares of Common Stock of U.S. $0.50 par value

*including 6,977,874 shares reserved for issue

All the issued and reserved shares of Common Stock have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange.

Particulars relating to Lowe's Companies, Inc. are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of the statistical card may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 21st October, 1981 from:

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB.

Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.

7th October, 1981

Commonwealth of Australia

Twenty Year 5¾% Bonds due November 1, 1985

To the Holders of the above-described Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Sinking Fund Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on November 1, 1981 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, $712,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following numbers:

OUTSTANDING COUPON BONDS BEARING THE DISTINCTIVE NUMBERS ENDING IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TWO DIGITS:

03 24 25 31 47 53 73 75 90 94 99

ALSO COUPON BONDS BEARING THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

404 3804 6204 6404 11604 14704 17004 18704 23604 24604
2604 6004 6304 10204 12604 15404 18004 21204 22704

Registered Bonds without Coupons

Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
R34	$2,000	R35	$1,000

On November 1, 1981, the Bonds or portions thereof, designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof, at the Corporate Trust Office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015. Coupon Bonds should have attached all unmatured coupons appurtenant thereto. Coupons due November 1, 1981 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Upon surrender of a registered Bond for partial redemption there will be issued, at the option of the holder, registered Bonds or coupon Bonds of authorized denominations for the unredeemed principal amount.

On and after November 1, 1981, interest shall cease to accrue on the Bonds, or portions thereof, herein designated for redemption.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

October 2, 1981

James Walker Goldsmith & Silversmith p.l.c.

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman Mr. Gerald S. Sanders

This financial year proved to be a most difficult period for trading. Assisted by the contributions from new acquisitions, Group turnover showed an increase of 8.8% compared with 1980. As with many High Street traders, increasing costs have resulted in lower profit margins.

The revaluation at 2nd May 1981 of the Group's freehold and long leasehold properties showed a surplus of approximately £7.7m.

At present, there is no indication of a resurgence in sales but Group turnover for 1982 will be higher than last year as a result of recent acquisitions.

Given a return to more normal trading conditions, there is every expectation of an increase in profits.

GROUP RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED

	2nd May 1981	26th April 1980
Turnover	27,672,758	25,431,152
Profit before Tax	2,292,377	4,019,304
Taxation	524,622	359,544
Extraordinary Items	1,100,426	639,076
Profit after deducting Tax and Extraordinary Items	667,329	3,030,684
Earnings per Share	8.7p	18.4p
Dividend per Share	4.0p	4.0p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, James Walker Goldsmith & Silversmith p.l.c., Century House, Streatham High Road, London SW16 6ES.

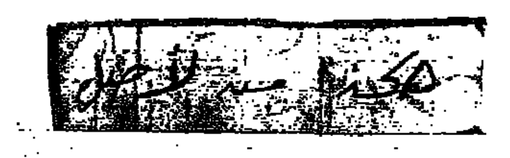
NatWest Mortgage Rate

With effect from 8th October, 1981 the NatWest Mortgage Rate payable under current Mortgage Deeds and Conditions of Offer will be increased by 1½% to 15% p.a.

Existing borrowers will have their monthly repayments adjusted in February, 1982 in accordance with existing arrangements.

National Westminster Home Loans Limited

41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.



BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

Stock Exchange Prices

Upset at Sadat's death

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 28. Dealings End, Oct 9. § Contango Day, Oct 12. Settlement Day, Oct 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	45	MFI Furn	52	-1	3.7	7.2	9.6
248	144	MK Electric	186	-4	17.1	9.2	7.1
385	170½	ML Hldgs	280	..	10.0	3.6	9.0
50½	27	MY Dart	30	..	4.1	13.8	5.2
150	86	McCorquodale	111	+1	11.4	10.3	5.4
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	24	..	2.2	9.3	5.6
53	25	Mackay H.	39 ●	..	5.3	13.3	14.2
127	84	McKechnie Bros	92	..	10.4	11.3	4.1
100	56	Macpherson D.	60	+1	6.0	10.0	22.6
174	65¼	Magnet & S'thns	136	-6	7.1	5.3	9.7
217	97	Man Agcy Music	123	+1	12.5b	10.2	4.3
255	108	Man Ship Canal	108	..	..e	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	24	..	3.1	12.9	..
154	97	Marchwiel	114	..	8.6	7.5	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	115	-3	5.4	4.7	15.7
51	33½	Marley Ltd	36½	+½	3.2	8.8	8.4

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
403	216	Smiths Ind	308	-2	14.3	4.6	8.3
93½	65⅞	Smurfit	77	..	10.6b	13.7	9.0
67	28	Snia Viscosa	28	..	..	..	..
40	19	Solicitors Law	27	-1	..e	..	..
535	350	Sotheby P.B.	415	..	17.9	4.3	11.0
23½	9	Spencer Gears	11	..	1.0	9.3	3.3
184	115½	Spirax-Sarco	132	+2	6.3b	4.8	11.1
88	32	Staffs Potts	33	..	0.0	..	..
107	70	Stag Furniture	82	-3	7.1	8.7	6.9
55½	23¼	Stakis (Reo)	42½	..	2.1	4.9	7.2
544	230	Standard Tel	427	-2	15.0	3.5	14.0
87	31	Stanley A. G.	52	..	3.6	6.9	8.4
215	115	Steel Bros	205	..	11.4	5.6	7.9
222	154	Steetley Co	168 ●	..	15.0	8.9	8.1
25½	13½	Steinberg	21½	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	97	..	13.1	12.5	33.3
56	10½	Stone Platt	12	..	0.1e	1.2	..
33	11	Streeters	35	+2	..	..	8.6
80	48	Strong & Fisher	66	..	9.7	14.7	..

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 6	Market rates (close) October 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8350-8675	$1.8480-8500	0.12-0.02c prem	0.02-0.12c disc
Montreal	$2.2040-2370	$2.2170-2190	0.45-0.55c disc	1.40-1.60c disc
Amsterdam	4.54-64fl	4.59-60fl	1¼-1¼c prem	4½-4c prem
Brussels	68.50-70.50f	69.95-70.15f	70-85c disc	100-130c disc
Copenhagen	13.20-53k	13.43-45k	150-235ore disc	185-315ore disc
Dublin	1.1550-1730p	1.1680-1700p	35-50p disc	80-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.10-20m	4.16½-17½m	2-1½pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	117.25-120.50e	119.10-60e	80-515c disc	145-750c disc
Madrid	175.70-177.30p	176.30-60p	5c prem-30c disc	15-55c disc
Milan	2185-2215lr	2208-10lr	10¼-13¼lr disc	42¾-47¾lr disc
Oslo	10.72-92k	10.86-88k	300-195ore prem	915-810ore prem
Paris	10.32-52f	10.40-42f	6¼-7¼c disc	19½-19½c disc
Stockholm	10.14-30k	10.22½-24½k	250-185ore prem	950-865ore prem
Tokyo	430-30y	425½-26½y	3.60-3.25y prem	9.50-9.25y prem
Vienna	28.85-29.25sch	29.13-18sch	11-7gro prem	35-25gro prem
Zurich	3.49-56f	3.51½-52½f	1¼-1¼c prem	4¾-4½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 88.2

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15½ Low 8

Week Fixed: 15½-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	16	2 months	15⅞
3 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	16¹¹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15¹⁵⁄₁₆-15²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	16⅞
3 months	15²⁵⁄₃₂-15¹¹⁄₁₆	4 months	16⅝
4 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	15⅞
6 months	15¾-15½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¾-16⅛	7 months	16¼-16
2 months	16⅞-16⅜	8 months	16¼-16
3 months	16⅝-16⅜	9 months	16⅜-16⅛
4 months	16½-16¼	10 months	16¼-16
5 months	16⅜-16⅛	11 months	16¼-16
6 months	16¼-16	12 months	16¼-15⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16⁹⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	16⁷⁄₁₆-16⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	16½-16⅜	12 months	16⁵⁄₁₆-16³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16¼	3 months	16⅜
7 days	16⅜	6 months	16⅜
1 month	16⅜	1 year	16¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 16-15¾ Close 5

1 week	16¼-16⅛	6 months	16¹¹⁄₁₆-16⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	16⁷⁄₁₆-16¼	9 months	16⁹⁄₁₆-16⅜
3 months	16⅝-16½	12 months	16⅜-16¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 17¼ 6 months 17⅛

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.60-1.6150
Bahrein	0.6940-0.6970
Finland	8.0080-8.1380
Greece	102.30-104.30
Hongkong	11.1195-11.1595
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5205-0.5235
Malaysia	4.2710-4.3010
Mexico	45.95-47.45
New Zealand	2.2170-2.2370
Saudi Arabia	6.2860-6.3160
Singapore	3.8925-3.9225
South Africa	1.7480-1.7630

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5650-1.5750
+ Canada	1.1999-1.2001
Netherlands	2.48-2.49
Belgium	37.67-37.77
Denmark	7.21-7.22
West Germany	2.2475-2.2525
Portugal	64.50-65.00
Spain	95.60-95.80
Italy	1195-1200
Norway	5.8525-5.8625
France	5.62-5.65
Sweden	5.5050-5.5150
Japan	230.00-230.50
Austria	15.79-15.84
Switzerland	1.9000-1.9050

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8329-0.8331

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 14⁹⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆; one month, 15⁷⁄₁₆-15¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 16⅝⁄₁₆-16⅜⁄₁₆; six months, 16⅛-16⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $434.85 (an ounce); pm, $442 close, $450.
Krugerrand (per coin): $463-466 (£251.25-252.75).
Sovereigns (new): $112-114 (£60.75-61.75).

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	178	..	14.3	8.0	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	415 ●	..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	290	+20	10.7	3.7	..
382	255	Moran	262	..	7.1t	2.7	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	3.2	3.5	..
253	133¼	Warren Plant	226 h	..	14.3	6.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.6	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
26	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£26	..	150	5.8	9.8
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	165	..	11.4	6.9	10.5
135	93	Milford Docks	120	+10	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	145	-5	10.0	6.9	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

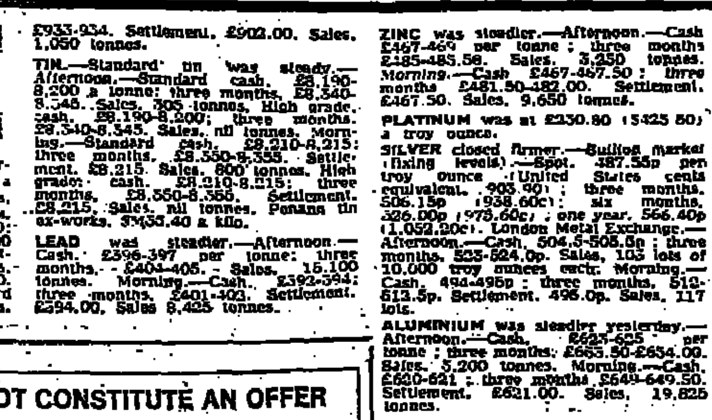
RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)	128
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	54
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	9½+1½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	86
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	100+4
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£105⅝
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	193

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	154 prem+8
Brown J. 25p Ord (78±)	..	½ prem
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182±)	..	4 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ± Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

MARKET REPORTS



Commodities

COPPER bars were steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £909-910.00 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £943-945.50. Sales: 7,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £908-910; three months, £941-942. Sales: 200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £904-904.50; high-grade three months, £933.50-939.50. Settlement, £904.50. Sales, 11,250 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £901-902; three months, £933-934. Settlement, £902.00. Sales, 1,050 tonnes.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,190-8,200 a tonne; three months, £8,340-8,348. Sales, 305 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,190-8,200; three months, £8,340-8,345. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,210-8,215; three months, £8,350-8,355. Settlement, £8,215. Sales, 800 tonnes. High grade: cash, £8,210-8,215; three months, £8,350-8,355. Settlement, £8,215. Sales, nil tonnes. Penang tin ex-works, $M33.40 a kilo.

LEAD was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £396-397 per tonne; three months, £404-405. Sales, 15,100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £392-394; three months, £401-403. Settlement, £394.00. Sales 8,425 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £467-469 per tonne; three months £485-485.50. Sales, 3,250 tonnes. *Morning.*—Cash £467-467.50; *three months* £481.50-482.00. Settlement, £467.50. Sales, 9,650 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £230.80 ($425.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER closed firmer.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 487.55p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 903.90); three months, 506.15p (938.60c); six months, 526.00p (975.60c); one year, 566.40p (1,052.20c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 504.5-505.5p; three months, 523-524.0p. Sales, 103 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 494-495p; three months, 512-513.5p. Settlement, 495.0p. Sales, 117 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £625-625 per tonne; three months, £653.50-£654.00. Sales, 5,200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £620-621; three months £649-649.50. Settlement, £621.00. Sales, 19,825 tonnes.

NICKEL was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,785-2,790 per tonne; three months £2,865-2,890. Sales, 402 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,760-2,770; three months £2,865-2,870. Settlement, £2,770. Sales, 228 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,077-1,079; Jan, 1,091-1,093; March 1,107-1,108; May 1,108-1,110; July, 1,110-1,125; Sept, 1,111-1,120; Nov, 1,100-1,115. Sales: 3,232 lots, including one option.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,280-1,282; March 1,278-1,279; May 1,278-1,279; July, 1,282-1,283; Sept, 1,286-1,288; Dec, 1,292-1,295; March 1,302-1,305. Sales: 6,275 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Oct. 5), 105.91c; indicator price (Oct. 6) 5-day average, 105.59c (US cents per lb.). Buffer stock price for Oct. 6: 52.415 (US) per tonne.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2.00 lower at £167; the "whites" price was £3.00 lower at £184. Futures (£ per tonne):

Jan., 172.50-173.00; March, 180.35-180.80; May, 183.35-183.50; Aug, 186.80-186.75; Oct, 190.05-190.50; Jan, 190.00-192.00; March 192.00-195.00. ISA prices (Oct. 5): daily, 12.84c; 15 day average, 12.02c.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 Contract (cents per kilo): Oct, 390-403; Dec, 394-397; Jan, 395-397; March, 405-407; May, 413-415; Aug, 424-428; Oct, 428-432; Dec, 433-436; Jan, 436-439; March, 440-447. Sales: 42 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — WHEAT. Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £114.00; Nov, £114.50; mid-Nov/mid-Dec, £115.50; Dec, £116.30 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: Oct, £109.50; Nov, £111.50 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—US.—French, South African white and South African yellow, all unquoted.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: Oct, £104 east coast; Jan, £109.50 east coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange.—Home-produced: A steady trade exists, with most sizes in balance.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120 based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.00 to 7.40	7.00 to 7.40
2's	6.40 to 7.00	6.40 to 7.00
3's	5.90 to 6.40	5.90 to 6.30
4's	5.40 to 5.80	5.30 to 5.80
5's	4.60 to 4.90	4.60 to 4.90
6's	4.10 to 4.30	4.10 to 4.30
7's	3.80 to 3.10	3.00 to 3.20

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Milford Docks

Losses at Milford Docks for the half year to June 30 rose from £42,500 to £179,000 before tax.

The board says that the cost of the recently enacted Parliamentary Bill accounted for £35,000 of the loss reported,

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announce that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 6th October, 1981, and has issued to the Bank, an additional amount of £250 million of each of the Stocks listed below:

12 PER CENT TREASURY STOCK 1987
12¾ PER CENT TREASURY LOAN 1992
14 PER CENT TREASURY STOCK 1998-2001

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 6th October, 1981 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 6th October, 1981 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of the prospectus for that Stock, save as to the particulars therein relating to the amount of the issue, the price payable, the method of issue and the first interest payment. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 4th July, 1980, 1st August, 1975 and 23rd November 1979 respectively may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List for dealing on Thursday, 8th October, 1981.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	*Redemption date*	*Interest payment dates*
12 per cent Treasury Stock 1987	3rd November 1987	3rd May 3rd November
12¾ per cent Treasury Loan 1982	22nd January 1992	22nd January 22nd July
14 per cent Treasury Stock 1998-2001	22nd May 2001, or on or at any time after 22nd May 1998 subject to not less than three months' notice	22nd May 22nd November

The further tranches of 12¾ per cent Treasury Loan 1992 and 14 per cent Treasury Stock 1998-2001 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. Dealings in the further tranche of 12 per cent Treasury Stock 1987 for settlement prior to 3rd November, 1981 will, in common with the existing Stock, be effected on an ex-dividend basis.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
6th October, 1981

Wall Street

New York, Oct 6/7.—Stocks were mostly lower at the close after moving uncertainly through most of the session because of confusion surrounding the assassination of Egypt's President Sadat.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off closed down 3.61 at 856.26. It had dropped from an early gain to show a loss, then recovered by mid-session, before slipping back again.

Declining issues were ahead at the close. Volume turned downward to 45.7 million shares from 51,290,000 shares yesterday.

The market was unable to set its course through most of the morning because of the uncertainty over whether Mr Sadat had been killed.

Mr Keith Hertell, manager of the trading department at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette said the market showed underlying strength through that period. "It acted very well on the news about Sadat", he said. "Now people are talking about the political ramifications."

	Oct 6	Oct 5		Oct 6	Oct 5		Oct 6	Oct 5
Allied Chem	42¾	41¼	Fst Intrst Bncp	36⅛	37½	PPG Ind	30	30⅛
Allied Stores	26	26¼	Fst Nat Boston	43	42⅝	Procter Gamble	73⅛	73⅛
Allis Chalmers	16½	16⅝	Fst Penn Corp	3¼	3½	Pub Ser El & Gas	17	17⅛
Alcoa	25	25¾	Ford	19½	19⅞	Raytheon	39	39½
Amax Inc	43¾	43⅞	GAF Corp	13½	13¼	RCA Corp	18⅛	18
Amerada Hess	27	26⅞	Gen Dynamics	24½	23⅞	Republic Steel	23⅛	24½
Am Airlines	14	14½	Gen Electric	55⅞	56½	Reynolds Ind	47⅞	47⅛
Am Brands	37½	37¼	Gen Foods	29⅛	29⅞	Reynolds Metal	27⅛	27⅞
Am Broadcast	32⅛	32⅛	Gen Mills	35½	36	Rockwell Int	31½	32⅞
Am Can	33⅞	32⅞	Gen Motors	44⅞	46	Royal Dutch	31⅛	31
Am Cyanamid	27	27	Gen Pub Util NY	4⅛	5	Safeways	25	25⅛
Am Elec Power	16¼	16⅜	Gen Tel Elec	30½	31½	St Regis Paper	31⅛	31½
Am Home	28⅞	28⅞	Gen Tire	24⅞	24⅞	Santa Fe Ind	22	21⅞
Am Motors	3	3	Genesco	6⅛	6⅞	SCM	24⅛	24½
Am Nat Res	38⅛	37¼	Georgia Pacific	18½	19	Schlumberger	55½	55
Am Standard	29¼	29¼	Getty Oil	62½	60¼	Scott Paper	16⅞	16⅞
Am Telephone	58	58⅞	Gillette	28⅞	29¼	Seagram	50⅛	50
AMF Inc	25	25¾	Goodrich	21	21	Sears Roebuck	16⅛	16⅛
Armco Steel	28½	29¼	Goodyear	17⅞	17⅛	Shell Oil	42⅞	40½
Asarco	29⅞	29⅛	Gould Inc	25	25	Shell Trans	26	25⅛
Ashland Oil	31½	30	Grace	40	40⅛	Signal Co	25⅛	25⅛
Atlntic Richfield	46	43⅞	Gt Atlntc & Pacific	4	4	Singer	17⅞	18⅛
Avco	20⅜	20¼	Greyhound	14½	14½	Sony	17	17⅛
Avon Products	33⅞	34⅛	Grumman Corp	33⅛	34¼	Sth Cal Edison	28⅞	28⅛
Bankers Tst NY	31⅜	31⅛	Gulf Oil	35⅛	34⅞	Southern Pacific	39½	38⅞
Bank of America	23⅛	23¼	Gulf & West	15⅞	16	Southern Rly	84½	84⅛
Bank of NY	34	34½	Heinz H. J.	34½	35⅛	Sperry Corp	31⅞	32⅞
Beatrice Foods	19½	20	Hercules	20⅛	20½	Std Oil Califnia	42⅛	41⅞
Bendix	58⅛	58¼	Honeywell	83¼	84	Std Oil Indiana	51½	53⅛
Bethlehem Steel	20½	20⅜	IC Inds	29½	30	Std Oil Ohio	43½	40⅛
Boeing	23⅜	24¼	Ingersoll	55	56	Sterling Drug	20⅛	20¼
Boise Cascade	34½	34⅞	Inland Steel	25⅛	25⅜	Stevens J. P.	12⅞	12⅞
Borden	27¼	27½	IBM	54⅛	55⅜	Sunbeam Corp	28½	28½
Borg Warner	45⅞	45⅞	Int Harvester	9⅛	10⅛	Sun Comp	34½	32⅞
Bristol Myers	49⅛	50¼	INCO	14⅞	14⅞	Teledyne	139	138⅞
BP	22⅛	21⅞	Int Paper	40⅛	40⅛	Tenneco	34⅛	33⅞
Burlington Ind	24	24¼	Int Tel Tel	28⅛	28⅛	Texaco	34½	34½
Burlington Nthn	47½	48⅜	Irving Bank	52½	53⅛	Texas East Corp	46⅛	46⅞
Burroughs	29⅜	28⅞	Jewel Co	30⅞	30⅛	Texas Inst	80½	81⅛
Campbell Soup	27	28⅛	Jim Walter	17⅞	17⅞	Texas Utilities	19⅞	20
Canadian Pacific	38⅜	38½	Johns-Manville	15	15½	Textron	27⅛	27⅞
Caterpillar	54¼	54⅛	Johnson & John	33½	33⅛	TWA	17⅛	18⅛
Celanese	55	55¼	Kaiser Alumin	17⅛	18	Travelers Corp	45½	45⅛
Central Soya	10⅞	10⅞	Kerr McGee	73⅞	72⅛	TRW Inc	53⅛	53⅛
Chase Manhat	53	53	Kimberly Clark	61½	61⅞	UAL Inc	19⅛	20⅛
Chem Bank NY	52⅛	52¼	K Mart	16⅛	17⅛	Union Carbide	49⅞	49⅛
Chrysler	5⅛	5	Kroger	21¼	20⅞	Union Oil Calif	36	35⅞
Citicorp	24¼	24⅛	L.T.V. Corp	16½	16⅛	Un Pacific Corp	50⅛	48⅛
Cities Service	44½	43⅞	Litton	56½	57½	Uniroyal	7⅞	8
Clark Equip	30½	30⅜	Lockheed	35	34½	United Brands	10	9⅞
Coca Cola	34⅞	34⅞	Lucky Stores	13½	13½	US Industries	9	9⅛
Colgate	15¾	15⅞	Manuf Hanover	35½	35⅞	US Steel	28⅛	28⅛
CBS	52	53⅛	Mapco	31	30⅞	Utd Technol	44⅛	45⅞
Columbia Gas	30⅛	29⅛	Marathon Oil	62½	59⅞	Wachovia	23⅞	24½
Combustion Eng	30½	33⅛	Marine Midland	18⅛	19½	Warner Lambert	18⅛	18⅛
Comwlth Edison	19⅝	19½	Martin Marietta	51⅛	52⅛	Wells Fargo	26⅛	26½
Conoco	64⅛	64¼	McDonnell	27⅛	26⅞	Westnghse Elec	25⅛	25⅛
Cons Edison	29⅞	30	Mead	20½	20⅞	Weyerhaeuser	27⅞	27⅞
Cons Foods	28	28	Merck	81⅞	80⅛	Whirlpool	25½	25⅛
Cons Power	17⅛	17⅛	Minnesota Mng	48⅛	49½	Woolworth	19½	19½
Continental Grp	32⅛	32½	Mobil Oil	27⅛	27½	Xerox Corp	42½	42⅞
Control Data	68⅛	68⅞	Monsanto	65½	65⅛	Zenith	13⅛	13½
Corning Glass	52½	53	Morgan J. P.	56⅛	58			
CPC Intnl	29⅛	29⅛	Motorola	65⅛	65⅛			
Crane	34	34¼	NCR Corp	47⅞	47⅞			
Crocker Int	33½	32⅞	NL Industries	38⅞	39⅛	**Canadian Prices**		
Crown Zeller	27⅞	27⅞	Nabisco	27⅞	27⅛			
Dart & Kraft	48⅛	48⅛	Nat Distillers	23⅛	23⅛	Abitibi	21	21
Deere	35½	36¼	Nat Med Ent	19⅞	19⅝	Alcan Alumin	29⅞	30
Delta Air	61¼	62	Nat Steel	23⅞	22⅛	Algoma Steel	41½	40⅛
Detroit Edison	11⅛	11⅛	Norfolk West	48½	48½	Bell Telephone	17½	17⅛
Disney	47¼	48⅞	NW Bancorp	24	24⅛	Cominco	54¼	55½
Dow Chemical	25⅞	26¼	Norton Simon	14⅛	14⅛	Cons Bathurst	20⅛	21¼
Dresser Ind	37¼	36⅞	Occidental Pet	24⅛	25½	Gulf Oil	20½	20⅞
Duke Power	20	20⅛	Ogden	29⅛	30	Hawker/Sid Can	11½	11½
Du Pont	38⅞	38⅞	Olin Corp	21½	21⅛	Hudson Bay Mng	23⅛	24
Eastern Air	6⅛	6⅞	Owens-Illinois	28⅛	28⅞	Hudson Bay Oil	40	40
Eastman Kodak	65½	66	Pacific Gas Elec	21½	21½	Imasco	34½	34½
Eaton Corp	29⅛	30⅛	Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞	Imperial Oil	27⅛	27⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	24½	24¼	Penney J. C.	30⅞	31⅛	Int Pipe	13½	13⅞
Equitable Life	9⅛	9¼	Pennzoil	39⅛	38	Mass.-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Esmark	47	47⅛	Pepsico	33⅛	32⅛	Royal Trust	15	15
Evans P. D.	20⅛	27⅞	Pfizer	43⅞	43⅛	Seagram	60	59⅞
Exxon Corp	30⅛	30⅛	Phelps Dodge	35	34⅛	Steel Co	33⅛	34½
Fed Dept Stores	37½	36⅞	Philip Morris	49⅛	48⅛	Thomson N 'A'	19½	19½
Firestone	9⅛	9⅞	Phillips Petrol	42½	41⅛	Walker Hiram	23⅞	23⅞
Fst Chicago	18⅛	17⅛	Polaroid	21⅞	22⅛	WCT	10⅛	11

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AU PAIR

Immediate position in Rocky Mountain area of U.S.A. Private room, board, transportation both ways, auto for excursions. Light housekeeping and tutoring for children ages 11, 15, 17. Prefer college education, non-smoker, and one year minimum stay. Photograph, references and résumé to:

RCS, 340 W. Dow,
Sheridan, Wyoming, U.S.A.
82801

BUTLER, HOUSEMAN & CORDON BLEU COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

Required for country house, situated Henley-on-Thames. Would suit either married couple or single person. References essential. Applicants to contact Miss P. Small on 01-235 9012, between 9.30 and 6 p.m. for an appointment.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

CHEERFUL TRAINED children's nurse/nanny for Jonathon (5 months) and to help with Kate (6) and Joanna (4). Elegant home in Holland Park, London and weekends in Wiltshire, work only with the children (some cooking), ability to speak French and interest in music and art an advantage, driving licence essential. Interesting permanent position with many family holidays abroad and top wages. Telephone 01-602 5811 office hours and ask for Emma.

EXPERIENCED Cook and Assistant (married couple or two friends) for Kent country house, December 24th-December 26th. Traditional Christmas dinner.—Telephone daytime: Geoff Gray on 01-935 6165.

HOUSEKEEPERS/AU PAIRS. Nannies avail. Marianne Bureau, 624 5860.

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

RANGE ROVER T REGISTERED

White, left-hand-drive, power steering, power brakes, stereo radio, cloth seats, Michelin tyres, in excellent condition, only 36,000 miles. Bargain at £4,500 o.n.o. as owner leaving country. Telephone: Bath (0225) 319189 Wed., Thurs. London (01)-668 8298 Friday, Sat.

ROLLS ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS ROYCE SILVER SHADOW

'79/'80 (V) Honey Gold, tan trim, 15,000 miles, fully equipped. Totally as new. £24,950 ono. Tel.: 0228 22699

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED WORK in Central London. Highly efficient, well educated, ex-current affairs TV researcher 34 years old, children at boarding school. Happy to work hard in any sphere. Willing to be a P.A. but not a secretary. 01-370 2015.

YOUNG post-graduate research student (law) seeks remunerative part-time work. Anything legal considered. Tel. 0307 51360.

INTERNATIONALLY educated male driver awaiting American university will do anything legal. Excellent refs. Ring 01-357 5678 6-8.30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

4 DAY WEEK employment. Lady (30) Admin., typing, excellent telephone manner, ability communicate with people, plus initiative, reliability. Present employer leaving London. Excellent references. Tel. 226 7756 eve., 0858 71145 weekends.

B.A. Hons. 26, female, now interpreter (Fr., Ger., Ital.) at EEC Brussels, seeks work UK-based. Box No. 0914 G, The Times.

(continued on page 30)

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited copies of which are available on request.

LEGAL NOTICES also on page 28

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976. R. L. POLK & Co (Great Britain) Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, EC2 on Tuesday, the 27th day of October 1981, at 11.30 a.m. in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 1st day of October 1981

By Order of the Board,
J. D'SOUZA
Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
(P) Notice of Appointment of Joint Liquidators AIROIL BURNER Company (GB) Limited. Registered Office 8 St Bride Street, London, EC4. Nature of Business Industrial Oil Burner Manufacturers. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Number of Matter: 003137 of 1980. Joint Liquidator's Name: BRIAN OURY and GEORGE KAY with committee of inspection. P.O. Box 150, National Westminster House, The Grove, Slough; 76 High Street, Slough, Bucks. Date of Appointment: 11th December 1980.

BRIAN OURY,
GEORGE KAY,
Liquidators.

18th September 1981.



Have Times will travel.

If you're planning a journey The Times is just the ticket.

Our holiday and travel columns are published every day and carry a host of advertisements that'll help you make a fast getaway.

Cheap flights to world wide destinations, package deals to the sun or snow, villas on the Mediterranean, South Sea cruises or adventure treks through Darkest Africa.

Wherever you're going the place to start is in The Times Classified pages.

THE TIMES

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Charinco Charities Narrower-Range Fund. 15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
122.2	108.2	Income (34)	..	112.3	12.82
213.5	161.6	Do Accum (34)	..	208.3	12.82
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Legal & General (Unit Trust Managers) Ltd. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Brentwood, Essex. 0277 217238			
105.1	88.6	Equity Dist	88.1	95.2e	4.24
145.0	91.0	Do Accum	123.6	133.6e	4.24
102.8	100.0	Gilt	99.9	105.2e	9.12
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers. Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
162.7	82.0	Commodity	135.9	146.1e	3.18
156.1	108.9	Energy	137.3	147.6	1.32
49.7	40.9	Exploration Fd	39.0	41.9	0.26
114.4	70.2	Financial Secs	94.9	102.0	2.72
61.5	50.1	Int Bond	57.5	62.6e	2.97
436.0	30.9	Exempt Int	366.3	373.9	0.65
270.8	157.7	Do Income	183.3	193.4e	8.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
103.8	94.6	Equity Pen	95.1	100.2	..
100.8	100.0	Prop Pen	100.8	106.2	..
103.7	100.0	Fxd Int Pen	103.7	109.3	..
102.8	100.0	Money Pen	102.8	108.3	..
103.8	100.0	High Yld Pen	103.8	109.4	..
160.8	84.7	AMEV/Fram Am	135.0	142.3	..
130.5	95.9	Do Income	115.6	119.7	..
172.5	98.7	Do Intl Gr'th	143.7	151.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
130.1	98.8	Eq Series Cap A	114.5	120.8	..
184.0	156.7	Pens Man Cap	177.0	186.4	..
216.0	174.8	Do Man Acc	209.6	220.7	..
138.6	123.5	Do Gtd Cap	138.6	146.0	..
164.2	137.6	Do Gtd Acc	164.2	172.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
182.3	157.0	Immed Ann (33)	..	182.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

La crème de la crème

PA/Secretary to Business Development Manager

John Brown Earl & Wright Ltd., (formerly known as CJB Earl & Wright Ltd), is a leading design consultancy in offshore engineering responsible for the design of the largest steel structures in the North Sea.

Specialising in the offshore oil and gas industry, the company is the acknowledged leader in its field providing a stimulating work environment.

One result of our success in this highly competitive and fast moving business is this new role, providing assistance to the Business Development Manager, whose areas of responsibility range from P.R. and advertising to searching out and negotiating new business and the preparation of tenders.

You will also take responsibility for a number of personal assignments including your own sales and publicity projects, helping in the planning and running of promotional events, and providing the business development team with a lot of organisational support.

Secretarial skills required are 90/60 wpm shorthand/typing plus audio and a familiarity with business machines. In addition you will need to demonstrate a strong personality, initiative and imagination, good administrative ability and an enthusiastic approach to learning all there is to know about an exciting high technology business. You'll be aged 25+.

A highly attractive salary and benefits package is offered for this position. Hours of work 8.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m.

For more information please contact: Miss Lynne Errington, John Brown Earl & Wright Ltd., 20 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2. Tel: 01-262 8080.



JOHN BROWN-EARL AND WRIGHT
Consulting Engineers

Office Administrator
up to £7500 pa

A well known firm of international management consultants requires an Administrator to manage its London office. This is a new appointment.

The Administrator will be responsible to the Managing Director for office staff including word processing operators. Additional responsibilities will include the operation of internal control systems and the central filing systems. The Administrator will also carry out secretarial duties for the Managing Director.

The successful candidate will be aged about 40, with several years' office management experience. First class secretarial skills, including shorthand are also required.

In the first instance please write giving details of age, qualifications and experience to date to Julie McIlraith, Personnel Assistant.



Stoy Hayward & Co., 54 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ

CJES
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374

A stimulating, responsible and varied appointment

SECRETARY TO A DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

E.C.3 — LLOYD'S of LONDON — £6,000-£6,750 + bonus

We invite applications from well-educated Secretaries, aged 21-25, with good shorthand/typing and at least 2 years' experience either in insurance, a City institution or blue chip company. The successful candidate will join a small, hard-working team providing full secretarial support in the Chairman's office, with specific responsibility to a Deputy Chairman for his business affairs, appointments and arrangements for numerous functions. Poise, attention to detail and a mature outlook are important. Salary negotiable £6,000-£6,750 + bonus, 3-course lunch for 9p, non-contributory pension and season ticket assistance. Applications in strict confidence, under reference SDC 557/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED,
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH
TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PER executive secretaries

BI LINGUAL SECRETARY (ENGLISH/ITALIAN)

MENSWEAR W.1. — £6,000-£7,000

Unique opportunity for an extremely well groomed efficient Secretary to work in the exhilarating atmosphere of the fashion trade. The job calls for a mixure of Secretary/PA/Receptionist and there is a great deal of involvement and client contact. You should have good typing, reliable rather than fast shorthand and knowledge of telex, combined with a smart appearance and outgoing personality. Fluency in both written and spoken Italian is essential. Salary will depend on experience and suitability.

Contact Angela George 01-235 9984
PER Executive Secretaries, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, London SW1X 7SB

Executive Secretary to Sales Director c. £6,500

If you have a cheerful buoyant personality plus initiative and first class secretarial skills—really enjoy producing well presented work—this could be the right opportunity for you. It is a demanding post—you will need to be well organized, able to follow up work from initial instructions, and plan ahead. There is a considerable amount of telephone contact.

The person appointed is likely to be in the age range 26+ and have had experience of working at a senior level. Working conditions are excellent in modern offices, situated close to the station and local shops. There is also car parking.

Please apply in writing giving details of age, education, experience and current salary to:

Miss R. A. Williams, Birds Eye Wall's Limited, Station Avenue, Walton on Thames, Surrey.

Birds Eye Wall's Limited
Walton on Thames
SURREY

Director's Secretary
A responsible role in a major company
£5,500-£6,000 p.a. Slough

Our Client, one of the world's leading computer manufacturers is looking for an intelligent and highly capable Secretary to work for the Regional Sales Director at their attractive modern offices in Slough.

In addition to providing him with a full and efficient secretarial service, you will be responsible for a variety of other duties that involve liaising with customers, and generally ensuring the smooth running of a busy office. On occasion you may also be required to drive the Director's Company Car — for which a clean driving licence is essential.

Probably aged 23-30 years, you will have good secretarial skills (90/120) together with a mature and responsible attitude to your work and the ability to cope well under pressure. Some experience within a similar senior position is essential.

Please write in the first instance with full c.v. quoting ref. no. T/809 to Barbara Kelly, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB.

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD

Private Chalet ~Crans-Montana

We need two people to look after the chalet and our guests next season from early January to early April.

Apart from general housekeeping, they will provide cooked meals, drive weekly to Geneva to collect and deliver guests to the airport in a VW mini-bus and keep the chalet accounts.

Applicants, aged 25-35, will have relevant experience in a similar role or as a courier at a ski resort. Cooking ability to Cordon Bleu standard is essential, and good conversational French, continental driving and skiing experience would be an advantage.

As well as an attractive salary, we provide free board and accommodation, full insurance cover, lift abonnement, free travel to and from the resort and one free day a week.

Please write, giving personal and relevant experience details, to A.C.J. Hagerman, 21 Eaton Row, London, S.W.1.

Elizabeth Hunt

AUDIO PA — c. £7,000
A Director of studies involved in post graduate ad management training seeks a well educated organiser/administrator. This position offers excellent early promotion prospects. Good audio ability needed, shorthand useful but not essential, 6 weeks hols and sub restaurant.

MAYFAIR — £6,000
A well known firm of Chartered Surveyors seeks a bright young secretary to their Investment Partner. He's extremely pleasant and is a rugby enthusiast. 100/60 skills needed. Benefits include twice yearly salary review and profit share.

CITY BANKERS — NEG TO £8,000
A major International Merchant Bank seeks a PA/Secretary with banking experience. This is an interesting demanding position at director level calling for good organising ability and social confidence. Benefits include excellent mortgage sub and lunch allowance. 100/60 skills needed. Age 24-32.

COMMODITY BROKERS — £7,000
Our clients, an International firm of commodity traders seek a PA Secretary to their Financial Director. Preferably you should have a business knowledge of Italian but providing you have good director level experience this is not essential. Own office, free lunch, 100/60 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921



PRINCIPAL CANVASSER
£8,903 p.a.

An exciting opportunity exists for a Principal Canvasser to help set up and control a small telephone sales operation within The Times Supplements Advertisement Department.

Current experience of telephone canvassing is absolutely essential as is the ability to manage a small team. The successful applicant will be required to join NATSOPA Trade Union.

Please send full career and personal details to:
Desmond Hayes,
Assistant Personnel Manager,
Times Newspapers Limited,
P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ.

£7,500-PERSONNEL

Our brief is to find an assistant who can provide support to the Personnel Vice-President for Europe in an internationally known American company in Knightsbridge.

The role will cover recruitment, organisation of training programmes, research and liaison with overseas offices.

The pace is fast—but fun—so the successful candidate must have good skills, thrive in a hectic environment and enjoy the added ingredient of responsibility.



MEDIA ADVERTISING
£5,250 NEG.

We are a large International Advertising Agency in Mayfair and are seeking a young, lively, intelligent Secretary to work with one of our media groups. This is a career position which would appeal to a numerate person who has good secretarial skills and admin ability who would enjoy working in a friendly, if sometimes hectic team environment. We have a sub restaurant and wine bar and co. shop. For further details please telephone:

HELEN BRIANT ON
629 9496

Hilton International

Secretary to Senior Vice-President

We are looking for a highly qualified experienced Personal Secretary to work for our Senior Vice President responsible for all Hilton Hotels in Europe, Africa and West Asia. His Secretary will handle all correspondence, travel arrangements and appointments and ensure the smooth running of this very busy top executive's office—they will also work closely with his Personal Assistant.

Applicants for this senior secretarial position should have had at least three years' experience working for a top executive of a multi-national company. Impeccable secretarial skills are essential (shorthand 120/typing 70) with excellent presentation and accuracy. Age 28-35. Top salary and benefits. It is hoped that the successful applicant can join us as soon as possible.

Applicants should apply in writing with up-to-date c.v. to Mr Robin Spearman, Director of Personnel and Training, Hilton International Co, 212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8EQ.



WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT YOU ?

Are you a BI-LINGUAL French. We have a super job for you in the City. To £6,500.
Do you want to ORGANISE CONFERENCES ? A golden opportunity for you in E.C.4. To £6,000.
Are you a SCORPIO OR CANCER. Witty Pisces Architect in Holborn needs you. To £6,000.
Do you want to work PART-TIME ? Friendly Estate Agents in North London need really efficient Secretary. Salary negotiable.
Are you quite simply a very competent young Shorthand Secretary, *perhaps your second job* could be with a FILM COMPANY in W.1. To £4,500-£5,000.
IF YOU'RE ON OUR REGISTER YOU'RE VERY SPECIAL TO US.



The Managing Director of a leading firm of International Money Brokers Based in the City of London is looking for a

Personal Assistant/ Secretary

The ideal person must possess all the recognised secretarial skills, be a good organiser, adaptable and confidential. Previous experience gained in money broking environment would be an advantage.

The successful applicant will be attractively rewarded.

Please write with all relevant details to
Box No. 2460 F, The Times

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS
Earn £30 to £60 p.h. Modelling

Do you have style, personality and charisma ? We are looking for new faces for fashion, photographic and glamour modelling for advertising, films, sales promotion, magazines and T.V. commercials. No experience necessary if you have what it takes, a very pretty face and excellent, well-proportioned figure. Registration fee £10, no other money or fees required from you. We are extremely selective so you can expect very high earnings if successful. For interview send personal details, occupation, height, measurements, dress size, etc. S.a.e. and photos to:

Mr. Kevin Phillips, 60 Brockwell Court, Effra Road, London, S.W.2.
01-733 8750 (anytime)

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
To £10,000 + Free Travel
American Brokers

This position will ideally suit someone with current or recent exp as an administrator. The job is demanding and your strong personality combined with a financial background will be suitably stretched. 28-35. 100 wpm shorthand & 60+ typing. A consistent work record + excellent presentation are also part of your necessary equipment. Excellent package of benefits.

Phone Michael on 629 7833
Barnett Personnel Rec Cons

A RECORD AND VIDEO COMPANY

HAVE TWO VACANCIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS FOR SELF-MOTIVATED CAREER ORIENTATED PERSONS.

PA SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
PA SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR OF MARKETING AND PROMOTION

APPLICANTS SHOULD BE EDUCATED TO 'A' LEVEL STANDARDS WITH EXPERIENCE IN EITHER PRESS MARKETING A AND R MEDIA BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
SALARY NEGOTIABLE.
CALL JEAN McKENZIE ON 853 5896.

Lloyds Underwriting Agency

£7,500 — PA/Secretary

A founder director/major shareholder of a highly respected Lloyds Underwriting Agency is looking for an experienced secretary. He leads a hectic life and travels extensively. It is therefore essential that his P.A. should be fully in touch with his work, able to make decisions, organize his meetings, answer queries and handle daily office routine.
This is an ideal opportunity for someone who wishes to be a first class secretary to a top City businessman. You will need good sh/typing and be aged 24-35.

628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

ADVERTISING
£7,500 +

This well established international company needs a top class personal assistant with advertising experience, to assist in the setting up of a small liaison office within the agency, for a major international client. You will be working in the co-ordinating role of a young team. A knowledge of Spanish and/or German would be an advantage. Aged 25-35. Speeds 100/60.

SWEDISH
£7,000 + MORTGAGE

A first class secretary with fluent Swedish is needed for this major merchant bank. Aged 21+. Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

P.A. IN EVERY SENSE !

S.W.1. — TO £7,000

The charming M.D. of this multi-million £ International Company will rely on you being a self starter, able to anticipate his next need. There's lots of personal work and a full range of P.A. duties, so the hours can be long. Basic secretarial work, though not extensive, demands accurate typing and 80/90 shorthand. A working knowledge of German and French is essential, also you'll need to know London. The offices are superb and include an excellent free staff restaurant.

Call Elly Nagler or Caroline Oldroyd on
01-499 5966/629 8511

Executive Secretaries

CITY MERCHANT BANK SEEKS EXPERIENCED SENIOR SECRETARY

for Assistant Director engaged in highly confidential corporate finance work. Impeccable shorthand and audio typing skills necessary together with ability to undertake some administrative and clerical work. Previous experience in similar post an advantage. Opportunity to learn word processor. Excellent salary and working conditions, plus attractive fringe benefits including mortgage subsidy scheme.

Ring 01-623 8711 ext 247

SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

Beautiful/convenient West End office. Age 23/35. Salary on merit. Christmas bonus, holiday bonus, lunches. Please propose salary.

Box No. 0936 G The Times

BILINGUAL SECRETARY P.A.

Director for academic institution based in the PARIS area running educational programmes in Middle East requires exceptional P.A. Excellent secretarial skills, good organizer, ability to work in English and in French, ability to cope with different nationalities and age groups, ability to work under pressure are essential. 2/3 years experience. English mother tongue preferred. Write giving full career and educational details to: Mr Schlosser, Director Centre France Proche Orient, 78350 JOUY EN JOSAS, FRANCE or telephone (6) 9418090.

THE LAW SOCIETY
SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT

A Senior Personal Assistant, male or female (preferred age 25-45) is required for the Secretary, Finance and Administration of The Law Society, the professional body of solicitors in England and Wales.

Excellent shorthand typing skills are essential plus extensive experience of senior secretarial/administrative duties. Ability to communicate at all levels and work under pressure is also a requirement. Knowledge of accountancy work, committee and office administration procedures would be an asset.

Commencing salary up to £7,200 per annum, rising by annual increments to a present maximum of £7,615. Benefits include contributory pension scheme, subsidised staff restaurant, 23 days annual leave and season ticket loan scheme after six months service.

Please write giving full details of age, experience and present salary to The Personnel Officer, The Law Society, The Law Society's Hall, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL.
Telephone: 01-242 1222 Ext. 238

Executive Secretary
to Personnel Director
£6,400 p.a.

First class secretary required by the Personnel Director of this International food manufacturing company based in West Kensington. Above average secretarial skills are required together with the ability to liaise at all levels. Excellent benefits.

For further details please contact Mrs. K. Martin on 01-603 2040, ext: 2461.

SECRETARY
£6,500 plus Mortgage

required by an international organisation to assist one of their key senior managers. This position will appeal to those who enjoy working in a sophisticated but down to earth environment where initiative and hard work are the order of the day. Secretarial skills including audio must be good. Excellent fringe benefits. Close to Tube. 25-40 years.

01-408 1611

MacBlain Nash
Recruitment Consultants

SALES MARKETING CO., W.1

TELE/REC. TYP. 1st class receptionist required to run reception for busy Sales Marketing Co. in W.1. Will train on new computerised switchboard although previous telephonist experience essential. Fast accurate typing required. Applicants must be smart and well spoken. Salary c. £5,000.

AUDIO/COPY TYPIST. Interesting and varied duties. Adler electric typewriter. Fast accurate typing. College leaver with initiative considered. Salary £4,865.

For further details of the above telephone:
Sue Dormer, 409 1828

The Condé Nast Publications Ltd

Publishers of Vogue, House & Garden and Brides and Setting Up Home Magazines. We are looking for a bright, young, enthusiastic Secretary for the Managing Director. Must be an experienced, confident shorthand typist able to cope in this extremely busy office.

Modern offices near Oxford Circus. Lively friendly people. Salary according to experience. Please apply:
Angela Simons Personnel Manager, The Condé Nast Publications Ltd, Vogue House, Hanover Sq, London W1R 0AD
01-499 9080

CAREER OPPORTUNITY
£6,000 neg plus bonus

We seek a person (20-25) to act as Secretary/Assistant to the Eurobond team of a leading firm of stockbrokers, E.C.3. In addition to providing secretarial support (90/50 or audio) you will learn various operational duties so as to become the Dealers right hand. Good promotion prospects once you have proved yourself in this role.

Please telephone Mary Battams at 734 4284

Career plan
Recruitment Consultants

PUBLISHING
£5,500 + EXTRA HOLS.

Enjoy a one to one format when you assist this dynamic Publishing Director. He will make good use of your publishing experience, coupled with your administrative ability as you organise his conferences and seminars. If you possess good secretarial skills, telephone

MARIANNE NASH ON
01-629 7269

Graduate Girls Secretarial

P.A./ SECRETARY

An unusually interesting opportunity as Secretary for Chairman of large entertainment agency and music companies. Although speeds are important, versatility and an interest in Artists and their careers is essential. Salary and travel loan negotiable.

TELEPHONE:
LORRAINE HAMILTON ON
01-836 3941
(No agencies)

EDITORIAL SECRETARY
REQUIRED FOR BUSY MAGAZINE OFFICE

Good typing and calm, responsible personality essential. Shorthand a help.

Please write, enclosing details of experience, to:
Elizabeth Pingstone:
Staff Department,
Unilever UK Central Resources Limited,
Unilever House,
Blackfriars, London EC4.

AUDIO SECRETARY
Start at £6,000

Here is a thrilling opportunity to join a brand new department in a highly successful and rapidly growing company. You'll need a little shorthand to supplement your audio but your responsibilities will be wide and interesting, including arranging meetings looking after diaries etc. Preferred age mid 20s. Tel: Elizabeth Bogod.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

PA/Secretaries

Our business is expanding fast because our people are good! Two Senior Sales Managers need secretaries/assistants to further advance our business which is marketing wall coverings internationally to designers and building contractors. If you are good, level headed and like to be rewarded for hard work, give Sue Clements a ring and she will tell you more about these demanding positions.

Telephone 01-226 3034

CAREER POTENTIAL

GRADUATE Secretary with shorthand for exciting P.R. venture—£6,000.

PERSONNEL: Interesting opportunity for secretary—involvement in international personnel—£6,500.

SECRETARIAL SELECTION
01-629 5062

UP TO £6,500

Applications are invited for the post of Personal Assistant to the Vice President of a very busy International corporation situated in Knightsbridge. Candidates should have several years experience working with top management and have full knowledge of all secretarial duties including shorthand, languages helpful. Age should be over 22 years. Applications in writing only with full C.V. to:

EQUILEASE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,
BOWATER HOUSE, 5th Floor,
68 Knightsbridge,
London, SW1X 7LR

JNR SECRETARY TELEVISION

Leading television company are looking for a College leaver (min speeds 100/50) to learn all about the exciting, fast moving world of television. Terrific career opportunity for someone with enthusiasm and initiative.

01-499 6566

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

Secretary to £6,500

Proposals Manager in Harrow based engineering company wishes to recruit a Secretary, someone with plenty of common sense and initiative, a lively personality and good secretarial skills, prepared to work occasional overtime. Willingness to learn word processor essential. For further details contact Barbara Sherwin, Caprinus & Co. Ltd. (Emp Agy)
01-863 9668

Experienced Secretary PA

Required by Managing Director of expanding company. Applicants should be 25+, versatile, intelligent and able to work on own initiative. Luxury offices in Wembley. Salary £6,300 pa. Contact Mrs Gregory
01-903 9021

SECRETARY/ RECEPTIONIST

A small city firm of Chartered Surveyors, specialising in investment advice, require an additional secretary/receptionist. Salary will be in the region of £5,250 per annum plus a season ticket subsidy. If this is for you, ring Jane Denham on

01-621 1433

PA/ Administrator

You have had several years of all round secretarial experience and want to move on to a more administrative post where you can use your good education and organisational ability. If you like a small company atmosphere, need job involvement and a salary of minimum £6,500, please call Alison Potter, Electronic Brokers Ltd.
01-278 3461
No Agencies

MARKETING
c £6,000 + perks

The young planning manager of an International Marketing operation needs a bright secretary to assist him in everything from Management Conferences to market research. Good shorthand/typing required. Plus many other £5,000-£7,000 job opportunities.

Tel. 628 8132
Carol French Recruitment

ACADEMIC ASPIRATIONS ?
£7,000 + early review + career potential

Do you genuinely seek a career opportunity and find an academic environment stimulating ? If so, join this business Professor and organize new courses and agendas. Use your excellent audio, professional flair and maturity to take you up the ladder. For more information CALL DIANE HILTON ON 01-621 0566
58-60 HOUNDSDITCH, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial

HARLEY STREET
£6,000 NEG.

Young dynamic barrister requires smart presentable P.A./Secretary to help run a fast growing medical legal business. Fast, accurate typing 60+, shorthand useful, together with a working knowledge of bookkeeping, medical or legal experience useful.

Please telephone
637 9711

BRIGHT ? GOOD EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS ? GOOD SKILLS ? TIME FOR A BETTER JOB ?

If so, ring Sara or Hazel 930 0759 or write with C.V. and details of what YOU ARE seeking to: O'Leary Levine (Rec Cons) 11 Buckingham St, London WC2.

INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS !

Have you any PR experience ? Are you able to coordinate Overseas exhibitions ? This + 100/60 skills are requisites for this export company in health care. £6,000.
London Town Staff Bureau
01-836 1994

La creme de la creme also on page 28

La creme de la creme

also on page 27

SECRETARY STEWARD/ESS

Beecham International Aviation Ltd. require a Secretary in their Heathrow office who will also be required to fly from time to time as Steward/ess in the HS125 Executive Jet Aircraft. Previous cabin crew experience with an airline would be an advantage. Application should be made in writing to: The Director, Beecham International Aviation Ltd., No 2 Maintenance Area, London (Heathrow) Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex.

ADVERTISING £6,500 NEG

Managing Director of successful agency seeks very personable P.A./Sec. Advertising experience useful. Discretion and tact essential.

01-730 5148

(Rec.Con.) JAYGAR CAREERS LTD (24hrs)

EXECUTIVE LIFE £7,500

Due to expansion, a challenging opportunity has arisen for a first class Secretary to assist the Chairman of a fast-moving West End company. The brand new offices offer sumptuous surroundings and only those seeking an involving career should apply.

CALL SUE PECHA ON 01-621 0566
58-60 HOUNSDITCH, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial

SOUTH COAST German Speaker

Chairman of major national service organisation requires Personal Assistant/Secretary, age late 30's-50's, with fluent German. Apart from appropriate technical skills at senior director level, personal qualities — more especially integrity, authority and warmth of personality are of prime importance. Salary not less than £8,000 p.a. plus car arrangement and other benefits. Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100, Baker Street, W.1.

01-935 6581

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

General Secretary of world-wide charity requires Personal Assistant who must be a person with very considerable experience of secretarial work, including audio, shorthand and minute taking. Salary, local government scale AP3 (within range £6,567-£7,248 inc LWA). 4 weeks' holiday per year, LV's scheme, for sick pay, non-contributory pension. Further particulars: MISSIONS TO SEAMEN (DEPT BN), ST MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, COLLEGE HILL, LONDON EC4R 2RL.

Secretary/P.A. £6,500 neg

We are a rapidly expanding company involved in the energy industry and based in Harrow. Our Financial Director/Company Secretary needs a Secretary/PA with a good commercial background and proven secretarial skills. Qualifications in Company Law and/or Accountancy would be an advantage. This is a responsible demanding position which would be unlikely to suit anyone under 25 years old. For further details please contact: Barbara Sherwin, Caprinus & Co Ltd. (Emp Agy) 01-863 9868

PICCADILLY, W.1.

Secretary/Receptionist required for small busy West End office of Surveyors. Good shorthand, pleasant telephone manner and common sense are essential. Probably suit someone 25+.

01-493 8351
(No agencies)

Personnel Sec/Receptionist

Required for small Head Head Office of International Company based in W.1, who employ hair stylists and beauticians to work on cruise liners.
This varied and interesting position would suit enthusiastic young secretary with accurate shorthand & typing in return for good salary, free hairdressing and LV's. Ring Liz at Coiffeur Trans Oceans on 01-631 1161

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Commencing December 1st, 1981

An international group of companies conducting business in the Middle East, Europe and the USA require an Executive Secretary between the ages of 25-30. In addition to having excellent shorthand and typing the applicant is expected to liaise between the different international branch offices and clientele. Salary c £7,000 pa.
Contact Stephanie Pojak 01-491 4818

FLEXIBLE INDIVIDUAL

Resourceful shorthand Secretary to help director's assistant in small film company, central London. Immediate start.

Please ring Maureen at 727 3541

ARE YOU ABLE

to cope with a high pressure job in a fast-growing Advertising and P.R. company based in a charming Georgian house in the Holborn area as a secretary to one of our top account handlers? Good speeds essential. Salary £5,300+.
Ring Penny Rome 01-405 7611

STUCK IN A RUT?

An unusually varied and unorthodox secretarial position to cure your sanity. Age 20s. Location Berkeley Square. c. £6,000.
Immediate start.
Phone Anne, 409 0868

CHAIRMAN'S P.A. £7-8,000 (24+)

6446
An excellent opportunity exists with this successful property developer for a versatile P.A. A high level of responsibility and involvement is attached to this senior position, which will include private work concerning his estate, confidential reports, liaison with prominent clients, organising meetings and lunches and utilizing your secretarial skills. If you possess a lively personality and have the enthusiasm to fully develop this position, phone Sue Jones on 628 2690.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

MULTI-NATIONAL TO £6,500

A self motivated Secretary with financial background and good shorthand/typing speeds is required for the West End office of this well-known organisation. Involvement with stockbroking and banking plus lots of delegation. Modern offices and generous benefits.

City: 377 8600
West End: 439 7001
Secretaries Plus — The Secretarial Consultants

£6,400 + 5 WEEKS HOLS.

Would you like to be Secretary to one man in a prestigious but friendly Co? Are you over 23? Do you have accurate shorthand typing?
Call Hazel on 930 0759
O'LEARY LEVINE (REC. CON.)

PA for Appeal Director £6,080 +

Director of National Appeal for medical research centre at leading London hospital seeks a responsible highly motivated pa/sec to assist in this interesting and rewarding field (offices in the City). Candidates should have a good educational background, several years experience, efficient sh/typing with the ability to conduct own correspondence and liaise at all levels. Plenty of scope for ambitious person with pleasant personality and smart appearance. Please telephone Jane Tucker 628 8011X 3386.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY. — £6,500+, cheap mortgage for Assistant Director — City Merchant Bank. Minimum 2 years' experience in bank finance company. Shorthand 100+, typing 60. Age 20-35. Dulcie Simpson, 405 7711. David White Associates (Rec. Cons.)

1 WEEK ON 1 WEEK OFF.—The ideal arrangement for a busy mum with good audio skills at highly prestigious solicitors. Pro rata £6,000+. Covent Garden Bureau, 55 Fleet St, EC4 01-353 7696.

UP TO £10,000.—Plus benefits for exceptionally well qualified bilingual German personal secretary to head of International Bank in the City. Noel Alexander Associates. 01-248 2356. Mrs Sole (Agy).

BILINGUAL PA Sec. with Italian, to assist UK manager in City Office. Phone 236 1221. c.£7,000. Ann Warrington's Career Girl Secretaries.

SECRETARY/PA needed for director of the leading West End modern art gallery. Salary £5,500 p.a. 01-434 5613.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

REGENT ST. Secretary required for firm of Chartered Surveyors. Salary negotiable. Tel. Day 580 1060/4640 Eves 228 6018.

SECRETARY.—Lively small architectural practice near Oxford Circus requires capable Secretary to manage office. Salary £6,000. Please ring 01-636 8868.

SEC/PA—Property Company, Belgravia. Age 22-27. Help if could drive. Call 730 5640.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. Young, bright team need 2 secs. 100/60 wpm. Happy working atmosphere, very go ahead and busy office. Parliamentary exp. useful. Tel: Jane, Brompton Bureau, 01-584 6242.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH P.A. English sh. 22+. £6,000. Language Staff Agy. 455 8922. Till 7 p.m.

MUSWELL HILL. Solicitors require secretary. Good all rounder. Small friendly office. Tel: 444 0202.

PROFESSIONAL organisation, W.C.2 area, need competent secretary to deal with day to day admin. duties. Sh/typing essential. Age 25-ish. £6,600 plus lots of perks. —Ring Eileen Gambrell, 437 9411, CP Exec. Appts.

AMERICAN Bankers require confidential secretary to assist General Manager of Personnel. Good shorthand and typing and organising ability essential. Age 30/35. £7,000.—Ring Cathy Liddle, 437 9411 CP Exec. Appts.

SECRETARY/P.A. 22+. Work as an assistant to M.D. of City P.R. company. Ability to organise, liaise with clients and good sec. skills required. Involvement + £6,000 + 5 weeks holiday offered. Call Mill Bocham. Centacom Staff Personnel Consultants.

ART DIRECTOR'S Asst. £5,000+ (some typing) with previous advertising exp. essential. 836 7621. J.T.J. Agy.

P.A./SEC. (100/50), for editor of publishers W.C.1. College leavers considered. £4,000 (early review). Daven Agy. 734 4153.

PUBLISHING group Kensington, W.8 need Sec to Financial Director. Varied duties. Must type accurately. Super office and atmosphere. C£7,000 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

KENSINGTON £6,000. Our client, a major Hotel Group seeks a numerate Secretary to provide administrative and secretarial support to the U.K. Sales Dept. Their is a junior secretary to assist you. The offices are extremely comfortable and benefits include subs. lunches and 50% disc. in all their hotels. 100/50 skills needed. Age 23+. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

EXECUTIVE SUITE. £6,000. Join this W1 Property Development Company as Assistant to the PA to the Chairman. This is an excellent opportunity if you are looking for good career prospects. 70 w.p.m. audio ability needed. Age 20+. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

ARE YOU 20-25 and happy to work alone? Bright Sec. (S/hand bonus) for one man W.1. company. £5,750 + plenty of free time. O'Leary Levine (Rec. Cons). 930 0759.

OIL CO. needs replacement (after 7 years) of their P.A./Sec., early 20's with good formal skills, some audio and numerate will reach word processing. Happy, busy W1 office, also connected with travel, c. £6,500 p.a., 5 weeks hols, LV's, 10% discount off hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

IF YOU PREFER small office with everything revolving around you, this SW1 Consultancy dealing with Mid-East will suit you. Your English must be impeccable and your general office experience, including typing, good. c. £7,000 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

BI-LINGUAL English / Dutch P.A. with good shorthand typing in both languages needed in new dept. City Bank. Interesting and scope for advancement. £8,000 p.a. Neg. + super fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARY required for Director of Recruitment Consultancy. Good typing skills and general office experience necessary. To operate Rank Xerox 850 although word processing experience not essential. No shorthand. Open mind about salary. Contact Dick McMahon, Court Appointments on 01-577 0700.

CHARMING PERSON FRIDAY to do admin typing (some switchboard rec.) for publishers, S.W.1. 19-21. £4,200. Daren Agy. 734 4154.

ONE-TO-ONE.—Home-based Chelsea property consultants needs PA/Sec organiser 23-38 to help with all aspects of his business. Dealing mentality, ability to relate to events and versatility more important than property experience. Salary negotiable. 581 0071.

SEC. / RESEARCHER. A level educ. aged 22+ slow shorthand and accurate typing. £6,000+ bank benefits. Personnel appts. 583 5567 (24 hrs).

SECRETARIAL

Audio Secretary Holland Park W11

For Estate Agents (Investment Department) small office with friendly informal atmosphere. Salary c. £5,000.
Ring Madeleine White 937 9622

SECRETARY

required by group of doctors and scientists researching into the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease. Shorthand and accurate typing essential. Some audio typing and word processing. Salary not less than £5,554 p.a. Applications to Secretary,

Cardiothoracic Institute,
2 Beaumont Street,
London W1N 2DX.

SEND YOUR CV and your job requirements in confidence to Ann Warrington's Career Girl Secretaries for personal attention. 40 Bow Lane, E.C.4. 236 1221.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY to assist in the planning of a small Art Gallery, Mayfair, £5,000. For more details ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments.

P.A./AUDIO SECRETARY. £6,500 + benefits, for Air Law's partner. Holborn solicitors. 405 4394.

SEC./GIRL FRIDAY. £6,000 + perks req. for City Eng. Consultants. Good skills essential. Duties very varied including recep. and lots of tel. liaison. Clean driving licence essential. Must be resident in N.W. London. Aged 35+. Personnel Appts. 583 5567 (24 hrs).

NON-SECRETARIAL

Receptionist

Experienced receptionist for Marsh & Parsons Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents based in Kensington Church St. Exceptionally busy office and switchboard offers a chance to get really involved. Some typing ability essential. Salary neg. £5,000+.
Ring Madeleine White 937 9622

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION

seeks to appoint a part-time Policy and Information Secretary at a salary of £3,500 p.a. Please apply for further details to the Administrative Secretary, UNA, 3 Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL (S.A.E.). Closing date for applications: 30th October.

ZELLI'S are looking for an adaptable responsible person with experience in selling to help with the running of a small specialist porcelain shop in the Burlington Arcade. Hours 9-5.30 plus one Saturday in four. For further details please ring 493 0203.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST for professional company, W.C.2 area. Must have pleasing personality and excellent appearance, type 45 w.p.m., age 25-ish. £5,300 plus. —Ring Cathy Liddle, 437 9411, CP Exec. Appts.

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE to service existing clients of small successful firm of insurance brokers in S.W.1. Ideal post if you are articulate, aged 25-35 and have experience probably as a secretary in finance: training given: £7,500-£8,000.—Please telephone May Battams, Career Plan Consultants, 734 4284.

STEPPING STONES

PERSON Friday—pre graduate preferably required for Chartered Surveyors. General office duties, messenger duties and some heavy work. Apply Box No 0954 G The Times.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

TEMPORARY PART TIME HELP.—required afternoons in childrens clothes shop. Must be available occasional Saturdays. Applications in writing only to 16 Victoria Grove W8.

PART TIME bookkeeper pro rata, £6,000+ for 2/3 days per week at Holborn Holiday Group Co. handling all accounts monthly figures etc. Covent Garden Appts. 55 Fleet St, EC4. 01-353 7696.

TEMPTING TIMES

SECRETARIES. We need your skills now. Long bookings, all areas, top rates. Personnel Appts. 583 5567 (24 hrs.).

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

Enthusiastic furnished lettings negotiator required for busy well-established department in Mayfair firm of chartered surveyors. Some experience required.

Telephone: 629 6604
Jennifer Rudnay

ECONOMICS Grad. for Commercial career, aged 20-23; £5,000.—Ring Cathy Liddle, 437 9411, CP Exec. Appts.

FRENCH, German and Italian speaking young people wanted to act as Couriers on European camp sites in 1982, full or part season, applications from couples welcome.—Write for job description and application forms (please give telephone number if possible) to: Couriers, Eurocamp Travel Ltd., Edmundson House, Tatton Street, Knutsford WA16 6BG.

LEGAL NOTICES

also on page 26

Re: TASHA DRESS SHOPS (in Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before Friday, 6th November, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned David Julian Buchler, F.C.A. of Bernard Phillips and Company, New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of September 1981.
DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, Chartered Accountant.

ALIFE CLOTHING LIMITED (IN CREDITORS' VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION)
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Rule 129 of the Companies (Winding-up) Rules 1949, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1, at 12 o'clock midday on the 22nd October 1981, for the purposes mentioned in Section 297 of the Companies Act 1948.
Proxies to be used at the Meeting must be lodged at the offices of Lennard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 21st October 1981.
Dated this 28th day of September 1981.
P. MONJACK, FCA, Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976, R. L. POLK & CO (Business Lists) Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, EC2, on Tuesday, the 27th day of October, 1981, at 10.30 a.m., in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Section 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 1st day of October, 1981.
By Order of the Board
J. D'SOUZA, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of GUAPA Limited, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Monday the 12th day of October 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 28th day of September 1981.
by order of the Board
P. R. JACOBS, Director

Recruitment opportunities

Qatar armed forces in the Gulf have the following vacancies:

One Architect Engineer
Two Civil Engineers

Qualifications to be M.Sc. degree with 12 years experience. Conditions of service generous and will be discussed at the interview.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience to:

QATAR EMBASSY,
MILITARY SECTION,
10 REEVES MEWS, LONDON W1Y 3PB

LEGAL AND TAX PUBLISHING
OUTSTANDING EDITORIAL OPPORTUNITIES

A leading technical publishing house, now embarking on a major expansion programme, offers exciting career opportunities to lawyers, accountants and tax experts. Previous publishing experience is not required as full training will be given.

Applicants should be graduates, aged 25-35, with appropriate professional qualifications in their own discipline. They must be able to think and write clearly, and have the enthusiasm to enjoy the intellectual challenge of devising new publications and services for professional people. Older candidates possessing these qualities will also be considered.

Specialist, practical knowledge of tax will be a particular advantage and will be reflected in the remuneration package.

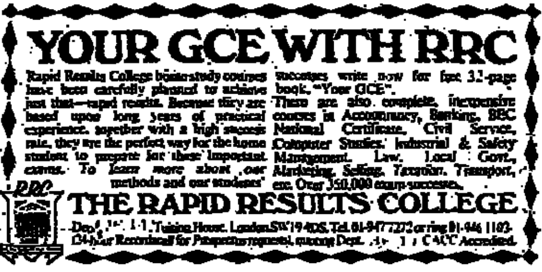
Very competitive salaries and other benefits (including a car for senior appointments) will be offered. Location: Greater London area. The Company has an outstanding growth record in recent years.

Please apply, preferably by letter with usual c.v., to Richard D. Hudson, Messrs William Charles Crocker, New Mercury House, 81/82 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4BT. Telephone 01-353 0311.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?

To help create millions of new jobs a large sum of money is being made available to found "New Towns" in South America. Any person wishing to work and live in these English-style New Towns, without distinction of nationality, religion or political convictions, can apply now. Please write to Mr Abu Bakr Siddique-Bhuiya, Director General of the President Qaboos University Foundation, 219 Somerville Road, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex RM6 5HT for an inscription form enclosing £5, made out to the Director-General, to cover dossier costs.

EDUCATIONAL



A & O LEVELS. Graduate tutors. All boards. Knightsbridge Tutors. 01-584 1619.

LUCIE CLAYTON Secretarial College. Pitman and RSA exam centre. Includes Cordon Bleu cookery and Good Grooming. Recognised as efficient. Also world famous Schools of Fashion Designing, Modelling and Grooming. 168 Brompton Rd., London SW3 1HW. 01-581 0024.

ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE. Secretarial Business Studies and Liberal Arts Courses. Languages. Residents and day students. 01-435 9831, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD.

LEARN TO COOK. 11 week certificate, Jan., April, Sept. 1 Ewert Place, Oxford OX2 7XD. Tel.: (0865) 514719.

MRS THOMSETT'S Secretarial. One or two terms. Six in class. 1 Ewert Place, Oxford OX2 7XD. Tel: (0865) 514718.

ASHBOURNE TUTORS, 4 Kensington High St., W.8. Individual tuition in "O" and "A" level subjects, specializing in maths and the sciences. 640 0587.

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT and career guidance by experts. Brochure from Assessment & Guidance, 6A Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-580 3108.

COURSES

ARABIC tuition, spoken script, individual, group, day-time/evenings. Phone 01-444 3885.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
THE BERKELEY FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from graduates in Medicine for the Berkeley Fellowship. The Fellowship will not usually be awarded for a period shorter than three months or longer than one year. The Committee may decide to make awards to more than one candidate; the total emolument not exceeding £4,400. Closing date for applications for 1982/83: 30 November 1981.

Further particulars of the Fellowship may be obtained from The Dean, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, W1P 7PN.

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

IBIZA.—Bar and Restaurant for sale full details on (0252) 40052.

LEGAL NOTICES

Re REVALLWALK LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Friday the 2nd October, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 21st day of September, 1981
DANIEL BYRN, Director

In the Matter of F&J PRODUCTS (Melaborn) Limited
By Order of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division dated the 11th day March 1981, Mr J. A. Heaford of Queen Anne House, 69/71 Queen Square, Bristol, AVON, has been appointed Liquidator of the above named company without a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 30th day of March 1981.
J. A. HEAFORD, LIQUIDATOR.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

Where else would you get one weeks holiday in Spain for only £16?

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Ideal — Homes that are worth more



Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Time sharing on a stately scale

For sale: an historic house set in acres of sweeping grounds, which include a championship golf course, tennis courts and other leisure attractions.

Normally this is the sort of property within the reach of only the very rich, who can write out seven-and eight-figure cheques with apparant abandon. But today, Britain's heritage is becoming increasingly available to people of more modest means.

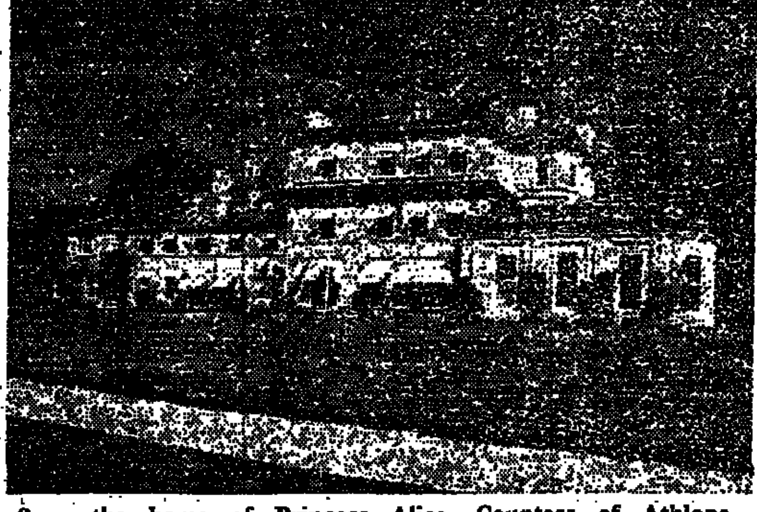
From Scotland to Kent and as far west as Devon, castles and historic buildings are being converted into time-sharing and multi-ownership schemes.

For most people, owning a castle or a graceful old mansion is just a daydream. But through a time-sharing system, middle income groups find they can afford to buy a week or a fortnight in one of these buildings. The buyer simply makes a once-and-for-all cash payment which entitles him to stay there every year for as long as the lease allows.

In England it can be anything from 30 to 80 years, although in Scotland you can buy a time-share in perpetuity. The only additional payment you make is a maintenance charge for the weeks you own.

The system has become so sophisticated that a computer-controlled time-share exchange system allows owners to holiday at exotic resorts around the world with only the cost of the air fare to find.

Its success in the world's pleasure spots has tempted operators and entrepreneurs to look for suitable locations in Britain. In the past the system has received bad publicity as under-capitalized operators and a handful of less than honest developers have left owners high and dry and with large bills. Britons are more likely to be attracted to the scheme when locations exist closer to home.



Once the home of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Brantridge Park is set in 90 acres of grounds near Haywards Heath, West Sussex. This elegant house is available for timesharing through Asset International with prices varying from £1,000 to £5,300 a week for a one bedroom apartment to £1,450 to £6,800 a week for two bedrooms. The interior has been converted and decorated to a high standard and facilities at Brantridge Park include covered heated swimming pool and jacuzzi.

At several home-grown time-sharing developments, the castle, historic house or Regency crescent is used as the focal point of the scheme, with modern single-storey villas discreetly built in the grounds; although commercial viability will often dictate that the historic building already converted into a hotel be reconverted into time-sharing suites.

While time-sharing in Spain can cost between £500 and £700 a week in the off-season, in Britain it comes a little more expensive. A week in a multi-ownership scheme on the Loch Rannoch Estate in Perth for a studio is around £1,250. A low season week at Broome Park, near Canterbury, costs around £900 — but that is for a 30-year lease.

Standards, location and tenure vary between developments. At the spectacular Kilconquhar Castle in Fife, its developers claim to offer style, service, tranquility and golf. Accommodation is in three or four-bedroom villas (the larger ones have their own sauna) for a cost of between £2,450 and £6,900 a week. You own your share of the villa in perpetuity.

In Torquay, the beautifully restored Hesketh crescent, built by William and John Harvey in 1848 and now called the Osborne, manages to mix four-star hotel accommodation and spacious time-sharing apartments. Although the Osborne may lack the breathtaking scenery of its Scottish counterparts, it overlooks Meadfoot Beach, has beautiful grounds, its own swimming pool and tennis court, and a health farm.

Studio and mews type apartments, which can accommodate up to six people cost from £950 a week in the winter to £4,000 a week in summer. Penthouses vary from £1,750 to £5,750 for a week. Ownership is on an 80-year lease basis with a £60 (plus VAT) maintenance charge for each week bought.

Mr Frank Chapman operates Multi-Ownership and Hotels who have schemes in Scotland, at Loch Rannoch and Forest Hills, and the Plas Talgarth Estate in Wales. These tend to be modern developments set in the grounds of an older established hotel. Here you own your "property" for ever and are free to sell or even sub-let.

Most time-sharing developments offer good value for money in the sense that once you have bought your weeks they remain yours either for ever or for the length of the lease. The only other cost to you is a service charge of between £40 and £60 a week for each week you own.

As the time-sharing system becomes more popular, new schemes will come on to the market; and as the cost of maintaining and running large homes, castles and other ancient buildings becomes prohibitive, we can expect a number to be converted into time-sharing developments.

Already some developers are moving into the bizarre: one proposed scheme is to convert the castle that film companies use to make Dracula films. It will probably not be long before someone gets his hands on a haunted house and begins selling ghost time.

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5 bed Farmhouse, with 4 recep rooms, superb kit and offices, barn, stabling and outbuilding and paddocks in all about 6½ acres. £120,000 Freehold for quick sale.
Joint Sole Agents
ADKIN & CO,
10 High Street, Abingdon. Tel: Ab 26080 and MICHAEL SPENCER (Telephone Oxford 513926).

GAMLINGAY. Beds/Cambs border. 4 bed. det. period house. 2/3 recept, large kitchen, breakfast room, inglenook, exposed beams, fully modernised, solid fuel C.H., double garage, good garden, close A1 and B.R. King's Cross 55 min. £60,000. 0767-51189.

TETBURY, GLOS. Recently refurbished shop with flat for sale. Shop is approx. 550 sq. ft. (plus storage floor), flat has 4 beds., 2 baths., kit., garden. £85,000. Tel. 0666 52037.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £150,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son, 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel. 72833.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND. — Carmunnock. Conveniently situated for East Kilbride and Glasgow. Large detached residence standing in 1 acre of ground. For particulars ring D. Robertson & Ptrs. 0565 ?0781.

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NORTH WALES. — Detached Bungalow. 3 bedrooms, study, bathroom, lounge (dining area), kitchen with extras. £35,800. Phone: Conwy 3869.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Wark Crass Farm For Sale. Farmhouse, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Planning permission for 2 dwellings. Modern extensive farmbuildings for cattle and pigs. For sale freehold, offers in excess of £170,000 with 252 acres. Apply: Knight Frank and Rutley, Boroughbridge Office (Tel: 090 12 3171).

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Suffolk/Essex/Cambridgeshire borders. Beautiful countryside and villages from approximately £15,000 to £100,000. Please state requirements. F. J. Pratten & Partners, 8-9 Hall Street, Long Melford. CO10 9JG. Tel: Sudbury 77868.

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A magnificent and luxuriously appointed residence on a 2½ acre plateau site with breathtaking views across countryside to Poole Harbour and the Purbeck Hills and immediate access to a championship golf course. The superb accommodation comprises entrance hall, reception hall, drawing room, dining room, study, sun room, fully fitted kitchen; breakfast room, utility room. Leisure complex with sauna, solarium, games room, showers, changing rooms and splendid heated and illuminated indoor pool. 5 bedrooms with luxury bathrooms en suite. 4 car garage. Offers in excess of £400,000 invited.

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Tel: (0703) 25363

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Large detached Georgian style house. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, modern fitted kitchen, dining room, lounge, playroom, utility, cloakroom, c.h., garage, large secluded garden, freehold.

Offers £82,000
Phone (07073) 22402

COODEN BEACH, East Sussex. Compact weekend/holiday retreat only 100 yds. from sea, golf course and station. Lounge, 1 bed., kitchen, bath./w.c. Gas c.h. £29,950. Braxtons. Cooden (04243) 5353.

18th CENTURY COTTAGE. Village centre near Tunbridge Wells. 3 beds, 1 reception, small studio, garage, garden, CH. £38,000. 01-212 7323 (office hours).

BOWNESS ON WINDERMERE. — Dove Cottage Estate. Detached residence of distinction. Luxurious swimming pool complex. Accommodation land. For sale by Auction, 16th October 1981, unless sold by private treaty. Full particulars, Alfred Mossop and Co., Auctioneers, Ambleside (09663) 3015.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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Detached cottage style property, superbly modernised to provide 4 bedrooms, 1 with shower room ensuite, fully fitted kitchen/breakfast room, study, dining room, lounge with patio doors overlooking the valley, Gas C.H. 2 mins. station, shops, buses etc. Terraced garden, part of which suitable for building.

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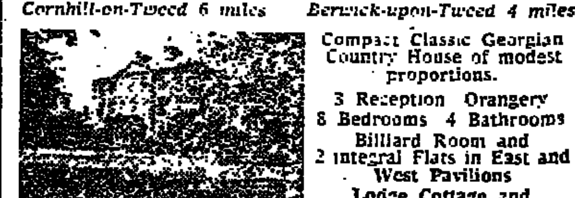
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8 Bedrooms 4 Bathrooms
Billiard Room and 2 integral Flats in East and West Pavilions
Lodge Cottage and Stewards House
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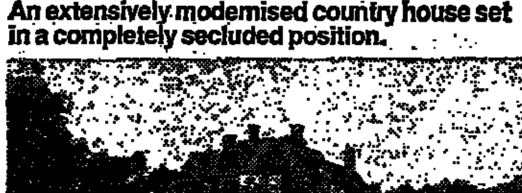
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 26

"... For the LORD shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken." Proverbs 3: 26.

BIRTHS

BOWLES.—On 5th October, in London, to Miranda (nee Neave) and Ambrose—a son.
CHRISTOFIDES.—On 1st October, to Felicity (nee James) and Christakis—a son (George Christakis).
DALGLISH.—On October 5th, to Jean and Alec—a second son (Sandy).
DERRICOURT.—On September 23rd, 1981, to Melissa (nee Sicars) and Simon—a lovely daughter (Jessica Ruth).
DICKINSON.—On September 27th, to Carey (nee Hopper) and Johnny—a son.
HAYWOOD.—On 3rd October, at City Hospital, Nottingham, to Jane and John—a daughter (Deborah Anne).
HENDERSON.—On October 5th, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Jean and Jennifer—a daughter.
HURLEY.—On October 2nd, 1981, to Lorraine and Des, a beautiful child (Laura Louise). God Bless her.
JACKLING.—On September 25th, at University College Hospital, North London, to Jane and Roger—a son (Timothy David).
LANGDON.—On October 3rd, at St. Richards Hospital, Chichester, to Clarissa (nee Sherston) and John—a son (Rupert).
LETT.—On 4th October, at St Albans City Hospital, to Heather and Martin—a son (Quentin Aubrey Brotherton), and a daughter (Genevieve Fleur Libby).
LILES.—On 29th September, 1981, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford to Tina (nee Brown) and Tony Liles, of Chinnor, Oxon—a son (Kristin Andrew), a brother for Samantha Rachel.
POOL.—On September 25th, at West London Hospital, to Susan (nee Nicholls) and Colin—a son (Charles Thomas Alexander).
RICHES.—On 5th October, 1981, at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Margaret (nee Ollard) and Peter—a son (Jonathan Simon).
SCUTT.—On September 29th, at Salisbury, to Heather (nee Moon) and Simon—a daughter (Sarah), a sister for Henry.
SEDDON.—On 5th October, at Kings College Hospital, to Penny (nee Bastedo) and Tony—a son (Peter James Maurice).

BIRTHDAY

BEVERLEY.—Best wishes for a happy day. Ken.
JOANNA. Happy birthday. Love Ma and Pa.

MARRIAGES

COLQUHOUN : DURIE.—On 26th September, at Wrington, Charles Murray Colquhoun to Jean Mary Durie.
LEWIS : HAMPSON.—On October 3rd, 1981, at The United Reformed Church, Tunbridge Wells, Michael Lewis, Q.C., of Gray's Inn Square, London, to Davina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hampson, of Speldhurst, Kent.

DEATHS

BATTLE.—On October 4th, 1981, Air Commodore H. F. V., OBE, DFC, RFC, RAF, retired, of The Bittern, Thorpeness, Suffolk. Funeral Service, Aldburgh Palace Church, Victoria Road, 2 p.m., Tuesday, October 13th, followed by private cremation. No flowers please, but donations to the RAF Benevolent Fund welcomed.
CLOSE.—On 6th October, 1981, Howard Anthony Close, O.B.E., aged 79, dearly loved husband of Margaret and father of Anthony. Funeral service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip on Monday, 12th October at 10.45 a.m. All enquiries to T. A. Ellement, 21 Bridge St., Pinner. Tel. 01-866 0324.
COLE, A. M. B., "NANCY".—On September 19th, 1981, at home in Shirehampton, after illness borne with courage and dignity. A most beloved and cherished lady, profoundly missed. Dearest wife of Arthur, dearest mother of Terry and Tricia. Special nan to Julie, Stephen and Antony. Dear "mum" to Carol and Peter.—MIZPAH.
COLEMAN.—On October 3rd, suddenly at home, Arthur Paul, husband of Cynthia and father of Liz, Jenny and Richard. Funeral service at Beckenham Crematorium, Beckenham, Kent on Monday, October 12th at 11 a.m. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation or Shelter. Enquiries to H. Copeland and Son Ltd, 9 Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent (01-650 2395).
DEBENHAM, GILBERT EDWARD of 11 Eastbury Court, St Albans.—On 1st October, peacefully at Ipswich Hospital. Funeral service at St Albans Abbey on Monday 12th October at 3.30 p.m. followed by private cremation. No flowers please but donations may be made instead to Cancer research campaign or solicitors benevolent association. Enquiries to E. Seymoore & Sons Ltd, 26 Marlborough Rd, St Albans. Tel: 56 53091.
FARQUHARSON.—On October 3rd at home at Avebury Trusloe, Wiltshire, Patricia Mary, aged 69 years, daughter of the late P. W. N. Farquharson of Ceylon and The Federal Malay States, and Ida Mary (nee Verge) of Australia. Cremation at Salisbury Crematorium, Wiltshire. Funeral 9th October. Service at 12.30 p.m.
FYFE.—On 27th September, suddenly, Margot, aged 71, of 77 Barons Keep, London W14, beloved mother of Robin, grandmother of Andrew and Miranda, dear friend of Gertrude. Any donations please to the National Trust.
HOLT.—Peacefully on October 3rd, at Chase Farm Hospital, Alfred Nelson, aged 71. Sadly missed by all his family. Memorial Service St Andrew's Church, Enfield, Tuesday, October 13th at 3.15 pm and Enfield crematorium 4 pm.
JEFFERSON.—JOHN F. of Knowle, aged 70 years, peacefully, on October 4th, 1981. Dearly loved husband of Bobs and father of Anthony, Michael and Ann, and much loved father-in-law and grandfather. Private cremation, followed by memorial service at Lapworth Parish Church, on Friday, October 9th, at 3 pm. No flowers by request, donations, if desired, to Education and Research Fund for Diabetes, General Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham B4 6NH.
JENNINGS.—On October 2nd, 1981, peacefully at Westminster Hospital, Charles Maurice, beloved husband of Stella, dear father of Linda.
MILLER.—On October 5th, suddenly and peacefully at Eastbourne, Everilda Miller, mother of David and Anthony, matron at Berkhamsted, Harrow and Tonbridge. Aged 72. Service on Wednesday October 14th at 2.45 p.m. at St Mary's, Old Town, Eastbourne, followed by cremation at Langley crematorium. No flowers please but donations if desired to World Wildlife Fund, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming.
NICOLL.—On October 5th, in her sleep at Carling House Nursing Home, Camberley, Gertrude Stuart, aged 92. Funeral at East Hampstead Park Crematorium, near Camberley, on Friday, October 9th, at 4 p.m.
OGLE.—On October 5th 1981, in a Bournemouth nursing home, Ruby Emma Mary Ogle, aged 100 years, widow of Richard Bertram Ogle. Dearly loved mother of Richard and Sylvia. Funeral service, Friday, October 9th, 11 am, at St Andrews Church, Boscombe, followed by private interment.
REGNIER.—Suddenly on October 5th Lt. Col. Peter Francis Kuhn-Regnier, aged 60 years, late Queens Lancashire Regiment. Adored husband of Jane, darling father of Chantal, and Andrée. Loving stepfather of Susan Levene and Rosemary Ennis and devoted grandpa. Requiem mass at St Thomas More's R.C. Church, Bramley near Guildford at 3.15 p.m. on Friday October 9th. Family flowers only please, but donations if desired may be sent for Save The Children Fund, c/o and all enquiries please to Pimms Funeral Services, Chartres, Mary Rd., Guildford. Telephone 67314.
ROBINSON.—On October 5th, in the District Hospital, Harold Somervell (Robby), aged 74 years, of 99C Lincoln Road, Peterborough. Funeral Service at the Cathedral, on Friday, October 9th, at 1.45 pm, followed by Cremation. Family flowers only, donations if desired, may be sent to the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London W6 0TN.
ROWLEY.—On October 1st, at Retreat House, Topsham, Devon, Margaret Audrey (Bobbie), aged 82, beloved wife of the late Captain E. C. W. Rowley, M.C. (Bristol Grammar School OTC and French), dearly loved mother of Anne, Pat and Dick and a devoted mother and grandmother, younger daughter of the late T. C. Weatherhead, one-time headmaster of Kings College Choir School, Cambridge. Funeral service, St Margaret's Church, Topsham, Thursday, 8th October, 2 p.m., followed by committal at Exeter Crematorium. Family flowers only to Royal National Institute for the Blind, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Trust Branch, Broadwalk House, Exeter.
RUSSO.—On 6th October, suddenly, Jaime Russo, of El Palmeral, Spain.
STANSFIELD.—On Saturday, October 3rd, in hospital after a short illness, Frank Stansfield, M.A., B.CHIR., M.B., F.R.C.S., aged 71, he will be missed by many. Service, St Mary's Abbots Church, Kensington, Friday, October 9th, 11.30 a.m., followed by cremation, Golders Green Crematorium, 12.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W.8. 937 0757.
STRAUSS, ROBERT.—On Saturday, 3rd October, at Stonehurst, after a long illness bravely borne. Funeral has taken place privately.
WICKSTEED.—On October 6th, 1981, Anna Wicksteed, wife of late Bernard and deeply loved mother of Einar, John and Karl. Funeral Service at St Marylebone Crematorium, East End Road, East Finchley, N2, on Friday, October 9th, at 3 pm. Please no flowers, but donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, WC2.
VERDIN.—On October 4th, suddenly in The Wye Valley Nuffield Nursing Home, Hereford, Elizabeth Rachel, aged 71, of Garnstone, Weobley, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs R. N. Verdin. Private funeral. A memorial service will be held at St Peter and St Paul Church, Weobley, on Friday, October 9th at 3.30 p.m. Donations in memory may be given and will be divided between Weobley Church and The British Red Cross Society. Enquiries to: Lindsey Price Ltd, 15-17 Commercial St, Hereford. Tel: Hereford 2196.
YOUNG.—In Edinburgh, peacefully on Sunday, September 30th, 1981, Barbara, beloved mother of Evelyn Aris and Lorna Usher and wife of the late Dr Duncan Young. Funeral private.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DONN.—A Memorial Service for Colonel Louis Donn, MBE, will be held at St Paul's, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, at noon on Thursday, October 8th.
HOWES.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life and works of David Howes will be held in Salisbury Cathedral on November 14th, at 3.00 p.m.
WALDOCK.—A memorial service for Professor Sir Humphrey Waldock, C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., President of the International Court of Justice, will be held in the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on 17th October, 1981, at 2 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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BARCLAY. Carlton Edward Barclay, otherwise Carlton Barclay, late of 9 Patshull Road, London NW5, died at Camden, London NW5, on 17 February, 1981 (estate about £5,850).
BATCHFORD, nee Jarvis, Gertrude Daisy Batchford, nee Jarvis, widow, late of 65 Winser Drive, Southcote, Reading, Berkshire, died at Reading on 19 January, 1981 (estate about £50,000).
BINGHAM, nee Matthews, Winifred May Bingham, otherwise Winifred May Bingham, nee Matthews, widow, late of 18 Ann Street, Kendal, Cumbria, died there on or about 16 October, 1980 (estate £20,000).
FISHER, nee Green, Lilian Ada Emily Fisher, nee Green, widow, late of 60 Potters Lane, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, died in Barnet on 8 March, 1981 (estate about £20,000).
HUGHES, William Joseph Hughes, late of 16 New Park Road, Castlefield, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, died at Shrewsbury on 16 February, 1981 (estate about £5,020).
PHILLIPS, otherwise Salisbury Colin John Eldred Phillips, otherwise Colin John Salisbury, otherwise Colin Salisbury, late of "Ashdale", Smallfield Road, Horley, Surrey, died there on 9 April, 1981 (estate about £20,000).
READ, formerly Lewis, nee Kerr, Maud Alice Amy Read, formerly Lewis, nee Kerr, widow, late of Oakwell Nursing Home, Bickington, Barnstaple, Devon, died there on 12 February, 1979 (estate about £7,400).
RICHARDSON, Robert Richardson, late of 19(c) Abercorn Place, London NW8, died at London W1 on 5 March, 1981 (estate about £26,400).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

WANTED. Work in central London. Prof. young mother wants to work again. See Sits. Wanted.

MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 34th year of service to those in need.—124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BB.
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EDWARD DE BONO will conduct a think-in about thinking with MENSA members. Place: The Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, WC1. Time 8 p.m. October 8. Entrance 50p. Members and their friends are reminded there may be some places for non-members.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

UNICEF. United Nations children's fund. Let your greetings help a child. Get a free colour brochure of the new 1981 Unicef Christmas card designs from Unicef, 84 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1SS. Tel: (0245) 84633.
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Poppy Appeal

The Poppy Appeal also helps ex-Service veterans by giving them food, fuel and clothing. Without more money this help is at risk. Please give a donation, legacy or gift "In Memoriam". The Royal British Legion Poppy Appeal, Maidstone, Kent ME20 7NX. Tel: 0622 77172.

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UNFURNISHED Hampstead fab. 2 bedroomed flat with 60ft. garden, c.h. £900 p.a. excl. £12,000 for F.F. incl. major improvements. Super new k. & b. 435 2932.
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N.7.—10 mins W. End/City. Spacious elegant 2 bed flat; antiques, communal gdn. £120 p.w. neg. 05827 64014.
KENSINGTON.—Attractive flat in modern mansion, large balcony overlooking Holland Park. Two double bedrooms, reception, bathroom, separate W.C., kitchen with all machines. £180 p.w. Phone 584 9759.
KENSINGTON. Luxury furnished flat, 2 rooms, k & b, suitable company executive, £100 p.w. 351 4212.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—S/c flat, bed-sit, kit-dining, shower-WC, CH, tel. £54 p.w.—828 6178.
N.W.8/W.1. 2 superb flats in West End and St Johns Wood, each comprising 2 beds, 2 bath: £325 p.w. Allen Bates & Co 499 1665.
SUPERB BARGAIN. Newly decorated furnished 6th floor flat with balcony overlooking Hurlingham (SW6). Double bedroom, recept., k. & b. Garage, porterage, service, lift, Co. let only. £85 p.w. inc. c.h. 01-228 9227.
AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutlass & Co. 01-589 5247.
WANTED.—Long/short to let £100-£1,000. Sherrill & Co. 229 3889.
WIMBLEDON/PUTNEY.—Attractive modern furnished flat. Lounge/diner, 2 dble bedrooms, kitchen and bath, own garage, colour T.V. Convenient location for transport and schools. £100 p.w. 330 2635.
MAYFAIR & S.W.1. House and 2 flats, 4 or 2 bedrooms, furn./unfurn. £250 p.w. each. 629 9620.
AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.
W2. Luxury 1 bed. flat. Tel. Short/long let. £95 p.w. incl. C.H. 402 6710.
W.8.—Flat for one person, four months letting. £70 p.w. 727 3283.
BAKER STREET, W.1. Close to Regent's Park, luxury 4th floor family flat with all services: 3 bed., 3 bath., 2 recept., kit. with all machines. £300 p.w. neg.—Allen Bates & Co., 499 1665.

Chestertons

Mayfair, W1. Bright, well furn Mews flat in small block. Dble and sgle bedrms, good recep, kit, bath. Lift. Incl. CH. New decor. From 1 yr. £175 pw.

Eaton Place, SW1. Elegant 2nd flr flat. 2 dble bedrm, small sgle bedrm, recep/dining rm, kit, bath. CH. Lift. C/taker. 6mths. £300 pw.

Devonshire Place, W1. 2nd flr flat. 1 bed, 1 recep, kit, bath. Lift. C/taker. 6/12 mths. £110 pw.

01-629 4513

FINCHLEY N3

Beautiful spacious house close to buses and tube, with large garden, 4 beds, with fitted cupboards, bath/modern suite and sep wc. good kitchen, all machines. Study, large recept rooms. £210 pw.

Pemberton & Clark 588 8008

NATHAN WILSON & Co

64 ROSSLYN HILL HAMPSTEAD 01-794 1161

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AMSTERDAM	FROM GATWICK	FROM £52 RTN
BRUSSELS	FROM GATWICK	FROM £57 RTN

Good selection of Hotels in all these cities if required. Winter details (from 1 Nov) now available.

FALCON CITY BREAKS
260A, Fulham Road, London SW10. 01-351 3037/2191. Manchester: 061-831 7000. Glasgow: 041-204 0242.
ABTA ATOL 1337BC

RENTALS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

A quietly situated exceptional Mews apartment with delightful aspect over picturesque surroundings close to excellent shopping and Parks, etc. Dble recep, 2 dble beds, 2 tiled baths, luxury kit, roof gdn, private gge, all amenities. "An early inspection is highly recommended". Rental £375 pw. Embassy or company let preferred.

ELKINGTON & PHILIPS 01-351 0077/8/9

COMANBUILD

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Super family house. 4 bedrooms, 1½ baths, through lounge, modern kitchen, garage, garden. £220 p.w.
HIGHGATE Family house. 4-5 beds, 2½ baths, 2-3 receps, patio, 1 year only. £200 p.w.
HIGHGATE.—2 bedroom flat, 1 bath, 1 recep, separate kitchen, washer/drier. £85 p.w.
340 8273/348 4926

HIGHGATE. Luxury apartment; 4 mins. Tube: 3 bedrooms, large lounge, sep. dining room, both overlooking garden; kitchen and breakfast room, c.h., newly refurbished to high standard: £150 p.w.—Ring 519 0389 (day), 989 7865 (evenings).
IVERNA COURT, W.8. Elegantly furnished 1st floor flat in p/b block with lift, 2 double, 1 single beds, double drawing room, reception hall, study, kitchen with machines, 2 baths. Available for 6 months. £275 p.w.—Clayton Bennett Heycock, 584 6863.
MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of furnished flats and houses in Kensington, Chelsea, Holland Park and surrounding areas. Private and company lets. Phone 937 6091 or 221 3335.
WALTON STREET, S.W.3.—Newly decorated furnished flat to let. 1 bed., k. & b., recept., in beautiful condition. £110 p.w. Tel. Mr Drake, 01-621 1212, office hours.
SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long or short lets in all areas.—Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 01-499 5334.
CHELSEA, SW3. — Immaculate newly decorated flat in block. Sunny 21 ft. recept. double bedroom. £120 p.w. incl. CH. chw. 589 0282.
MAYFAIR FLATS to let in South Audley Street. 2/3 bedrooms, from £175 p.w. inc. Ernest Owers Buckell & Ballard. 499 9681.
HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Also long term. Bookings/brochures. Phone 937 9886.
GERRARDS CROSS.—5 beds., 2 baths. Unfurnished house. All carpets. £220 p.w. 02407 2031.
PARIS BASED Language school needing host houses. Good terms. 01-703 5308.
UNFURNISHED flats wanted: f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.
MONTAGU SQ., W.1.—Superb 2 double bed, large recep, k & 2½ baths. £300 p.w. Long let. Enhanced Ptles, 734 2202.
SHEFFIELD TERRACE, W.8.—Charming 4th floor flat, decorated in trad style, comprising 1 dble, 2 sgle beds, spacious recept, good kit + all machines + 2 baths. Avail now for long let. £200 p.w. Co/Emb only. Cal. Marsh & Parsons 937 6091.
J. TREVOR & SONS have a selection of quality furnished houses to let, all within easy commuting of the City and West End.—Ring 01-629 8151.
RICHMOND.—Charming furnished house, 3 dble beds, double recept, fully fitted kit, bthrm, C.H., etc. £80 p.w. incl. J. Trevor & Sons (01) 629 8151.
REGENTS PARK.—Mansion flat, 4 beds, 2 baths, 3 recep. £10,150 p.a. Carpets and curtains for sale at value. Crouch & Lees 493 9941.
GOLDERS GREEN. — Spacious maisonette. Two beds, reception, well equipped kitchen, bathroom, parking. £80 p.w. Short or Company let. Tel. 455 8722.
CHILTERN ST., W.1.—Large 3-bed flat with full C.H., 2 bath, recept, large kit. £1,000 p.c.m. inc. heating. London Property Management, 572 1362.
PUTNEY HILL.—Immac. ground floor 2-bed flat set in landscaped gdns with tennis court. £170 p.w. inc. heating. London Property Management, 572 1362.
FASHIONABLE GREENWICH. — Beautifully decorated s/c bachelor flat, close to station, park and river. Suit professional person. £55 p.w. 853 2120.
REGENTS PARK.—Incredible view, lovely studio flat for 1 or 2. C.H., etc. £78 p.w. 437 7519.
NOTTING HILL GATE.—£75 p.w. Bright, sunny, newly decorated and furnished basement flat, for professional couple. 2 rooms, k & b. Minimum let 3 months. 01-727 4941.
CHELSEA.—Elegant, quiet well furnished flat, 1 recept, 1 bed, k & b, C.H., for careful tenant. £100 p.w. 352 0618 or 434 3432.
W.8. Attractive flat, 1 bed, 1 reception, k & b. £75 p.w.—JCH 828 0040.
EATON PLACE.—Luxury furnished flat, 2 dble beds, recep, k & b, ch, fully equipped. Avail now £120 pw.—437 1939, 11-4.30 pm. Berger, Mitre House, 177 Regent St, London W1R 7FB.
HAMPSTEAD/ST JOHNS WOOD. Call us for a 1st class selection of short or long lets in these and surrounding areas. Benham & Reeves R.L.O. 435 9681.

55 PARK LANE, W1

This excellent block opposite Hyde Park has a selection of furnished flats available. Accommodation varies from one to five bedrooms, 1/2/3 baths, 1/3 reception rooms and kitchen. Facilities include CH & CHW at inclusive rentals from £115 per week. HOLIDAYS LETS fully serviced from £45 per day + VAT. Min 22 nts. Our furnished letting department offers a comprehensive register of flats and houses in Central London.

Hampton & Sons, 6 Arlington St., London, SW1. 01-493 8222 Telex 25341

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120 Holland Park Ave., W 11. Offer a wide selection of excellent furnished properties in good locations from £70 to £500 weekly. Call us on 229 9966.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD NW8

Superb 2 bed. appt. in modern block, lift, porter, garage, reception room, quiet aspect, kitchen, all machines, bath & W.C. All new furnishings, £190 p.w. Pemberton & Clark 588 8008

RENTALS

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1. Beautiful 4th floor flat in block with reception, kitchen, two double bedrooms, two bathrooms. Only £200.00 per week. C.H.W. Part C.H. Lifts. Porterage, entryphone.
AVENUE ROAD, N.W.8 Superb PART FURNISHED 1st floor flat in substantial block. Two receptions, kitchen, eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, cloakroom. £375.00 per week exclusive of rates.
Contact Jennifer Rudney 629 6604

MEWS HOUSE, W.1. 3 bed, 3 bath; Long or short let.
TOWN HOUSE, S.W.3. 4 bed, 3 bath. £300 p.w.
FLATS AND HOUSES and serviced apartments to let in Central London and surrounding areas.
Tel. Global Property M & S Ltd. 01-247 6101/377 8020

BARNES. Large family house in excellent residential area. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge, dining room and first floor reception room with lovely views over the pond, garden. Long let. £250 p.w. Sturgis & Son. 748 3826.
CHELSEA.—An excellent flat with 2 bedrooms, recep., k. & b., c.h., lift, porter. £150 p.w. Please telephone for details of this & many other 1st class properties in all good Central & Suburban London areas. Birch & Co. 499 8802.
OFF KEW GREEN. Charming Edwardian semi, fully furnished, newly decorated 4 bed., 2 bath, double reception, breakfast room, k., garden, c.h., no sharers. 1 year. £140 p.w. o.n.o. Town Choice. 947 7851.
KENSINGTON, W.8. — Superb spacious 4th flr flat in prestige block in excellent decorative order. Lift/porter. 5/6 beds, 3 bath, 2 recep, hall, kit/breakfast room. Long let. Plaza Estates. 2628 3087.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE / KENSINGTON. —Immaculately designed flats near schools and park. 1/4 beds, colour TV, laundry service, cleaning. From £150 p.w. Long/short lets. Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.
SOUTH KENSINGTON. Attractive rooms with cooking facilities. Serviced daily. Ideal businessman's pied-à-terre. £30/50 p.w. Tel. owner, 370 3399.
BERKELEY ESTATES offer you a selection of luxury flats and houses for long/short lets, from £100 p.w.—286 7266.
FLATS DE VILLE have a wide range of quality properties, for private or company. Long/short let. £70-£700 p.w. Phone 938 1721.
DULWICH WOODS. Attractive town-house, close station, suitable 4 sharers; fully equipped. £105 p.w.—838 7521.
LONDON RENTALS specialize in Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington. £70-£700 p.w. 581 3766/7.
WANTED. Responsible person requires SC studio/flat, short let. £30 pw max.—624 9373, 10-5 pm.
NW8.—Small 2 room mews flat £55 pw.—Lyegrove, 286 7844.
HAMPSTEAD, NW6.—Ground floor flat with patio and gdn. 3 beds, recep, 2 baths etc. £200 pw.—Lyegrove, 286 7844.
ISLINGTON.—Lux 1 bed flat. £80 pw.—Tel.: 607 9240.
CENTRAL. Luxury flats. £175/£300 p.w. 289 1269.
BENHAM & REEVES. Residential Letting Office urgently need quality flats & houses in Hampstead, St Johns Wood, Swiss Cottage & surrounding areas. 435 9681.
HOLLAND PARK.—Light, spacious, well furn flat overlooking park. Dble bed, large recep, k & b. £86 pw.—Tel.: 727 4680.

FLAT SHARING

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing 589 5491.
PROFESSIONAL graduate man, 20's, to share large, beautiful mixed house, Parsons Green. £30 p.w. inc. 486 7122 ex. 71 (day); 741 7089 (wkns).
HIGHGATE VILLAGE. Person share. Luxury house. £45 p.w. 01-340 7408.
S.W.4.—Girl, own room, share with F. £110 p.c.m. 720 5323.
SHARE-A-FLAT (est 1968) for professionals, 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
CANONBURY, N1.—Prof man (non smoker) offered own room. Comfortable flat, convenient City, West End. B & B. Mon/Fri. £30 p.w. Tel. 359 1390 eves.
CENTRAL LONDON.—Rooms in flats / houses reqd for prof. sharers. Tel FDV 01-938 1721.
HAM, nr RICHMOND.—Wanted 1/2 stewardesses to share with one other, in beautifully furnished maisonette, reasonable rent. Phone Ascot (0990) 21838.
MACMILLAN BUREAU 580 5622. Flat sharing for professionals.
WANTED, Chelsea, Fulham, Kens. areas. Own room, prof. girl. Max £35 p.w. excl. Jayne 262 1213, ext. 2037 (day), 451 0138 eves.
FEMALE postgraduate seeks own room Central London. Max £30 p.w. 221 7783.
W.3.—Davis Rd. 3rd person 25+ share pleasant flat o/r. £125 p.c.m. incl. C.h. elec. Tel. 740 6201 after 4 p.m.
FULHAM.—Female 25+, own room in comfortable house £30 p.w. exclusive. 381 4872.
LITTLE VENICE—own room, share lounge, £140 p.c.m. inclusive of gas, electricity and cleaning. Tel: 289-0987.
HARLEY ST.—Very large room, T.V., maid, linen, etc. £200 pcm incl. 935 0292 after 8 pm.
W.4.—Third prof. share house. C/H, own room, £25 p.w. 405 7878 ext 89 or 994 0012 (eves).
CHISWICK.—Prof. girl, cat lover, own dble room in beautiful house by river, cleaner, £35 p.w. 353 8272 ext 46 (day)/994 3590 (eves).
N.W.6 (West Hampstead).—Girl, with sense of humour and personality to share luxury mixed flat; own room. £120 inclusive p.c.m. 438 7922.
PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN requires pied-à-terre during the week, within easy driving distance of Doncaster/Rotherham area. Please write to Box No 0919 G, The Times.
W.C.1.—Female, share luxury flat. £40 p.w. incl. 839 7022 ext 168.
TWO GIRLS wanted to share large room. Parsons Green. £30 p.w. incl. Tel. 486 7122 ext 71 or 741 7089 (eves).
W.1.—3rd female, 27+, own room. £130 p.c.m. inc. 580 7397.
SHEPHERDS BUSH, girl own room £85 p.m. exclusive. 743 4588 after 6 p.m.
LADY OFFERS SHARE of Wimbledon house and garden. Large double bedroom, bathroom en suite. Would suit middle aged professional couple. Terms by arrangement. Non smokers only please. 946 7961.
CLAPHAM SOUTH. Professional person to share comfortable centrally heated house. Own room. £30 p.w. 673 4967.
CHELSEA, own room, lux house, non smoker. £40 p.w. excl. 352 6609.
PUTNEY. Lady, own double room, luxury mixed house, £130 p.c.m. incl c.h., gas, TV and washing machine. Tel 439 4419 or 789 4996 evenings.

(continued on page 26)

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

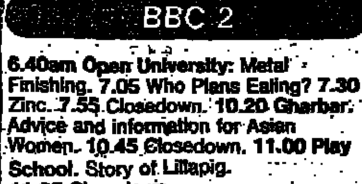
6.40 am Open University: Unions: International Comparisons: 1; 7.05 Glaciation; 7.30 BART 6: Rail or Road; 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Engineering Craft Studies; 9.38 Science Workshop; 10.00 You and Me (not Schools); 10.15 Maths: Sequences 10.38 Maths: Trigonometry 11.00 Words and Pictures 11.17 Read On! 11.40 Why we Work; 12.05 French conversation; 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The usual team are joined by John Craven who chooses his books for Children's Books Week and Diana Dors who is their first star chef; 1.45 Postman Pat; 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Roads; 2.18 History; 2.40 Merry-go-Round; 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Songs of Praise from St Paul's Church, Jarrow (shown Sunday at 6.40 pm).

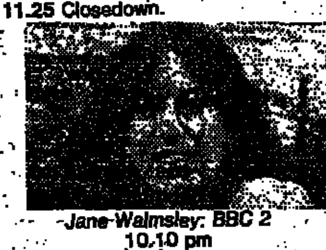
3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Love's Labour Won.
4.25 Jackanory. Part three of The Railway Children read by Jane Asher.
4.40 Stopwatch takes a look at synchro-swimming, Dyke Jumping and Karate.
5.05 Newsround. The latest world news for young people presented by Paul McDowell.
5.10 The Secret of Steel City. *The last part of the adventure based on the novel by Jules Verne.*
5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines.
6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Film: Hell Boats (1969) starring James Franciscus, Elizabeth Shepherd and Ronald Allen. A naval commander has to break through the German blockade of Malta in order to destroy a German arsenal in Sicily that threatens vital supplies bound for British troops in North Africa.
8.30 Fighter Pilot. We see the first flying failure of the course. He could do everything correctly — except land.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Featured tonight are highlights from one of the second round matches in the Football League Cup; The Basildon Bond Leading Show Jumper of the Year competition from the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley; and a look at Boxing's Great White Hope, New Yorker Gerry Cooney who has won all his twenty-five fights — only four of them lasting the distance.
10.45 Parkinson. *Barnsley's most famous son tonight talks and listens to Pamela Stephenson, A. L. Rowse and the marvellous Mel Brooks.*
11.45 News headlines and weather.

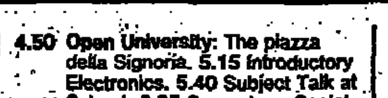
BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 11.17 am-11.37 Ysgolion: Fonoum. 11.40-12.00 Ysgolion Daearyddiaeth: Japan (3). 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.38 Ysgolion: Hyn Di Fyd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 O Dro i Dro. 7.40-8.05 Angela. 8.05-8.30 Taxi. 11.45 News and weather. SCOTLAND 11.40 am-12.00 For Schools: Geography for Secondary (I & II). 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 9.25-10.45 Sportscene: Football and Show Jumping. 11.45 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional Magazines. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: Metal Finishing. 7.05 Who Plans Ealing? 7.30 Zinc. 7.55 Closedown. 10.20 Gharbar: Advice and information for Asian Women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. Story of Lilapig. 11.25 Closedown.







Jane Walmsley: BBC 2 10.10 pm

4.50 Open University: The piazza della Signoria. 5.15 Introductory Mathematics. 5.40 Subject Talk at School. 6.05 Computers: Social Implications. 6.30 The Early Music-Hall.
6.55 Paint! In lesson six John FitzMaurice Mills explains Wash Technique of Painting.
7.20 Cartoon 2: Birds, Bees and Storks by Hoffnung, narrated by Peter Sellers.
7.25 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.30 Games People Played. Michael Dean and David Brown on the Arrival of Chess.
7.40 Collecting Now. Among the items this week is a visit to a furniture auction and a look at a collection of guitars.
8.10 The Body in Question. Jonathan Miller visits the Sudan to see the magic oracles of the Azande tribe (r).
9.00 The Old Boy Network: Richard Murdoch. With the help of funny songs and anecdotes "Stinker" Murdoch recalls some of the highlights of his long and successful career.
9.40 Enigma. Ludovic Kennedy investigates the mystery disappearance of thirty-years-married Betty Wilson who left her Peacehaven home three years ago, and, after buying a 35p bus ticket to Seaford, has not been seen since.
10.10 Out of Court. Nick Ross and Jane Walmsley with some of the significant rulings of the past week. Some funny, some serious.
10.45 Newsnight. Peter Snow and John Tusa report on the Social Democrats Conference and Peter Hobday with Donald MacCormick assess the major news from this country and overseas. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

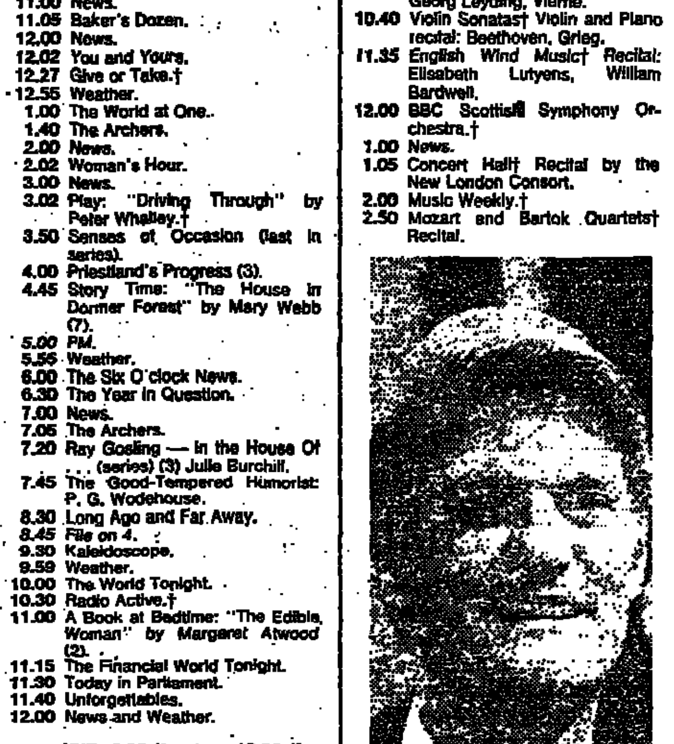
9.30 For Schools: Insight — for the deaf. 9.47 Picture Box. 10.04 The emergency ward in a hospital. 10.16 French. 10.38 Job Hunting 1. 11.02 Working in the Future. 11.20 Science for the seven-to-nine-year olds. 11.38 How we used to live. 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Adventures of some animated vegetables. 12.10 Rainbow. Educational puppets. 12.30 The Music of Man with Yehudi Menuhin. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Armchair Thriller. The final episode of The Victim, a drama concerning a kidnapped schoolgirl. 2.00 Live From Two with Shelley Rohde. 2.45 Trouble River. A young boy and his grandmother are forced from their log cabin and make for the river (r). 3.45 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden with Carol Channing, Elaine Stritch and Lionel Blair remember fondly the stars of the Thirties and Forties.

4.15 Cartoon: Feline Frame-up.
4.20 Animals in Action. Keith Shackleton takes a look at animals that are hunters — including man.
4.45 Cartoon: *Dangermouse battles against an army of giant chickens.*
4.55 Stig of the Dump. Adventure of a young boy and his caveboy chum.
5.15 The Brady Bunch. Alice decides to elope.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames News; 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with information about a film entitled You Can Save Lives.
6.35 Crossroads. Ron Brownlow hears something secret from Kevin Banks.
7.00 The Paul Squire Show. Comic sketches and a song from the Wall Street Crash.
7.30 Coronation Street. Is Stan going to sell up?
8.00 Only When I Laugh. Hospital humour. Norman decides to keep a diary.
8.30 The Benny Hill Show. More comedy from the man of many parts (r).
9.00 Diamonds. Drama series about a family firm of Hatton Garden gem merchants. Frank Coleman (John Stride) the founder's son is temporarily in charge while his father is in hospital, begins to have doubts about a wartime debt that has been settled with the Kremers. In addition Terry Coleman is involved in an accident in which a young child died.
10.00 News
10.30 British Fashion Awards. *A fashion and entertainment spectacular from the studios of* Yorkshire Television featuring the best of Britain's High Street fashion designers: The programme is introduced by Ronald Allison and making the presentations is the Countess of Harewood. *The musical diversion is provided by the Mike Sammes Singers.*
11.30 Hammer House of Horror: The Two Faces of Evil.
12.25 Close with a reading from Jewish literature by Rabbi Julia Neuberger.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.45 Wodehouse. "Bring on the girls" (5).
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week: Pete Murray.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Mr Know-All" by W. Somerset Maugham.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Give or Take.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Driving Through" by Peter Whalley.†
3.50 Senses of Occasion (last in series).
4.00 Priestland's Progress (3).
4.45 Story Time: "The House in Dormer Forest" by Mary Webb (7).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'clock News.
6.30 The Year in Question.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Ray Gosling — in the House Of Commons (series) (3) Julie Burchill.
7.45 The Good-Tempered Humorist: P. G. Wodehouse.
8.30 Long Ago and Far Away.
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Radio Active.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman" by Margaret Atwood (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Unforgettables.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.



Pete Murray presents Mid-Week on Radio 4 at 9.05 am

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice† Elgar, Mozart, Mascagni, Wagner.
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Sibelius, Poulenc, Puccini.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer† Saint-Saens: records.
10.00 Music for Organ† Recital: Handel, Pachelbel, Alain, Bach, Georg Leyding, Vierne.
10.40 Violin Sonatas† Violin and Piano recital: Beethoven, Grieg.
11.35 English Wind Music† Recital: Elisabeth Lutyens, William Bardwell.
12.00 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall† Recital by the New London Consort.
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.45 Haydn and Bartok Quartets† Recital.
4.00 Choral Evensong† from Winchester Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Daniel Chorzempa† Organ music by Liszt.
7.15 Scientifically Speaking.
7.35 London Philharmonic Orchestra† Concert. Part 1: Beethoven and piano by winner of Leeds International Piano Competition.
8.40 Sur Continents.
9.00 Concert† Part 2: Elliott Carter, Debussy.
10.05 One Pair of Ears.
10.20 Michala Petri Trio† Recital for Recorders.
11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 Country Dances.†

VHF — Open University: 5.55-6.55am and 11.15pm-12.35am.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Soccer Special. 9.30 Jimmy Young Sings (joining vhf).† 10.00 Get the Most out of your Body (new series). 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.05 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 2's Company.†



Jimmy Young presents his current affairs and music show each weekday at 10.00 am on Radio 2

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David "Kid" Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 9.00 Jimmy Young Sings.† 9.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium Wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Lord of the Flies. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The Art of Biography. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 Report on Religion. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.30 A Jolly Good Show. 6.15 Ulster News Letter. 6.20 In the Meantime. 6.30 Business Matters. 7.00 World News. 7.09 The World Today. 7.30 Financial News. 7.40 Reflections. 7.45 Sports Roundup. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.30 Meridian. 9.00 World News. 9.09 News about Britain. 9.15 Radio Newsreel. 9.30 P.G. Wodehouse. 10.00 Lord of the Flies. 10.15 Outlook. 10.45 Letter from ... 11.30 In the Meantime. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 P.G. Wodehouse. 1.00 Lord of the Flies. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: Summary. 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

Isla Blair plays Staff Nurse Bradley in the comedy series *Only When I Laugh* (ITV 8.00 pm)

● The entertaining OLD BOY NETWORK (BBC 2, 9.00pm) comes to the end of its six-programme run with recollections of his career by 74-year-old Richard Murdoch. Remarkable as it may seem now "Stinker" Murdoch began his stage career as a chorus dancer and his early earning days were dominated by musicals and revues. But his forte was in radio comedy. He enjoyed success with a number of partners, notably Arthur Askey, Dereyck Guyler and with Kenneth Horn in Much Binding in the Marsh — the programme that I believe is responsible for my sense of humour. *With recordings from his* radio shows, anecdotes and funny songs he recalls the highlights of a career that has brought laughter to millions.

● The very enjoyable little programme GAMES PEOPLE PLAYED (BBC 2, 7.30pm) has a timely look at the beginnings of chess. With Karpov and Korchnoi battling it out in Italy for the World Championship against a background of accusations of psychological harassment — as well as subtle gamesmanship — it is as well we are reminded of how the game was originated. Michael Dean presents the programme with the invaluable assistance of David Brown from the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

● *One of the items in COLLECTING NOW (BBC 2, 7.40pm) is about* furniture auctions. Gwyn Richards goes to one as both buyer and seller in order to try and put the amateur collector's mind at rest. This he *does with explanations of the* etiquette of bidding and of what the infamous and illegal "ring" is all about. We also hear about the complex and diplomatic job the auctioneer has in being absolutely impartial towards both the bidder and the seller.

● THE GOOD-TEMPERED HUMORIST (Radio 4, 7.45pm) is the third programme in this week's celebration of the centenary of P. G. Wodehouse's birth. It is an affectionate profile by Philip Thody of Leeds University, a P. G. buff, who drew his inspiration for the programme from the autobiographical writings of Plum. A recording of Wodehouse's own voice is heard but for the most part, the voice of the humorist is played by the excellent Frank Middlemass. Tudor Evans is the voice of Bertie Wooster and other characters from his novels are read by Geoffrey Banks and Ronald Harvl.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Afternoon Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15 How's Your Father. 6.00 Channel Report. 12.00 Epilogue. Closedown.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15-5.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.00 About Gaelic. 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-3.45 Chopper Squad. 5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sion Bili. 5.15-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre.



Debbie Arnold: she can be seen at 7.00 pm and 7.30 pm on ITV

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Deeply Regretted By. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.00 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15 Travellers' Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.00 LateCall. 12.05 am Entertainers: Kenny Serall. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Deeply Regretted By. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Preview. 12.35 Big Question.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.45-3.45 Miracles and Miss Langan. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.00 George Hamilton IV. 12.30 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.00 Bedtime. Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Playhouse: Scruples. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.00 Gelsenkirchen and the Gospel. 12.05 am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Short Kilts* (Stan Laurel). 2.45-3.45 Story Hour. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 12.00 Weather followed by Face Behind the Camera.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 CC 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight, Sat, Tues 7.30: FIDELIO. Tomor 7.30. THE SERAGLIO. Fri 7.00: OTELLO. 104 balcony seats avail. from 10 am on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10am on the day of perf. THE ROYAL OPERA Tomor & Tues at 7.00. Arabella. Fri & Mon at 7.30. Samson et Dalila. THE ROYAL BALLET. Sat at 7.30. Isadora.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel: 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10am to 6pm: 01-278 0871. Grp Sales Box Office: 01-379 6061. Last week. Eves 7.30. SYDNEY DANCE COMPANY Ton't Sheherazade, Sequenza VII, One, Eclipse, 3rd Conversation. An Evening part 3. Tomor — Poppy ... impressions of the life and art of Jean Cocteau. "One of the liveliest modern dance companies ever created." Tkt's £2 to £8. 13 to 17 Oct. THE WHIRLIGIG THEATRE presents. the Ideal Gnome Expedition. Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dream Coat. Opens 23 Dec. postal & tel bkgs open Mon. 12 Oct. Personal bkgs open Mon: 19 Oct. SAVE £ £ £'s DANCE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON For details Tel: 01-278 0855 NOW!

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA, Swansea Grand Theatre. Tel. (0792) 55141. Tonight and Friday. Fidelio. Tomorrow and Saturday Madam Butterfly. All begin 7.00 pm.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8.00 LPO Sir Georg Solti, Ian Hobson. Beethoven: Ov Leonora 3. Piano Concerto 2. Carter: Vars. for Orch. Debussy: La Mer

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191) Tonight at 5.55 ORGAN SPECTRUM Jennifer Bate with Bram Wiggins (trumpet): Telemann, Fantini, Bach, Ian Parrott, Roger-Ducasse, Flor Peeters, Lars-Erik Larsson.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Eves 7.30. Sats 4.0 and 7.45. Mats Thursday at 3.0. TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW" Now! mag. "SPECTACULAR" Daily Express. "STUNNING" Time Out. Grp Bookings ring 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061 LAST 4 WEEKS OF RECORD BREAKING RUN

ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9am. All major cards. No Bkg fees. GROUP bkgs 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90

ALBERY. 836 3878. cc 379 6565/930 0731 (4 lines) Grp Bkgs 836 3962/839 3092. Evs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3.0. (Tomor 8 Oct at 3.00 sign language translation perf) Direct from the Mermaid. TREVOR EVE ELIZABETH QUINN CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Riveting piece of drama" Gdn. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Enthralling and moving" S. Times. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Stunning" Financial Times.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 CC 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY ROMEO AND JULIET Ton't 7.30 pm. reduced price preview. "This is young love as it really is — wild, frenetic and careless of dignity" Gdn. Next perf of Solzhenitsyn's THE LOVE-GIRL AND THE INNOCENT — Oct 12. "The play succeeds totally" S. Express. "Brilliantly staged" D. Mail. Prestel 220033. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS 01 836 1171 'S' CC. THERE'S A LITTLE DEVIL IN EACH OF US ... LYNN FARLEIGH CONSTANCE CHAPMAN MARY CHESTER DONALD GEE DAVID HOROVITCH SYLVESTRA LE TOUZEL GWEN TAYLOR in HARVEST a new play by Ellen Dryden directed by Alan Dossor designed by Eileen Diss Previews from Today. Opens Oct 14. at 7.00. Evgs Mon-Sat 8.00. Mats Tues 3.00. Sats 5.00. No Mat Oct 13.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Victoria St) THE SOUND OF MUSIC PETULA CLARK "A huge and manifest success" BBC. Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10.00am-8.00pm. In person/phone/post + SAE. SPECIAL HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7. Credit Cards 01-834 6919/6184. Teledata instant 24hr confirmed. Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200. Group Sales 01-379 6061. Group Bookings 01-839 2751. LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE Prices £2.50, £4.50, £6.50, £7.50. Bars open 1 hr prior to perf. TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE Today at 2.30 & 7.30 BOOKING THROUGH CHRISTMAS AND UP TO & INC. 13 Feb 1982.

APOLLO Shafts. Ave S. CC 437 2663. Eves 8.00. Weds 3.00. Sat 5.15. 8.15 HANNAH GORDON, PETER GILMORE in THE KILLING GAME "Tense gripping thriller" N.O.W. "Terrific" BBC. "Surprise after surprise" E.S. "Maximum Tension" S.Exp. "A triumph" Stage.

ARTS S 836 3334/2132. Eves Tues-Fri. 8.00. Sat 6.00 & 8.30. Sun 7.00. MACREADY! "Will surprise and delight you" Gdn.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. TAPSTER by Paul Copley. Tues-Sun 8 pm.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 01-836 7040/6056. Mon to Thur. evgs 8.00. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 9.00. The Entire American Company Direct from New York in ONE MO' TIME! THE GREAT NEW ORLEANS MUSICAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME! Group booking 01-839 3092. Ring Teledata: 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed c.c. bkgs—24 hrs personal service available.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-836 1488. Party Bookings 01-836 2379. Opening Dec 16th for The Xmas Season. JON PERTWEE in WORZEL GUMMIDGE A new Musical Based on the Famous Television Series.

CHURCHILL THEATRE CC (460 6677/5838) Bromley, Kent. Until October 10. 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thur 2.30 Mike Leigh's ABIGAIL'S PARTY Cheryl Hall, Nicholas Day, Marilyn Cutts, Christopher Fulford, Gloria Connell.

COMEDY THEATRE S CC 930 2578 Grp Bkgs 01-379 6061. Mon-Thurs 8.0 Fri & Sat 8.15 Mat Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.15 Prices: £2.50-£6.00 (not suitable for children). STEAMING By NELL DUNN GEORGINA HALE — "A comic tour de force" Gdn. "Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn. "Funny and touching" D. Exp. "A SEXY, LIFE-AFFIRMING SHOW" Times. Enjoy pre-show supper plus good stalls/circle seat for only £8.50. Call Cafe Encore (opp. Theatre) on 01-930 1864.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium — low price tkts). Ton't 7.00 CARITAS new play by Arnold Wesker. Tomor 7.30 THE MAYOR OF ZALAMEA.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Mon to Thur 8.00. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.45 STALLS FROM £2.90. "DARIO FO'S FARCE MAKES YOU GLAD TO BE ALIVE" D. Tel. CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! "UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIRECTED. GALES OF LAUGHTER" Tms. "HILARIOUS BLACK FARCE, MAD PANTOMIME, VERY FUNNY" D. Ex.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal CC 836 8108 Opening Feb 4. Previews Feb 1, 2 & 3. AN EVENING'S INTERCOURSE with BARRY HUMPHRIES For 10 weeks only. Book Now.

DUCHESS. S & CC 836 8243. Eves. 8. Wed 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Francis Matthews, George Sewell and Lynette Davies in "BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS." THE BUSINESS OF MURDER "AN UNABASHED WINNER." S. Exp. "SENSATIONAL." Times.

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122 Eves. 8. Thurs. mats. 3.00: Sat. 5 & 8.15 sharp. SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART in J. P. DONLEAVY'S "BOOZY, BAWDY, SENSUOUS, ANARCHIC AND FUNNY" D. Mail --The Beastly Beatitudes of BALTHAZAR B "HILARIOUS" Std. "EXUBERANT ... SUPERB" D. Exp. "IRRESISTIBLE" Std.

GARRICK S CC 836 4601. MARTIN JARVIS, JUDY GEESON and PETER BLYTHE "An excellent cast" D. Tel. in "highly entertaining modern comedy" "Thick with laughs" N.O.W. CAUGHT IN THE ACT. "Fun for the audience" D. Exp. Evgs at 8.00 Wed 3.00 Sats 5 & 8 Group Sales 01-379 6061.

GLOBE S CC 437 1592. 439 6770/6779. Eves 7.30 Mats Wed 2.30 Sats 4.00. THE MITFORD GIRLS A new musical by Brahms, Sherrin & Greenwell. "FANTASTIC GIRLS ... A DELIGHTFUL EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT RARELY SEEN THESE DAYS" D. Mail. Red. price prev tonight. Opens Oct 8 at 7 pm.

GREENWICH S cc 01-858 7755 DOROTHY TUTIN in THE DEEP BLUE SEA by Terence Rattigan. "Persuasive revival full of subtle insight and giving Dorothy Tutin her best opportunity for years." F Times. Evgs 7.45. Mats Sats 2.30.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. IN THE MOOD By Michael Abbensetts. Now Previewing. Evgs. 8.0.

HAYMARKET, THEATRE ROYAL. Tel. 930 9832 DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL in OVERHEARD, A new comedy by PETER USTINOV Evgs. Mon.-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7. CC 930 4025/6. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eves. 8.0. Sat Mats. 3.0. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT AMADEUS by PETER SHAFFER Directed by PETER HALL "TREMENDOUS ... PLAY ... GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." Bernard Levin. Times.

ICA THEATRE. 930 3647. Women's Theatre Group presents NEW ANATOMIES by Timberlake Wertenbaker. Tues-Sun 8.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr 7.00. Show 8.00. From 12 Oct STEAFEL SOLO Sheila Steafel in cabaret.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Broadway Musical BARNUM "THE GREATEST SHOW IN LONDON" D. Mirror. Evgs. 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.45. Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961, for instant Credit Card reservations. MATINEE TODAY 2.45 SEATS AT DOORS.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH. CC 01-741 2311. Eves 7.30 Thurs Mat 2.30 Sat 4.30 & 8.15. COLIN WELLAND'S Roll On Four O'Clock with WINDSOR DAVIES. LYRIC STUDIO: Last week Eves 8 pm THE CASE OF DAVID ANDERSON QC by John Hale. With Corin Redgrave "Enthralling" Observer. "Riveting" Daily Express. From 12 Oct. SHARED EXPERIENCE — The Maids by Jean Genet.

LYRIC S cc 437 3686 Grp Bkgs 379 6061 RICHARD BRIERS PETER EGAN Richard Pearson, Pat Heywood Alice Krige in Bernard Shaw's comedy ARMS AND THE MAN Reduced price previews from Ton't 8.0. Mat Sat 5.15. (prices: £2.50-£6.00) Opens Oct 15 at 7.0 Enjoy pre-show supper at the Cafe Royal plus ticket for only £8.95 incl. Tel: 01-437 9090

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Ton't, Tomor 7.45 TRANSLATIONS by Brian Friel.

MAYFAIR THEATRE 629 3036 (nr Green Pk Tube). Evgs 8.00 Mat Sat 5.00 JEREMY NICHOLAS in THREE MEN IN A BOAT by JEROME K. JEROME

MERMAID TH. Blackfriars, EC4. Tel. 01-236 5568. cc 01-930 0731, 01-236 5324. Parking adjacent. SHAKESPEARE'S ROME Julius Caesar and Antony & Cleopatra abridged into one play. Prevs from Tomor Evngs 7.45 Mat Sat 3.0. Opens Oct 13 at 7.0.

NATIONAL THEATRE. S CC 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER / LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also standby 45 mins before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (inc backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880. NT also at HER MAJESTY'S.

NEW END Hampstead. 435 6053-4. Opens Oct 6. Nightly 8pm. for 3 weeks only JUDI DENCH & MICHAEL WILLIAMS in "VILLAGE WOOING/1932" also "THEATRICAL DIGS" 10.30 Wed-Sat. Meals from 7pm.

NEW HALF MOON. 790 4000. 8pm. INSTANT ENLIGHTENMENT

NEW LONDON cc Drury Lane WC2 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Evgs 8.0. Tues & Sat 3.0 & 8.0. CATS THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL. ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices): The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre), Charing X Road. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. Sorry no seats available till Dec. Apply daily to Box Office for returns. Extra perf. Xmas Eve. 3pm. LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PLEASE BE PROMPT. Bars open 1hr prior.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Last perfs Today 2.00 (low price mat) & 7.15, Tomor 7.15 A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY by Ivan Turgenev trans Isaiah Berlin.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 CC 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 01-836 3962/379 6061. Prestel Bkgs Key 2202324 Mon-Fri, 8. Wed Mat 3, Sat, 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. Students £2.90 in advance (except Sat evg). ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's hit comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE. EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING." Time Out. A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS ... IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED." S. Times. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD. Old Compton St., W1. S cc Box Off. 437 6877, cc Hotline 439 8499. Group Sales 379 6061. Eves. 8.00. Mats Thurs (economy price) & Sats. 3.00. Eve perfs end 10.15. EVITA THE WORLDS GREATEST MUSICAL by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince. Seat prices from £3.50. Ring Teledata 01 200 0200 for inst. confirmed bkgs.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. 930 8681. CC Hotline 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH," Fin. Times. "A WINNER," Variety. "PURE MAGIC," Sun. Mirror. Mon-Thurs. 7.30. Fri & Sat. 5.30 & 8.00. Group Sales 379 6061.

QUEEN'S. CC 01-734 1166. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.15 & 8.30. EDWARD FOX ROBIN BAILEY JAMES GROUT and PRUNELLA SCALES in QUARTERMAINE'S TERMS A new play by SIMON GRAY. Directed by HAROLD PINTER. "THE MOST ENJOYABLE AND INTRIGUING NEW PLAY THIS YEAR" Spectator. "A LYRICALLY FUNNY PLAY EDGED WITH THE TRAGEDIES OF ORDINARY LIVES AND RICH IN GOOD PERFORMANCES" Times.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-748 3354. Ton't 8.00 THE BUZZ OF THE EARTH by James Greene with Yvonne Bryceland & Brian Cox. The highly acclaimed dramatisation of the relationship between Nadezhda & Osip Mandelstam.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Oxford Playhouse Co. in MEPHISTO by Ariane Mnouchkine ... "a remarkable evening ... should be complimented with packed houses" The F.T. "a searing dramatic experience" The Gdn. "brilliantly funny ... powerfully denies the seperation of theatre and politics" The Times. Evgs 8.0. Mat Fri & Sat 4.0. Must end Oct 17.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745. TIBETAN INROADS by Stephen Lowe. Evgs. 8.00. Mon. Evg. all seats £2.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring: 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0; Sats 9.30-4.30). Evgs 8.0. Thurs 3.0. Sats 6.0 & 8.45. GERALD HARPER SYLVIA SYMS in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S HOUSE GUEST WITH PHILIP STONE "A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY S cc Shaftesbury Ave. WC2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.30. Sats 9.30-4.30) & 379 6565. THE NEW STAR COMBINATION MARTIN SHAW GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG "HIT MUSICAL — A REAL STUNNER" O.A.P'S £4.00 (Wed Mats only). Best seats. Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.0 & 8.30.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660/4143. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.00 & 8.00. 11th HYSTERICAL YEAR LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD! NO SEX PLEASE — WE'RE BRITISH 2 HOURS OF NON-STOP LAUGHTER Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM tonight. Fri 7.30. "... fresh, funny and fast" F. Times. (show runs 2 hrs 45 mins). Double Bill TITUS ANDRONICUS with THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA Tomor 1.00. THE WINTER'S TALE Tomor 7.30. For special offers Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £4.95. Stalls or Circle seat/3 course meal £13.50 and Shakespeare Stop-over ring (0789) 67262.

ST. MARTIN'S. CC 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR. SORRY, we never do reduced prices.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford, E15. 534 0310. MRS. TUCKER'S PAGEANT with Peggy Mount. A musical comedy. Evgs 8.00. Tkts £1-£4. "refreshingly and earthily different ... Peggy Mount is majestic" D. Exp. "there is panache right through the company" Times. "full of good English fun" M.Std.

TRICYCLE THEATRE. Kilburn. 328 8626 CREEPS by David Freeman. Eves 8 pm. Mon all seats £1.45.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 836 9988 Evenings 7.45. Mats. Wed. 2.45. Saturdays 4.0. DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS in PRESENT LAUGHTER "THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS ... A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp Sales Box Office 379 6061.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Eves 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer. LAST 8 WEEKS PRIOR TO NATIONAL TOUR.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. THE MAID'S TRAGEDY by Beaumont & Fletcher. Ton't 7.30 pm. Next perfs — GOOD 12 Oct. THE FOOL 16 Oct.

WESTMINSTER cc S 01-834 0283. "GAVIN AND THE MONSTER A NEW FAMILY MUSICAL. For Christmas Season November 17 to January 23. Book Now.

WHITEHALL. 839 6975, 930 8012/7765. CC: 930 6693/6694. Group sales 379 6061. ANGELA THORNE JOHN WELLS are disgracefully hilarious D. Express in "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" "Restores the sound of generally irreverent laughter to our theatre" F.T. Mon.-Sat. 8.15pm Sat. Mat. 5.15. "Most amusing" M. Thatcher, PM.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly. Mon-Sat 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S From 27 Oct Colin Blakely Rosemary Harris in ARTHUR MILLER'S ALL MY SONS Advance Bkg discount before 30 Oct. "an uncommonly fine play" Harold Hobson. Sunday Times.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. CC379 6565. Groups 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 6 & 8.45. Runs 2 hours. Belt & Braces in DARIO FO'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST "The combination of belly-laugh comedy and political anger is amazingly successful" Newsweek. LAST 3 WEEKS.

YOUNG VIC (Waterloo) 928 6363 Eves 7.30. 4 Wks only. KING LEAR All seats £2.30 (parties £1.75)

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Eric Rohmer's delightful film THE AVIATOR'S WIFE (A). Progs 2.10 (not Sun). 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrzej Wajda's MAN OF IRON (A). Perfs: 2.50 (Not Sun) 5.30, 8.15.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Perfs, 4.15, 7.40. Daily.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 opp. Camden Town Tube. LUIS BUNUEL'S classic film THE MILKY WAY (A). Subtitles. Daily 2.30. 4.35, 6.45, 9.00. Ends Wed 7 Oct.

CLASSIC 1 Tottenham Court Rd. 636 6148. FELLINI'S CITY OF WOMEN (X) progs: 2.50, 5.35, 8.35. Fri-Sat only 11pm.

CLASSIC 1 Chelsea, King's Rd. 352 5096. FELLINI'S CITY OF WOMEN (X) progs: 2.00, 4.50, 8.05.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Cont. progs. dly. 12.45 (not Sun) 4.10, 7.25pm.

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A). Film at 12.15 (Sat only). 3.0, 6.0 and 8.30.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square: 437 1234. Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11am to 7pm (not Suns). Credit Card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A). Sep. progs daily 1.00, (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00. 8.30. New RITZ, Leicester Square. BUSTIN' LOOSE (A). Sep. progs daily 1.00. (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE BLOOMSBURY CINEMAS. 837 8402/1177. SCREENS 1 & 2. nr Russell Sq. Tb. 1. THE CONSTANT FACTOR (A) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. 2. QUARTET (X) (Last day. Starts Tomorrow LIGHTNING OVER WATER). 1.15, 3.15, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15. GLORIA (X) & KLUTE (X). 11.00 pm Lic'd Bar.

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. NEW YORK, NEW YORK (A) 2.20, 5.20, 8.15. THE WILD ONE (X) & PEEPING TOM (X). 11.15 pm.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. QUARTET (X). 5.30, 7.20, 9.10.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn Tb. OUT OF THE BLUE (X). 1.15, 3.15, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15. NATIONAL LAMPOON'S ANIMAL HOUSE (AA) & AMERICAN GRAFFITI (AA) 11.00pm. LIC'D BAR.

ICA Cinema. The Mall 930 3647. ARTISTS AT THE TOP OF THE BIG TOP 4.45. THE MARRIAGE OF MARIA BRAUN 6.45. Kluge's THE PATRIOT 9.00. Bookable. ICA. Cinematheque 930 3647. Chantal Akerman's JEANNE DIELMAN 7.00. Bookable.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). LION OF THE DESERT (AA). Cont Progs 12.36, 3.50. Sep Prog 7.45: Seats may be booked for 7.45 prog.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. British Premiere of Claude Berri's "A SUMMER AFFAIR" (AA) ("Un Moment d'Egarement" — Subtitles) Daily 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra Perf. Fri & Sat 11.00pm. "A delightfully observed film, funny & moving — I recommend it." (D. Mail).

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. HEAVEN'S GATE (X). Sep Progs 1.15, 4.30, 7.55: Seats Bookable for all Performances (except Mon-Fri Matinees). THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN (AA). Opens 15th October. Advance Box Office now open.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). ESCAPE TO VICTORY (A). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 12.45, 4.00, 7.30. All Seats Bookable in Advance at Box Office or by Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A). Sep Progs. Drs open Sun-Fri 3.00. 7.00. Sat 12.35. 4.00. 7.30. Advanced Booking Eves & W/Ends. Reduced Price for Under 16's.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire. Leicester Square. 1 TARZAN, THE APE MAN (AA). Sep. progs daily 1.00: 3.30: 6.00: 8.30. 2 THE FOUR SEASONS (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00 3.30: 6.00: 8.30. 3 TIME BANDITS (A). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30; 6.00; 8.30. 4 Alan Bates, Maggie Smith. QUARTET (X). Sep progs daily 1.00; 3.30; 6.00; 8.30.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep perfs dly (inc Sun) 1.30, 4.40, 7.50. Late show Fri & Sat. 11.05. Lic'd bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. FELLINI CITY OF WOMEN (X) with MARCELLO MASTROIANNI. 3.00, 5.45, 8.30. Ring 435 9787 after 3 pm for bookings.

EXHIBITIONS

For the very best in Fine Arts and Antiques visit THE PARK LANE HOTEL ANTIQUES FAIR Tuesday, October 6th-Saturday, October 10th, 12 noon-8 pm (6 pm last day).

SPINK Until October 23rd EXHIBITION: AUTUMN CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Monday-Friday 9.30-5.30 5-7 King Street, St. James's, SW1.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. John Nash/Francesco Clemente. 629 1578.

Bankside Gallery, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. WATERCOLOURS FROM HUNGARY. Oct 3-30. Daily 10-5. Sundays 2-6. Organized by the R.W.S. with support from the Visiting Arts Unit of Great Britain.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum), TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY 19 Cork St. W1. 734 7984. ANTHONY EYTON India — other new paintings & drawings.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 A JOURNEY THROUGH GREECE also SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. PICASSO'S PICASSOS. Mon-Thurs. 10-8. Fri & Sat 10-6. Suns. 12-6. Adm. £2. Mon-Sat 10-12adm.£1.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. 20TH CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St. W1 KURT SCHWITTERS IN EXILE: THE LATE WORK 1937-48 until 31 Oct. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

NEW ART CENTRE, 41 Sloane Street, London SW1. 01-235 5844 EILEEN AGAR 1st Oct-27th Oct. Weekdays 10-6 Sats 10-1.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. 01-748 3354 THE HUMAN FACTOR 7 Oct-8 Nov. Arts Council collection exhibition of sculpture made by 10 artists during the 70's.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St, Kensington Sq. W8. 937 5883. ANDY WOOD — Paintings and Watercolours. Until 23 Oct.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. NEW GLASS. Until 11 October. Adm. £1.00. MODERN JAPANESE LACQUER ART. Until 8 November. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY Whitechapel High St. 01 377 0107 to Nov 1. BRITISH SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Part 1 1901-50. Sun-Fri 11-6 cl Sat. Adm. £1 (50p) Free Mon 2-6.

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Protestant outcry over Prior's Maze package

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Republican prisoners at the Maze prison, Belfast, were last night studying the package of reforms announced by the Government amid hopes that the blanket protest would end soon. There was widespread but cautious praise from Roman Catholic politicians and churchmen and a flood of protests from Protestant leaders.

The prisoners got all they wanted on clothing, some of what they wanted on remission, a little on extra association but virtually nothing on the question of work. There is, however, a feeling that, given the end of the blanket protest and a calmer atmosphere inside the jail, there might be scope for more concessions.

The reforms follow the ending of the hunger strike at the Maze on Saturday after more than five months of conflict. There are still 398 men wearing blankets instead of prison clothes.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told a press conference in Belfast that all prisoners, even those breaking the rules, would be able to wear their own clothes at all times, with certain restrictions. There would be no IRA-type uniforms or clothes resembling warders' uniforms.

Prisoners who had lost their remisison by breaking rules could have up to half of it restored if they conformed for three months. No more than two prisoners could be eligible for immediate release after that period as a result of the change, he said, thus assuaging the fears of Protestant leaders that a spate of IRA men would be suddenly released on to the streets of Belfast.

No more than 15 men could qualify for release by Christmas because of the new rule.

Association between prisoners is to be increased but will be neither "free" nor extensive. Association at recreation times is at present allowed between the 25 members of each wing in the H-blocks; that is to be reorganized so that occupants of two adjacent wings can associate during recreation times. It is seen as a privilege that can be taken away.

Mr Prior referred to the possibility of "widening the scope" of prison work. He wanted to encourage a system where the advanced training and educational facilities at the Maze could be freely used by all prisoners. The implication there is that educational pursuits might be an acceptable form of work, and the prisoners have said they would accept that.

Mr Prior said the new remission arrangements would not apply to prisoners who had lost remission because of violent attacks on prison officers or other prisoners. No loss of remission would be imposed on anybody refusing to wear clothes for a period of 28 days, effective from last Monday. Normally the blanket men lose one day's remission for every two days on the protest.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party condemned the Government for selling out to those engaged in a campaign of murder against the Protestant community.

"It is absolutely disastrous. You will see the IRA soon in military uniforms in the prisons. The extra remission is a terrible business", he said.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, said the IRA would be able to claim victory.

Provisional Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front, was cautious and said it was up to the prisoners to decide what to do. Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, congratulated Mr Prior for his "positive response".

Eire likely to end hanging

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

A Bill to abolish capital punishment was approved yesterday at a meeting of the Irish Cabinet. It is expected to be introduced in the Dail in the session starting later this month, and is not expected to meet major opposition.

The last hanging in the republic was 27 years ago. This year four men sentenced to death for shooting a policeman had their sentences commuted to 40 years' imprisonment.

Capital punishment has remained on the statute books only for the murder of policemen, prison officers, foreign diplomats and for treason.

The Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, declared his intention to abolish the death penalty before and after assuming office in June, and if the Bill is passed the Republic will come into line with other western European countries.

Chinese Girl, by Tretchikoff and the True Blue Lady free with "Punch".

Thatcher portrait no rhapsody in blue

A new and entirely unofficial portrait of the Prime Minister appears today in good time for the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool next week (Alan Hamilton writes).

The picture is the work of Mr Roger Birchall, an admissions tutor at Dartington Hall School, Totnes, Devon, and is being give naway, in full colour and free of charge, with this week's edition of *Punch*, the official journal of dentists' waiting rooms.

Its inspiartion is drawn unashamedly from Paul Tretchikoff's *Green Lady*, which during the 1960s became the first painting to sell more than one million copies, chiefly through branches of Boots the Chemists, thereby supplanting flying ducks as the most popular adornment to British living room walls.

For the benefit of those reading in black-and-white, Mrs Thatcher's face is portrayed in a deep and penetrating blue (the colour of tempered steel, and also the colour which naked flesh turns when exposed to particularly icy winds), her lips are brilliant red (another clear symptom of hypothermia, or bloodlust), her jet-black hair is *streaked* with red (clearly a trick of the light) and her vaguely oriental sarong is a bilious yellowy-green (the colour of envy at Japanese manufacturing methods).

The Prime Minister may not care for the likeness, which hovers delicately between verisimilitude and caricature, but she would doubtless approve of the painter, who executed the work in his spare time and sold it speculatively to the publishers of *Punch*, thus qualifying as an entrepreneur. Mr Birchall exhibited further Conservative tendencies when he told *The Times* that the original was for sale, and that he was open to offers.



Solicitor General denies De Lorean inquiry

By Richard Ford

Sir Ian Percival, QC, the Solicitor General, yesterday denied that the Prime Minister or anyone else had ordered an investigation into the affairs of the De Lorean car company in Northern Ireland.

Mr John De Lorean, the man behind the company, has instructed lawyers to institute libel proceedings against those involved in what was described as a "vicious slandering"

Sir Ian said that it would be highly irresponsible for anyone to leap to any conclusions especially when they could put men's jobs at risk. His statement came after widespread reports that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had ordered an investigation into the affairs of the firm run by Mr De Lorean.

Sir Ian said that after the Prime Minister was informed of the allegations by Mr Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, she asked the Government law officers to consider what actions should be taken. He says he asked the Director of Public Prosecutions to arrange for a police officer to meet the MP and get details of the allegations and the evidence said to support them.

"Had it not been for others going public that course would have combined the advantages of ensuring proper consideration of the evidence, if any, while avoiding the very danger which has now arisen of people assuming that something must be wrong because inquiries were being made", Sir Ian said.

Profile, page 23

Spain ties Gibraltar to Nato membership

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 6

The Spanish Government's strategy for embedding the Gibraltar problem in the wider context of joining Nato became clear today after two statements by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, and his Foreign Minister.

The other members of Nato wanted Gibraltar to remain a Nato base and if Spain continued outside the alliance it was an illusion to think it could better advance its sovereignty claims over the rock, Señor José Pedro Perez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, said

The Prime Minister said on the eve of the debate that the isolation of Gibraltar through the blockade of the land frontier, imposed by the Franco regime in 1969, was "out of date".

He said that a favourable vote by Spain's Parliament for joining Nato would provide an excellent opportunity for a step towards implementing the April, 1980, Lisbon agreement.

Replying to the socialists' argument that Spain should not join Nato, the Foreign Minister said: "There exist clear advantages for the return of Gibraltar to a Spain forming part of Nato. In the Gibraltar base integrated into Nato there will be Spanish commanders."

The Prime Minister's view may be reinforced by the fact that if Spanish commanders do take up Nato posts in Gibraltar it would be impossible for them to join Nato colleagues there

Frank Johnson at Bradford

From Tristan and Isolde to Morecambe and Wise at SDP conference

You may want to know about that train journey. On the other hand, you may feel that you already know too much about that train journey. We must try to cater for both these totally opposite points of view, because, after all, isn't that what the Social Democratic Party is all about?

Well, powered by one of the gleaming "Debbie Owen" class of locomotive, the Social Democratic Conference Special —"Spirit of Croydon Northwest"—reached Bradford from Perth, defying all those faint hearts who said the journey was impossible.

We got in a mere hour and a half late. Some turbulence around Hartlepool, or perhaps in the buffet car, had probably caused the delay; a British Rail spokesman said we were supposed to get in, in the middle of the night, in the first place. They had planned it that way. Let future historians argue about this.

Bradford coped with the emergency magnificently. Long before our unexpected deliverance, all hope that the train might be found had been abandoned. The search for us had been called off. It had been assumed that the enigmatic waters of the nearby Brontë country had claimed another victim. Either that or, like so many trains before whose fate British Rail had hushed up, we had simply disappeared into the mysterious Ilkley Triangle.

Yet suddenly, in the early hours of the morning, Bradford had to cope with one former Chancellor of the Exchequer, one former Foreign Secretary, one former Minister of Transport, numerous MPs, scores of ranks and files, and dozens of us professional observers of politics, some of the latter in a distressed state, all putting in at the city's main railway station, hard by the Royal Victoria Hotel.

Once we had safely arrived, there were emotional scenes among the passengers, as indeed there had been throughout the voyage. Members of my own profession behaved as we were trained to do at such times. Some sank to their knees on the Bradford soil. Others tried the same thing with the female night staff of the Royal Victoria Hotel. Others just sank to their knees and stayed there.

And yet, by yesterday morning it was as if the night storms had never been. Peace and repose returned to Bradford: the Social Democrats were holding a debate on the economy. The less hardy males among them who had not journeyed to Perth, but were getting on as we put in here in West Yorkshire but were if anything, even more respectable, well informed, well suited and clean shirted, than in Scotland.

The relatively few women were equally conscious of the colossal responsibility which history was devolving upon them. But there was a shortage of women who wanted to join in the debate.

"I hope that women members will not be shy and will speak," the chairman, Mr Edward Lyons, MP, observed—a chairman's cry unheard of at a modern Labour Conference where shy women are extinct and whooping reminders lay siege to the platform, raging the Conference Arrangements Committee and so on.

So we had to be content most of the time with speakers such as a well-turned out managerial figure who announced: "We in Lancashire had a conference on this subject in mid-August"—causing one to ponder what sort of people it is who can hold a conference in mid-August.

The main economic speaker was Mrs Williams. But her speech was mainly noticed for her seizure of power at Crosby. This was just as well, since the economic content was rather opaque. Like Mr Rodgers the previous day, she too promised to electrify the railways. There was also a passage about putting the unemployed to work by, among other things, getting them to insulate roofs. She spoke on all these matters with enormous confidence and authority. But somehow one would not trust Mrs Williams to go clambering about on one's own roof.

Mr Mathew Oakeshott, a youthful protege of Mr Jenkins summed the whole venture up by saying: "We are going to build an unbeatable alliance: women and men, black and white, north and south..."

It seemed as if he could go on for ever, reconciling various forces: Tristan and Isolde, Morecambe and Wise, gin and tonic. The Social Democrats were satisfied with his relatively modest list for the time being.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, President, The Queen's Nursing Institute, attends annual open meeting, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1, 2.25.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Pindersfield General Hospital, Wakefield, 11.30, and The Home Farm Trust — Fairthorn/Elms, Dore, Sheffield, 2.30, later, attends inaugural reception for the Heritage of London Trust given by chairman of the Greater London Council, County Hall, 6.30.

Princess Alexandra presents buffet luncheon for delegates attending National Pain Relief conference arranged by E.C. Committee of the Order of Christian Unity, Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre.

Court of Common Council meets, Guildhall, 1; preceded by explanatory talk, 12.45.

Flower Show

Second day of Alpine Garden Society, National Carnation Society and Bonsai competitions, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, 11-6.

Crafts Sale

Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies, Armitage Hall, RNIB, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1, 12-5.

Talks, lectures:

No Third London Airport? with Sir Colin Buchanan, David Hall, J. T. Edwards, RIBA, Portman Square, Westminster, 6.15-8. The arrival of Modernism in British Sculpture by Simon Wilson, 1. London in 1381—Shopping in Cheapside 1250-1400 by Derek Keene, Museum of London, 1.10. Is incomes policy the answer to unemployment? by Richard Layard, London School of Economics, 5. Dunamis At Home showing of The War Game, BBC film, St James's, Piccadilly, 6.15. The Inner London Education Authority 1970-1980—The years of change by Peter Newsam, Education Officer, Inner London Education Authority, Logal Hall, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1, 5.30. Reflections of a Translator of Hamlet by Rafael Squirru, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London SW1, 6.15. John Ruskin by Ronald Parkinson, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15. James Hunt at St Lawrence Pewry-next-Guildhall, Gresham Street, City, 1.15. Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic kingdoms by Ian Carradice, British Museum, 1.15. Sir William Stirling Maxwell (1818-78) by Hilary Macartney, Temporary Lecture Theatre, National Gallery, 1. Walkabout: Behind the Scenes with Dean and Librarian St Paul's Cathedral, 6.

Exhibitions

Wildlife with works by Sir Peter Scott, Keith Shackleton, David Pratt, The Wildfowl Trust, Mill Road, Arundel, Sussex, 9.30-5.30. British Artists in Berlin: works by 12 artists, Goethe Institute, 50 Princess Gate, 10-8. The Human Factor: sculpture of the 1970s, by 10 artists, Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, 12-8. The Natural World of Britain and Ireland, photographs by Heather Angel, RPS National Centre of Photography, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10-4.45. Book works: sculptural books by 20 artists, Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Sunderland, 10-6. Children of South Africa and Namibia: the work of British primary school children, Stairwell Gallery, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1, 9.30-4.30. Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, drawings, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1, 10.5.30.

Lunchtime music

Choral concert, St Botolphs, Bishopsgate, 1.10. Cantiones Sacrae, recital by Thomas Tallis and William Byrd, St Botolphs, Bishopsgate, 1.10. Martin Ball, Mendelssohn recital, St Margaret, Lothbury, 1.10. Forbes Henderson, guitar, with Clare Sutherland, harpsichord, St Mary-le-Strand, 1.05. Willi Schoch, baritone and Claire Meyrat, piano, Bourne Hall, Ewell, Surrey, 1.10.

Concert

Northern Sinfonia of England, international celebrity series. Tamas Vasary plays Beethoven piano concerto no 4 in G, St Cuthbert's, Carlisle, 7.30.

Memorial Service

Mr George Qvist, All Souls, Langham Place, noon.

Parliament

Lords (2.30) British Nationality Bill, report stage.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,647

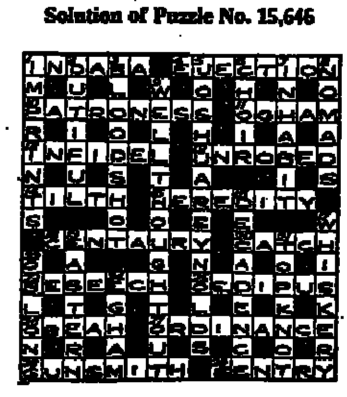
ACROSS

1 Drank up, being behind by a round (6).
4 Where to hold the factory dance? (8).
10 Six agree in essential way (7).
11 Medicine man should cure it by rain-making (7).
12 "Come, let's to bed, says ——" (6-4).
13 It preserves food for 1 *dn*, with crude oils (4).
15 Bird cost Richard quite a lot (7).
17 Something beamish boy concealed — right answer? (7).
19 Lurk, as ordered, round a reception-room (7).
21 Jack Easy's smoking companions? (7).
23 Sound measure of achievement (4).
24 Sailor has the answer, gets acquittal (10).
27 Guncotton at the airport? (7).
28 Gives one a throw back in party game (7).
29 It's somehow not her day without a song of woe (8).
30 Brook's fellow pupils (6).

DOWN

1 Quick supply of farm animals (9)
2 One opposed to agent in case (7)
3 In form for the Oval ... (10)
5 ... Lord's team turned out for picture (3,6)
6 Handle superior, say (4)
7 Professor three parts drunk with spirts (7)
8 Applied to a cherub (5)
9 Yes, a hospital nurse (4)
14 Result of turning black into white (4,2,4)
16 Very rare for cook to be so stupid? (4-5)
18 Schoolgirl said to produce to bad report (9)
20 Substantial rise for an estate agent (7)
22 Record one book in a compendium (7)
23 What two fat little men agreed to do before dinner (5)
25 Better to accept or reject such strife? (4)
26 Air in contaminated mine (4)

Solution of Puzzle No. 15,646



The Times list of best-selling books

Children's Picture Books

1 The Magic Windows		Collins	£3.50
2 Big Book of Brambly Hedge	Jill Barklem	Collins	£3.95
3 Fungus the Bogeyman	Raymond Briggs	Hamish Hamilton	£1.95
4 Most Amazing Hide and Seek Alphabet Book	Robert Crowther	Kestrel	£4.95
5 Haunted House	Jan Pienkowski	Heinemann	£4.95

Science Fiction

1 Day of the Triffids	John Wyndham	Penguin	£1.25
2 Hitch-Hikers Guide to the Galaxy	Douglas Adams	Pan	95p
3 Restaurant at the End of the Universe	Douglas Adams	Pan	95p
4 Shadow of the Torturer	Gene Wolfe	Arrow	£1.60
5 Earth Search	James Follett	BBC	£1.75

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup, second round, first leg. Scottish League Cup, semi-final, first leg

Equestrianism: Horse of the Year Show, Wembley.

Racing: Flat meeting at York (1.30) and national hunt at Cheltenham (2.15).

Rugby Union: County championship: Hertfordshire v Middlesex, *Croxley Green (3.0)*; Berkshire v Oxfordshire, Abbey RFC (3.0); Buckinghamshire v Dorset and Wilts, Marlow (7.15); Hampshire v Eastern Counties, Trojans Southampton (3.0); Leicestershire v East Midlands, Leicester (7.0); Notts, Lincs and Derbys v N Midlands, Nottingham (7.0); Sussex v Kent, Lewes (3.0).

Table tennis: European Super-league: England v France, Hinckley.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.61
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	77.00	73.00
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	13.80	13.10
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.68	10.18
Germany DM	4.29	4.05
Greece Dr	109.00	103.00
Hong Kong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lir	2250.00	2150.00
Japan Yn	448.00	422.00
Netherlands Gld	4.72	4.48
Norway Kr	11.24	10.64
Portugal Esc	123.00	116.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.78
Spain Pta	181.50	172.50
Sweden Kr	10.56	10.06
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	86.00	81.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

LONDON: The *FT* index closed at 475.0, down 15.4 points.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: furs, 10.30. Christie's King Street: fine clocks and watches and barometers, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: carpets and objects of art, 10.30; furniture, 1; clocks and barometers, 2.

Sotheby's: Old Master pictures.

Viewing today

Christie's, King Street: Watercolours by Mildred Anne Butler; English blue and white porcelain; wines; English pictures. Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 9-3; English and Continental furniture, 9-3, general porcelain, 9-5.

Sotheby's: Chinese, Islamic works of art, musical instruments,

Book festivals

Robert Leeson, author of Grange Hill books, John Craven, of the BBC television's Newsround will visit Lasswade high school, Edinburgh, tomorrow, as part of the Children's Bookweeks 81. The Bracknell Berkshire, Literary Festival opens on Friday at South Hill Park Art centre (6.0) with the launch of A Zoo to Brood Upon, *stories by local children*, published by the art centre itself.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says if the Tories are foolish enough to ignore Mr Edward Heath's message it will be because of their hatred for the messenger. If he is to be criticized, it is for not speaking out much earlier and if the Tories lose the Croydon North-West by election it will not be Mr Heath's fault. It will be because Tory supporters have already decided not to vote Conservative this time.

The paper says the consequences of the killing of President Sadat are unimaginable. He was the first Arab leader with the courage to sign an agreement with the Jews. After yesterday, he may be the last for a very long time.

Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, said Mr Heath did not get it right in 1974, and he has not got it right now. But, unless Mrs Margaret Thatcher can generate some kind of expansion into the economy, she has no hope of getting it right either.

Roads

The North M61 all traffic on one carriageway between junction 6 and Anderton service area. A6102 major roadworks on the Sheffield outer ring road. A65/A6120 temporary signals at Horsforth.

Scotland: A85 temporary signals east of Crianlarich, Perthshire. A956 Aberdeen, restrictions on Wellington Road. A92 and A987 junction, restrictions.

Information by the AA.

Anniversaries

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Reading, 1573. Edgar Allan Poe died at Baltimore, 1849.

Bond winners

The October £10,000 Premium Bond winning numbers were 25L 726945 (winner lives in Berkshire); 8VK 868706 (West Yorkshire); 14VP 036118 (Norwich); 18WK 831348 (Oxford); 12YN 395184 (Lancashire).

Weather

General situation: Cold with blustery showers on the strong SW winds.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight.

London, SE, Central, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Bright at first but scattered showers developing; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Channel Islands, Wales, SW England: Frequent showers; wind SW, strong to gale, cold; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

SE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Frequent showers; wind W to NW, strong to gale, cold, max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Showers, also bright intervals; wind W to SW, fresh to strong, cold; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or longer periods of rain; wind NE, strong, becoming moderate later, cold; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

C Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Showers or longer periods of rain; wind N to NE, strong to gale, decreasing moderate later, cold; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing unsettled. Cold in N but near normal temperatures in S. Windy again on Friday.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW strong to gale, occasionally severe gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel: Wind SW strong to gale; sea rough or very rough. Irish Sea: Wind SW strong; sea rough.

Sun rises: 7.11 am. Sun sets: 6.25 pm. Moon rises: 3.53 pm. Moon sets: 12.29 am.

Full Moon: October 13.

Lighting up time

London 6.55 pm to 6.43 am
Bristol 7.5 pm to 6.52 am
Edinburgh 7.3 pm to 6.59 am
Manchester 7.2 pm to 6.53 am
Penzance 7.18 pm to 7.3 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 93 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.21in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 998.9 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	7	45	Guernsey	r	14	57
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	r	10	50	Jersey	th	13	55
Bristol	c	16	61	London	c	16	61
Cardiff	r	14	57	Manchester	r	11	52
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cos 151R (Oct 8) 4.2-4.3; ENE*; 20ENE; ENE. Cos 394R 19.39-19.45; NW; 70E; SE*. ARYABHATAR (Oct 8) 4.34-4.36; E*; 45E; E.

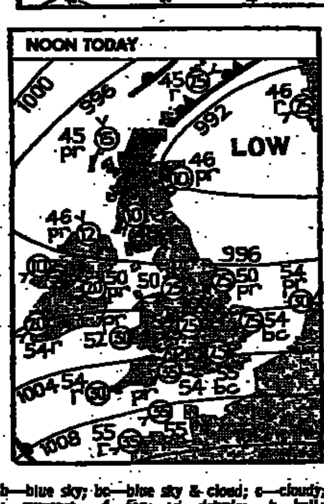
MANCHESTER Cos 151R (Oct 8) 5.37-5.41; WNW*; 60N; ENE. Cos 71R 19.45-19.48; WNW; 70W; E*. Cos 394R 19.39-19.45; NW; 80NNE; SE. ARYABHATAR (Oct 8) 4.34-4.36; ESE*; 35ESE; E.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

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Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Wednesday, October 7, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avonmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devonport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyhead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoreham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swansea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walton-on-the-Naze	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tide measured in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thanet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST					
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]